"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Friday; moderate temperature; gentle west winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,956. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WILSON'S NOTE HAS GONE TO GERMANY; BRYAN WILL NOW APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY, HOPING TO FORCE A CHANGE OF OUR POLICY; CONFUSED COMMENT ON BRYAN IN BERLIN

BOARD DENIES FRANK CLEMENCY

Two Members Recommend That Death Sentence Be Carried Out, One Dissenting.

PATTERSON'S GRAVE DOUBT

Negro Conley's Testimony Suspected by Trial Judge Roan and Two Supreme Court Justices.

GOVERNOR THE LAST RESORT

Final Plea to Slaton Probably Tomorrow—Prison Commission's Decision a Great Surprise.

Frank Still Believes His Life Will Be Spared

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 9.—Leo M. Frank said tonight that he believed even yet that his life would be spared.

"I have the confidence of an innocent conscience," he declared, "and, somehow, I can't reconcile myself to believe that the courts will hang a man not only innocent, but so obviously innocent. You will always find me confident, and I faithfully believe that, even though it waits until the last moment, vindication will come."

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 9.—Greatly to the surprise of the general public the Prison Commission of Georgia, in a report submitted this morning to Governor Slaton, declined to recommend that the death sentence imposed on Leo M. Frank for the murder of Mary Phagan be commuted to imprisonment for life.

The board adopted this report by a vote of two to one. The report was just the reverse of what had been expected. It had been reported at the Capitol for days that the commission certainly would recommend commutation by a vote of two to one and possibly by unanimous vote.

Two members of the commission, R. E. Davison and E. L. Rainey, signed the majority report and attached a brief memorandum stating their reasons therefor. The third member of the commission, Judge T. E. Patterson, submitted a minority report recommending commutation, with an attached memorandum of his reasons.

In his cell in the Tower, Frank denied himself to newspaper men for the first time in the several crises in his case. His father and his wife were with him when news of the commission's finding was brought to him by Milton Klein, a friend. When Klein reappeared in the jail corridor, he said:

"Mr. Frank has nothing to say just now. He seems unmoved by the shock of this great disappointment. He may wish to say something to you later."

Frank said later that he still believed he would be vindicated and his life spared, even at the eleventh hour.

Concerning the hearing to be had before him, the last stand of Frank for his life, Governor Slaton said:

"When I am formally asked for a hearing, I will name the date."

Hearing Perhaps Tomorrow.

The date set for the execution of the death sentence is June 22. Frank's attorneys will go before the Governor tomorrow, and the hearing may be fixed for Friday. Solicitor General Dorsey has notified the Governor that he intends to appear and oppose the plea for clemency. Mr. Dorsey, it is understood, has prepared a statement containing evidence—some of it said to be new—to combat the appeal; but he is saying nothing about it further than that he will be present at the hearing and offer his views.

Harry A. Alexander of counsel for Frank said: "The action of the majority of the Prison Commission will be a great surprise, I believe, to the majority of the people of the State. The dissenting opinion of Judge Patterson simply accentuates the dreadful doubt that has shown itself at every stage of the case and still persists."

The commission's report was rendered to the Governor on the usual printed form and read:

Office of the Prison Commission of Georgia.
R. E. Davison, Chairman; T. E. Patterson, E. L. Rainey, Commissioners;
G. H. Yancey, Secretary.
Atlanta, Ga., June 9, 1915.

In regard to Leo M. Frank's application for executive clemency.

To his Excellency, the Governor:

Sir: The Prison Commission have had under consideration an application for executive clemency in behalf of Leo M. Frank, who, at the July term, 1913, of the Superior Court of Fulton County, was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged, and beg leave to report that they decline to recommend clemency. Respectfully submitted,

R. E. DAVISON, Chairman.
E. L. RAINEY, Commissioner.

Report Against Clemency.

The memorandum of Commissioners Davison and Rainey follows:

None of the grand jurors who found the indictment, none of the trial jurors who heard the evidence under oath, nor the prosecuting attorneys, have asked that the sentence be commuted. The Judge who presided at the trial and had the right to exercise the discretion of fixing the penalty at either life imprisonment or death imposed the latter sentence and overruled a motion for a new trial.

Several appeals were taken to both the Appellate Court of the State and the Supreme Court of the United States, (all of which were denied and the judgments of the lower courts affirmed,) thus assuring the defendant of his legal and constitutional rights under the laws of the land. It further appears that there has been no technical proposition of law or of procedure that has prevented the petitioner from having his guilt or innocence passed upon by a jury of his peers and by the highest constituted appellate authorities; and, no new evidence or facts bearing upon his guilt or innocence having been shown, we see no reason for taking this case out of the ordinary rules of law and justice, and feel constrained not to interfere

Continued on Page 6.

PRESIDENT SENDS FOR COL. HOUSE

His Friend, Who Investigated in Germany, Bound Here on Liner St. Paul.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 10.—The departure of Colonel E. M. House for New York on the liner St. Paul from Liverpool last Saturday is taken here today as inspired by the desire of President Wilson to have his intimate counsel in the German crisis.

Colonel House only early last week let his American friends here understand he intended staying in London indefinitely. In fact, he thought he would remain here the entire Summer. Toward the end of the week the Colonel got an urgent cable from the President, it is understood here, in which Mr. Wilson mentioned that he would like to see him in Washington soon. Colonel House cabled back that he would start for New York on the next liner. So late was he in booking his passage that his name did not appear on the passenger list. Colonel House went from here to Liverpool Friday night and boarded the steamer Saturday.

In the President's message to Colonel House it is understood that he revealed the impending Cabinet crisis, going into details of the note to be sent to Germany. As Colonel House only five weeks ago returned here from Germany, where he talked with the war officials, his counsel with the President is now regarded as most valuable. Furthermore Colonel House was in close touch while here with Ambassador Page, at whose residence he stopped for awhile. Also he was able to be in touch with the American Embassy tarough the attaches, who every week or so come to London.

As the President's most intimate friend, it is realized that Colonel House, being in the position at this critical time to give inside information, will be of great aid. One prominent American in London today suggested that the President might offer to appoint Colonel House Secretary of State, but added that he, as a friend, knew that the Colonel did not want any office under the Administration and would prefer to remain a private citizen.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK; CREW CAPTURED

England Announces That Men Will Be Treated the Same as Other War Prisoners.

LONDON, June 9.—Official announcement was made today by Mr. Balfour, Secretary of the Admiralty, that a German submarine had been sunk, and that six of her officers and twenty-one members of her crew had been captured. Mr. Balfour announced also that German submarine prisoners hereafter would be treated exactly as all other German prisoners in England.

Mr. Balfour failed to state when or where the German submarine was sunk. He merely said it had been sunk recently.

In announcing the revision of the policy regarding the treatment of German submarine prisoners, Mr. Balfour said:

"While this does not change British opinion as to the character of the acts in which these persons are concerned, it must be remembered that submarine attacks on defenseless vessels are not the only violations of the laws of humanity of which the Germans are guilty, and the Government is therefore of the opinion that the submarine problem cannot now be isolated, and that the general question of responsibility should be reserved until the end of the war."

Mr. Balfour added that the Government's decision would be communicated to Germany through the American Embassy.

BRITISH CASUALTIES AMOUNT TO 258,069

Of the 50,342 Killed 3,327 Are Officers, While 6,499 Officers Were Wounded.

LONDON, June 9.—Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons today that the total of British casualties from the beginning of the war to May 31 was 258,069 men killed, wounded and missing.

Divided into these categories, officers and men, the list shows the following:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	3,327	6,498	1,180
Other ranks ..	47,015	147,482	52,017
Totals	50,342	153,980	53,747

The losses in the naval division are not included in this list. Mr. Asquith's statement of losses was for the Continental and Mediterranean forces of the Empire. He promised to give the losses in the naval division later. Neither did the list of today include the forces of Great Britain engaged in the various smaller wars in Africa and the Near East.

BRITISH SHIP SUNK; ONE DEAD; 2 MISSING

Germans Torpedo the Steamer Lady Salisbury, Giving No Warning to the Crew.

LONDON, June 9.—The British steamer Lady Salisbury was torpedoed and sunk without warning by a German submarine this morning. The chief officer was killed and two men are missing.

Fifteen men of the crew were rescued. The disaster occurred off the Harwich lightship.

The Lady Salisbury was of 889 tons and 235 feet long. She was built in 1890 and owned in Newcastle.

FOR LOSS OF APPETITE, diminished vitality or depression, take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. A wholesome, refreshing tonic.—Advt.

SCHWAB REJECTS BIDS FOR PLANTS

Controls Bethlehem, Will Live Up to Contracts, and Do Duty to Associates.

GERMAN OFFERS ALL VAIN

Reported That Manufacturer Can Get $100,000,000 for His Stock Holdings.

AGREEMENT WITH BRITISH

Kaiser's Agents Finally Blocked When American Called on Kitchener Last Fall.

There is not the least danger of German interests getting control of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and breaking the concern's contracts with the British for arms and ammunition, it was made known yesterday from an authoritative source. This same authority had no information that, as alleged by The Chicago Herald and The Providence Journal, and quoted in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, the same interests were seeking to obtain control of other companies.

What blocks the attempts of the German agents, in the case of the Bethlehem Steel Company, for one thing, is that the majority of the stock of the concern is not in the market. Contrary to rumors that have lately been floating about hotel corridors and into and out of the brokers' offices adjacent to them, Charles M. Schwab still owns the majority of stock. This much Mr. Schwab emphatically confirmed to a TIMES reporter yesterday at the St. Regis. That he had no intention of selling he asserted just as emphatically.

At the same time the information is authoritative that agents representing the German Government or German interests have approached Mr. Schwab, not once, but several times, since the beginning of the war, asking that negotiations be opened. It has been intimated that interests, private or Governmental, were willing to pay any price that Mr. Schwab would name for his controlling interest.

Millions Offered for Plant.

Figures running into scores of millions have been named in offers, it being the understanding that the prospective owners simply wished to buy the big plant—the only one in the world that now compares with that of the Krupps, with the possible exception of that of the Schneiders at Creusot—and shut it up, in order to stop the vast sales of munitions of war to the Allies, and the filling of contracts so big that their delivery has hardly begun. Mr. Schwab, it is understood, could get today $100,000,000 or more for his stock in the Bethlehem Company.

It was established yesterday that more or less directly the visit of Mr. Schwab to England last Fall, on the Olympic, was due to the activity of German agents in this country in their efforts to buy the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Word of the attempts of the German agents to obtain control of the Bethlehem Company soon found its way to England, and the result was that Mr. Schwab was invited to London for a special conference with the War Office. He renewed his acquaintance with Lord Kitchener, and his previously formed intention not to sell out was fortified with a guarantee of orders big enough to keep the big plant at Bethlehem going steadily for eighteen months or more.

When rumors were prevalent about New York that the visit of Sir Trevor Dawson, head of a great English steel concern, had as its object an attempt to obtain control of the Bethlehem Company so as to insure that it would continue turning out supplies for the Allies, the German agents here were making a strong bid for the control of the concern, and their efforts have since continued.

A TIMES reporter put to Mr. Schwab yesterday the direct question as to whether he was in actual control of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Duty to His Associates.

"Absolutely," he said. "The only way anybody else could obtain control would be to get my interest. I would never sell my interest without making for the men who stood by me with their support when I was struggling to put the Bethlehem Company where it is today the same terms that would be offered for my share. As a matter of fact, my interest in the Bethlehem Company is not for sale. Indeed, I could not sell. I have contracts that I cannot break."

It was said yesterday that the Germans had been trying to conduct their negotiations for the Bethlehem company in much the same fashion as they recently had employed in their diplomatic negotiations, and that if they had been successful in getting the Bethlehem Company they would have found themselves with contracts on their hands which they would have had to carry out. The mere closing of the plant and the refusal to continue the further manufacture and delivery of munitions of war already contracted for would not save them from a situation which would be the equivalent of jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

Not only the courts would be promptly invoked to see that legal contracts were carried out, but, if necessary, the Federal Government could step in and insist that the manufacture and delivery of supplies contracted for be continued, in order to prevent a breach of neutrality. Then would be presented the spectacle of German interests turning out vast quantities of guns, shells and shrapnel to be sent to Europe to be used in fighting their own troops.

According to the authority already mentioned, the Bethlehem Steel Company is the only plant in the United States that can turn out shrapnel shell complete. Most of the contracts that have been given here have been taken for various parts of the ammunition by different firms. One thing necessary for the turning out of shrapnel and shells is a twelve-mile proving ground, and the only privately-owned range of the kind in this country is that of the Bethlehem company.

Explains Rise in Stock.

Mr. Schwab has insisted to his friends who have questioned him about the rise in Bethlehem stock that the only valid reason, aside from whatever might be the intrinsic value of the property, is the tremendous war orders that have been obtained. On this account, as well as on account of his knowledge that the majority of the

Continued on Page 5.

GERMAN CAPITAL STIRRED

Some Remarkable Guesses Are Made Concerning Bryan's Exit.

REGARD HIM AS PRO-BRITISH

Lokal-Anzeiger Cannot Think He Wanted a Milder Note to Germany.

THE TAGEBLATT BELIEVES IT

But the Mittag Zeitung Is Certain the Secretary Wanted a More Drastic Document.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 9, (via The Hague.)—Secretary Bryan's resignation was the day's sensation here. It was heavily headlined in the afternoon papers, which print columns of editorials and reviews of Mr. Bryan's career. The Germans have always regarded him as largely responsible for the alleged pro-British policy at Washington.

The Lokal Anzeiger urges a suspension of judgment until the facts are known and scouts the Reuter report that the Cabinet break was caused by Bryan's greater inclination for a peaceful compromise of the Lusitania case. It says:

"To be sure, by reason of his pacifist views and fondness for arbitration ideas, Mr. Bryan may justly be regarded as the exponent of a softer answer to Germany, but nevertheless we are inclined to doubt whether Bryan represented a more peaceful direction only because of his love for Germany. There were personal bonds that chained him to England."

It concludes by expressing the belief that the difference between Wilson and Bryan was over the means rather than the end.

Needed Expert in Bryan's Post.

The Vossische Zeitung says in part:

"The moment of the resignation lends some significance to it. Of course it is only too apparent [and everybody in America knew it long ago] that in a time which demands as much expert knowledge of diplomats as it imposes responsibilities on them, a man like Bryan had to go from the post of directing foreign affairs.

"It was natural that as the world war made itself more and more felt in America, President Wilson should take the matters of foreign affairs into his own hands. The President was considered to be the author of the various American notes, harsh ones to Germany, weak ones to England. Bryan's resignation indicates serious differences with the President over the note to be sent to Germany and presumably to England.

"Moreover, the postponement of the note to Germany, the contents of which, probably disseminated by Bryan, have already been printed in the English papers, pointed to differences at Washington.

Wilson's Broader View.

"One does not go far wrong in assuming that the theorist, Wilson, clashed with Bryan because Wilson did not see in the Lusitania sinking a single incident only, but saw in it the whole question of submarine warfare, and today, as formerly, was led to the logical conclusion that Germany was perfectly willing to conduct its naval warfare in a way which would not violate any lawful neutral wishes, always provided that England would give up cutting us off from foodstuffs and raw material, which were not contraband and would discontinue trying to hamper the trade of neutrals with Germany in violation of international law.

"Wilson and Bryan were presumably agreed on the tone to be used toward Germany and over the demands on Germany. Wilson will sharply reiterate America's intention to protect the lives of American citizens. But although not such an outspoken pacifist as Bryan, Wilson certainly wants no war with Germany.

Split Over Note to England?

"They had no trouble in agreeing on the tone to be used toward Germany, but if Wilson should have wanted to make demands on England in a somewhat similar tone, then it is quite understandable in view of Bryan's well-known sympathies.

"Perhaps from now on America's foreign policy will be less English, though on that account it will not become German or German-American, but let us hope American. That will be more important than the form of any note."

Suggests Bryan Was Too Practical.

The Berliner Tageblatt, whose editorial judgment is usually sound and sane, cautions against jumping at hasty, obvious conclusions regarding Secretary Bryan's resignation, but adds:

"It is no secret that Mr. Bryan, whose pacifist inclinations are well known, did not belong among those in the American Government who wanted to bring about a break in diplomatic relations as a result of the Lusitania case. Although one cannot accuse him of pro-German tendencies and, on the contrary, although he has appeared a more unfriendly figure than the philosophical President, it nevertheless appears that his practical experience in statesmanship caused him to take his stand against that policy, consequences of which are hardly to be estimated."

Thinks He Wanted Sharper Note.

BERLIN, (via London,) June 10.—The resignation of the American Secretary of State has caused great surprise here, and opinions as to the reasons which led Mr. Bryan to take this step differ greatly.

The Mittag Zeitung assumes that Mr. Bryan wanted a sharper note against Germany than President Wilson was willing to sanction, but it does not expect a friendly attitude toward Germany from the President. The paper concludes:

"It must be growing clear to some of the leading men in America that America is playing an unenviable rôle in following in England's wake. America will certainly have no success with us by adopting England's stalwart tone.

"Mr. Bryan and Mr. Wilson are engaged in giving reconsideration to the case. The more thoroughly they do it all the better it will be for America."

German-American Wishes.

COLOGNE, (via London,) June 10.—The Koelnische Zeitung, discussing Mr. Bryan's resignation, says:

"It would be natural to connect the event with the diplomatic interchange of views proceeding between the United States and Germany regarding the sinking of the Lusitania. But it were well first to await express confirmation of this from Washington.

"It can be assumed that the cause of the resignation must lie substantially in differences of opinion between President Wilson and Mr. Bryan, perhaps in the domain of foreign politics. It must not be forgotten, however, that Mr. Bryan plays an important rôle in the domestic politics of America.

"The wishes of German-Americans will be fulfilled if henceforth America shows true neutrality and forbids the export of munitions. They would then have achieved a splendid success."

ENGLAND STIRRED BY BRYAN'S MOVE

Believes It Will Hasten a Crisis With Germany—Lauds Wilson.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 10.—Secretary Bryan's resignation caused a sensation here besides which all the other news of the day, important as some of it was, sank into insignificance. I have had opportunities of speaking to many persons of position, both official and unofficial, and everywhere I find that the present developments in America are regarded as marking the critical point of the world's war.

The pacifist Secretary's retirement is regarded as an unmistakable indication that President Wilson has determined not to recede one iota from the position he has taken with regard to Germany's violation of the rights of neutral nations, and that unless Germany abandons those methods of her submarine blockade, which America denounced, the President will take whatever measures he considers fitting and proper to make America's wishes respected.

It is believed here that Germany's acceptance of America's demands must be unconditional and subject to no immoderate delay, such as might be entailed by arbitration. In fact, the deduction drawn here from information conveyed in letters exchanged between the President and his late Secretary of State, is that the American note dispatched to Germany today is nothing less than an ultimatum of the most clear and emphatic character, however friendly may be the terms in which it is framed. Until the exact wording of the note becomes known, there can be only speculation as to the alternative or alternatives which it puts before Germany in case of her unwillingness to comply with America's demands. It is considered certain here that the note will at least indicate such alternative or alternatives that may be pursued in the event of Germany's noncompliance with its terms.

It is not thought here that a declaration of war by the United States will be a necessarily immediate consequence of Germany's refusal to accept America's demands, although it is believed that the chances of actual war developing will be great. Speculation runs rather to the idea that President Wilson

Continued on Page 3.

$3 RONY PORTRAITS 3 FOR $5.00 at 364 Fifth Ave. (34th St.) only address.—Advt.

NOTE PUBLIC TOMORROW

Document Signed by Lansing Contains All of Wilson's Demands.

IGNORES ALL SIDE ISSUES

Germany Must Now Answer Whether Americans Are to be Safe on the High Seas.

CABINET RUMORS DENIED

Democrats Scout Coalition Idea and Insist There Will Be No More Resignations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—Robert Lansing's first official act as Secretary of State ad interim—in which post he was installed by President Wilson today—was to attach his name to the new American note to Germany. This document was the identical one that William Jennings Bryan refused to sign on the ground that it would be unfair to the cause nearest his heart—the prevention of war. The note is now on its way to Berlin, via London and Copenhagen, and will be made public in American newspapers on Friday morning.

As cabled to the German Government today, the note is known to be a firm and vigorous rejoiner to the response that came on May 28 from Berlin proposing a discussion over facts instead of making direct answer to President Wilson's note of May 13, in which he demanded guarantees that German submarine attacks on innocent merchant ships and passengers shhould be halted.

The note of June 9—as today's communication to Germany will be recorded in history—supports the position taken by the President in the notes of Feb. 10 and May 13, but is even more determined and vigorous in its demand that bedrock principles of international law and the dictates of humanity must be observed by Germany in its attitude toward unarmed merchant vessels and noncombatants on the high seas and in the naval war zone around the British Isles.

The note to Germany—the third in the series of communications enunciating America's position on the von Tirpitz marine policy—was signed by Acting Secretary Lansing at 12:50 o'clock this afternoon. At that moment the resignation of Mr. Bryan became effective and he ceased to serve as a member of the Cabinet. Secretary Bryan had just left the White House after saying farewell to the President, and returned to his office at the State Department where he remained only long enough to ascertain that the note had been signed.

Lansing Hurries the Note.

Mr. Lansing handed the note to Ben C. Davis, the Chief Clerk of the State Department, who hurried down stairs to the main floor of the building where the departmental telegraph and cipher office is situated. The cipher clerks were instructed to encipher the note at once and start it on its roundabout journey to Berlin. Within an hour the first page of the note was in cipher and at 2 o'clock the telegraph operator began sending it to New York to be put on the cable.

The note will be handed to representatives of the press at 6 o'clock tomorrow afternoon for publication in Friday morning's newspapers. Efforts to persuade the State Department officials to make the note public at an earlier date were unavailing. It was explained that the President did not wish to have the note printed here or in England before it was delivered by Ambassador Gerard to Herr von Jagow, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs. The note contains about 1,500 words.

Before the afternoon was over it had been telegraphed in its entirety from Washington. It is the hope and expectation of the Administration that it will be in the hands of Ambassador Gerard tomorrow and that it will be delivered to the Berlin Government tomorrow night or by Friday morning at the latest.

Its Terms Positive.

The new note reiterates in the most positive terms the former demand of the American Government that Germany disavow the acts of submarine commanders by which the Lusitania was destroyed by torpedo attack with the loss of more than 1,000 lives, of which more than 100 were Americans, as well as for a disavowal for the Falaba and Cushing attacks, and calls for a straightforward answer from the Imperial German Government to the question whether immediate steps are to be taken to prevent the recurrence of these acts.

The American note brushes aside the suggestion made by the German Government that the Lusitania was an armed vessel, and the excuse that the passengers of the Lusitania "would have been saved" if the Lusitania had not carried a cargo of ammunition. It treats these matters as irrelevant to the pivotal issue presented by the insistence of the United States, that submarines cannot be used against merchantmen without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity.

It is understood that the note will inform Germany that the American Government is confident that the Lusitania was not an armed vessel, but that technicalities cannot be permitted to cast a shadow over the cardinal objection of the American Government against reckless, but premeditated attacks in violation of the laws of humanity and international codes, without exercise of the belligerent right of visit and search.

Virtually an Ultimatum.

Developments of the past twenty-four hours give rise to the strongest impression in Washington that the note is virtually an ultimatum, although it may not be so technically. After the note has been made public, it is said, there will be no doubt, if there is any existing now, that President Wilson is determined that there shall be no turning back from his insistent demand for a radical change in the German submarine policy, and that he will "omit no word or any act necessary to the performance of the duty of the United States of maintaining the rights of this country and its citizens, and the safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment on the high seas."

The supplementary note of the German Government in which it acknowledged its mistake in attacking the American steamer Gulflight, and made an apology for that case and indicated the possibility that a similar mistake had been made in the attack on the American steamer Cushing, is understood to have served only to strengthen the attitude of the President and his advisors, except Secretary Bryan, in their attitude of opposition to the continuation of the German submarine attacks on merchant ships. What the President has been insisting upon, in his demand that merchant vessels should not be interfered with except through exercise of the right of visit and search, has been "regulated interference" in strict accord with the requirements of international law. What he is opposing with the greatest vigor is the continuance of indiscriminate attack upon merchant ships and upon the lives of noncombatants.

Confirms Our Attitude.

The Cushing attack, and the treatment of it in the supplementary German note, is regarded by the Washington Government as a confirmation of its attitude. The Cushing was attacked with bombs by a German aviator. The German Government, in its supplemental answer, admitted that an aviator attacked a ship, and so far as it knows only one ship at the time and place that the Cushing was attacked. But this supplementary reply indicates that even when the reply was sent, which was some days after the Cushing incident, the German Government was unable to tell whether its aviator had attacked the Cushing or some other ship, and did not know whether the ship was a neutral or an enemy, or what were its markings.

President Wilson has been urging the necessity of taking immediate steps to prevent such occurrences, and his position is that if the Germans should first ascertain the facts respecting the nationality and character of a merchant vessel and its cargo before firing on it the danger of mistakes would be avoided and innocent lives spared.

Note in Friendly Terms.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The United States today sent to Germany a note reiterating its demand for reparation for the loss of American lives in the sinking of the Lusitania, and setting forth clearly the earnest desire of the American Government that Germany signify her early adherence to the principles of international law—that neutrals be permitted to travel on unarmed ships without being subject to the dangers of submarine warfare.

Couched in much more friendly terms than it was believed would be used when the unsatisfactory answer to the American note of May 13 arrived from Germany, the communication was cabled to Ambassador Gerard for presentation to the German Foreign Office. It will be given out tomorrow night for publication in morning papers of Friday.

As the all important document on which President Wilson and his advisers have worked for ten days went forth it had behind it the united sup-

Continued on Page 2.

BRYAN EXPLAINS HIS STAND

For International Inquiry and Keeping Passengers Off Munitions Ships.

WANTS AMERICANS WARNED

If Country Agrees, He Argues, President Will Be Justified in Ordering This.

WASHINGTON SEES FAILURE

Many Leaders Predict Bryan's Political Ruin if He Thus Argues Germany's Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Ex-Secretary Bryan is going before the American people in an effort to pursuade them that he is right and President Wilson is wrong, in the course adopted by the United States Government in dealing with Germany.

In a statement issued today barely an hour after Mr. Bryan had said good-bye to the President with parting expressions of friendship and loyalty, the retiring Secretary issued his promised statement, which indicated that he would follow this program, although he did not say so specifically.

The way Mr. Bryan puts it in his statement is that as the President "does not feel justified, first, in suggesting the submission of the controversy to investigation, or second, in warning the people not to incur the extra hazards in traveling on belligerent ships or on ships carrying ammunition. * * * I, (Bryan,) am free to urge both of these propositions and to call public attention to these remedies in the hope of securing such an expression of public sentiment as will support the President" in doing the exact things, which Mr. Wilson believes to be entirely illogical and unjustified, is likely to prove a boomerang.

The immediate effect of Mr. Bryan's course is problematical, but there are observers in Washington of some political acumen who are willing to predict that Mr. Bryan will regret the day that he ever started out to combat the patriotic purposes of President Wilson by pleading what is regarded by many here as the cause of Germany against that of the United States.

Some political leaders, looking further ahead, are inclined to believe

that out of the proposed campaign of Mr. Bryan, and the predicted disappointment in the results obtained, is likely to spring further divergences of opinion with the President, which may involve important consequences to the party.

To Rest, Then Begin Propaganda.

Mr. Bryan said today that it was his purpose to remain in Washington at least two, but not more than three weeks, and after that he would go for a rest to Asheville, N. C., where he has a country place. After that he intended to engage in his propaganda to crystalize public sentiment to a point that would justify President Wilson in accepting the view that the country favored Bryan's suggestions that disputes between nations should be investigated before there was a resort to arms and that passengers and ammunition should not be carried in the same vessel.

Mr. Bryan gave his statement to the press immediately upon receiving word from the State Department that the American note to Germany had been filed for cabling to Berlin. This sets forth Mr. Bryan's reason for leaving office. His main reason is that he may employ as a private citizen "the means which the President does not feel at liberty to employ." The explanation of this phrase, as indicated by the context, is that President Wilson cannot go out to discuss with the American people the pros and cons of the Government's policy in dealing with Germany, while Mr. Bryan will be free to do so, now that he has ceased to be Secretary of State.

The statement contains a review of the differences that caused the break in the official relations of Mr. Wilson and the Secretary. Mr. Bryan lets it be known that he could not agree with the President in rejecting the German suggestion that American passengers should not travel on belligerent vessels or on vessels of neutral nationalities which carried munitions of war.

If Mr. Bryan had had his way, according to the statement, American citizens would have been warned not to take passage on belligerent ships or ships carrying ammunition. He was not sure how far the President could go legally in preventing Americans from traveling on belligerent ships, but he thought that American citizens should help the Government in this connection by voluntarily refraining from traveling on such ships. It is a very one-sided citizenship, according to Mr. Bryan's view, that would compel a government to go to war over the rights of a citizen and yet relieve the citizen of all obligation to consider his nation's welfare.

It was Mr. Bryan's view also that American passenger ships should be prohibited from carrying ammunition. His doctrine in this regard is summed up in one sentence of his statement:

"Passengers and ammunition should not travel together."

Firm for "Breathing Spell."

Mr. Bryan, in his controversy with the President, as his statement shows, stood firmly on the ground that the ratification of thirty treaties between the United States and foreign Governments, embodying the principle of investigation before resort to war, made it incumbent upon this Government to concede the German view that an investigation should be made to determine the facts concerning the attacks on the Lusitania, Falaba, Gulflight, and Cushing. His contention was and is that the United States had agreed that no matter what dispute might arise between this Government and the thirty treaty nations, "there shall be no declaration of war and no commencement of hostilities until the matters in dispute have been investigated by an international commission, and a year's time allowed for investigation and report."

Mr. Bryan's contention was that the conduct of Germany's submarine warfare, resulting in the sinking of merchant ships, the loss of the lives of innocent passengers, including American women and children, should be investigated by a joint international commission before positive measures should be taken by this Government to bring Germany's submarine activity to an end.

Germany has not offered to cease her submarine warfare on merchant ships, pending the outcome of investigation and presumably, the submarine warfare, with all its attendant dangers to the lives of innocent noncombatants, would be continued, while the investigation was in progress. These objections were explained by Mr. Bryan in a speech he made at a Cabinet meeting.

The Bryan statement is regarded here as a paraphrase of the contentions, raised by Germany in defense of the sinking of the Lusitania and as justification for submarine warfare. Mr. Bryan even goes to the extreme of advancing, in a sort of negative way, the unofficial German view, voiced in expressions cabled from Berlin, that as this Government had warned Americans to leave Mexico, it should be consistent by warning Americans not to take passage on the ships of Germany's enemies. He says that he has no doubt that if this Government should earnestly advise American citizens, for the peace of their country, not to risk themselves, these warnings would be heeded.

Some Officials Criticise Statement.

No expression was forthcoming from the White House in regard to Mr. Bryan's implied criticism of President Wilson's policy in dealing with Germany. Only kind words for Mr. Bryan were heard there. The officials were evidently determined that nothing should be said by them that would indicate that they had any feeling against the Commoner.

Elsewhere in official circles, however, Mr. Bryan's statement of his position was not taken kindly. The feeling there seemed to be that he was giving support to Germany as against his own country and to that extent would encourage the German Government in adopting a combative instead of a pacific attitude toward the United States.

Bryan Calls for a Court of Inquiry and Wants Americans to Avoid War Zone

Following is Mr. Bryan's formal statement:

My reason for resigning is clearly stated in my letter of resignation, namely, that I may employ, as a private citizen, the means which the President does not feel at liberty to employ. I honor him for doing what he believes to be right, and I am sure that he desires, as I do, to find a peaceful solution of the problem which has been created by the action of the submarines.

Two of the points on which we differ, each conscientious in his conviction, are:

First, as to the suggestion of investigation by an international commission, and

Second, as to warning Americans against traveling on belligerent vessels or with cargoes of ammunition.

I believe that this nation should frankly state to Germany that we are willing to apply in this case the principle which we are bound by treaty to apply to disputes between the United States and thirty countries with which we have made treaties, providing for investigation of all disputes of every character and nature.

Why Not Offer Formal Inquiry?

These treaties, negotiated under this administration, make war practically impossible between this country and these thirty governments, representing nearly three-fourths of all the people of the world.

Among the nations with which we have these treaties are Great Britain, France, and Russia. No matter what disputes may arise between us and these treaty nations, we agree that there shall be no declaration and no commencement of hostilities until the matters in dispute have been investigated by an international commission, and a year's time is allowed for investigation and report. This plan was offered to all the nations without any exceptions whatever, and Germany was one of the nations that accepted the principle, being the twelfth, I think, to accept.

No treaty was actually entered into with Germany, but I cannot see that that should stand in the way when both nations indorsed the principle. I do not know whether Germany would accept the offer, but our country should, in my judgment, make the offer. Such an offer, if accepted, would at once relieve the tension and silence all the jingoes who are demanding war.

Germany has always been a friendly nation, and a great many of our people are of German ancestry. Why should we not deal with Germany according to this plan to which the nation has pledged its support?

Keep Off Belligerent Ships

The second point of difference is as to the course which should be pursued in regard to Americans traveling on belligerent ships or with cargoes of ammunition.

Why should an American citizen be permitted to involve his country in war by traveling upon a belligerent ship, when he knows that the ship will pass through a danger zone? The question is not whether an American citizen has a right, under international law, to travel on a belligerent ship; the question is whether he ought not, out of consideration for his country, if not for his own safety, avoid danger when avoidance is possible.

It is a very one-sided citizenship that compels a government to go to war over a citizen's rights and yet relieves the citizen of all obligations to consider his nation's welfare. I do not know just how far the President can legally go in actually preventing Americans from traveling on belligerent ships, but I believe the Government should go as far as it can, and that in case of doubt it should give the benefit of the doubt to the Government.

But even if the Government could not legally prevent citizens from traveling on belligerent ships, it could, and in my judgment should, earnestly advise American citizens not to risk themselves or the peace of their country, and I have no doubt that these warnings would be heeded.

President Taft advised Americans to leave Mexico when insurrection broke out there, and President Wilson has repeated the advice. This advice, in my judgment, was eminently wise, and I think the same course should be followed in regard to warning Americans to keep off vessels subject to attack.

Would Separate Passengers and Arms.

I think, too, that American passenger ships should be prohibited from carrying ammunition. The lives of passengers ought not to be endangered by cargoes of ammunition whether that danger comes from possible explosions within or from possible attacks from without. Passengers and ammunition should not travel together. The attempt to prevent American citizens from incurring these risks is entirely consistent with the effort which our Government is making to prevent attacks from submarines.

The use of one remedy does not exclude the use of the other. The most familiar illustration is to be found in the action taken by municipal authorities during a riot. It is the duty of the Mayor to suppress the mob, and to prevent violence, but he does not hesitate to warn citizens to keep off the streets during the riots. He does not question their right to use the streets, but for their own protection and in the interest of order he warns them not to incur the risks involved in going upon the streets when men are shooting at each other.

The President does not feel justified in taking the action above stated. That is, he does not feel justified, first, in suggesting the submission of the controversy to investigation, or, second, in warning the people not to incur the extra hazards in traveling on belligerent ships or on ships carrying ammunition. And he may be right in the position he has taken, but as a private citizen I am free to urge both of these propositions, and to call public attention to these remedies in the hope of securing such an expression of public sentiment as will support the President in employing these remedies, if, in the future, he finds it consistent with his sense of duty to favor them.

BRYAN'S GOOD-BYE TO THE PRESIDENT

"God Bless You," Each Exclaims as They Part After a Friendly Chat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—President Wilson and Secretary Bryan said good-bye to each other today in the Green Room of the White House.

Mr. Bryan telephoned in the forenoon from the State Department that he would like to pay his farewell visit as soon as possible and the President set 12:35 o'clock as the time.

The retiring Secretary walked from the State Department to the White House. He stopped for a moment in front of the Executive Office Building to ask if Secretary Tumulty was there and found that he had joined the President for the farewell interview. When Mr. Bryan entered the Green Room, he was greeted cordially by the President, who asked both Mr. Bryan and Mr Tumulty to be seated. There was nothing about the manner or bearing of the President and his Secretary to indicate that there had been a serious difference between them. They talked frankly and freely for twenty minutes before the final parting words were said.

The conversation veered around to the diverging positions taken by the President and Mr. Bryan over the German crisis. No display of feeling marked the discussion of this delicate matter, both men being calm and apparently entirely friendly. Mr. Bryan particularly told of his conviction that American citizens should be warned not to take passage on ships of Germany's enemies or other ships that carried arms and ammunition. He urged also that the Wilson Administration was committed to the principle enunciated in the "breathing spell" peace treaties. This was a principle dear to his heart, he said, as he had been devoted to it for a lifetime. But he realized, he explained, that the President took the different view, and that being so, he would not have respected Mr. Wilson if he had followed any other course than that which was outlined in the note to Germany. He believed, however, that the President respected him for the position he had assumed in opposition to the President's policy. This brought from the President a cordial affirmative.

Mr. Bryan said that he believed that he could help Mr. Wilson more by outside work than by remaining as a member of the Cabinet. He gave some explanation of a desire to uphold the Wilson policies.

In reply the President repeated what he had said in his letter, accepting Mr. Bryan's resignation in regard to the Secretary of State's loyal and generous attitude. He also spoke of the German situation and indicated that he was sure that Mr. Bryan had acted from conscientious motives in leaving the Cabinet.

At points in the conversation it took an easy personal turn, as for example when Mr. Bryan said that he really felt relieved, now that he was free from official cares. He had slept splendidly last night, he said. Another remark of Mr. Bryan was that he had been told that the circumstances of his resignation were absolutely unique in that no bitterness was connected with it. There had been just an honest difference of opinion between the President and himself which both had recognized, he said.

In answer to a question from the President, Mr. Bryan said that he would be in Washington for two weeks at least. It was very evident, however, that he and the President did not expect to see each other during that period. The President spoke of some matters concerning South America, about which they had apparently talked previously, and Mr. Bryan, in response to a request of the President, promised to prepare memoranda on the subject. He added that he was at the disposal of the State Department during the rest of his stay in Washington.

As the conversation ended both the President and Mr. Bryan rose at the same moment and clasped hands. "God bless you," said the President and the Commoner together. Then Mr. Bryan turned and left the room with Mr. Tumulty.

In the lobby of the White House Mr. Bryan encountered Mr. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, who had come to present to the President the new military attaché of the French Embassy. The Ambassador and the retiring Secretary greeted each other warmly.

Outside the White House Mr. Bryan was stopped by an out-of-town visitor, who introduced himself as Mr. Sunday (not Billy) and after presenting Mrs. Sunday and a young Sunday, expressed his regret that Mr. Bryan was leaving the Cabinet.

After that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Tumulty posed for a photograph.

"I should like to have my picture taken with these newspapermen," said Mr. Bryan, turning to the reporters, who were grouped around him. And then he added, with a smile: "That is, if they care to be photographed with me." They did, and were.

With their arms around each other Mr. Bryan and Mr. Tumulty wended their way along the White House walk to the State Department.

FAREWELL TO CLERKS AND HIS ASSOCIATES

Secretary Much Affected by Employes' Words—Hen Story for the Newspaper Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—In the short period he spent at the State Department today, Secretary Bryan was largely occupied with farewells.

Arising with the larks, Mr. Bryan took a horseback ride through Rock Creek Park before breakfast. There was one caller at his residence before he left for the department. This was Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Labor, who came to voice his regrets over the resignation of Mr. Bryan.

Mrs. Bryan walked down the driveway at Calumet Place with her husband, when he entered the official vehicle of the Secretary to go to the department. On the box sat John Barry, who has been a coachman for Secretaries of State ever since the oldest inhabitant can recall. Barry clambered down from his seat to say how sorry he was to see Mr. Bryan go.

On his way to the State Department the Secretary drove past throngs of Government clerks, reading newspaper accounts of the break in the Cabinet. Most of the drive was spent by Mr. Bryan in dictating to a stenographer. As he entered the State Department Building, at 9 o'clock, he was surrounded by many persons, who wanted to say good-bye.

Mr. Bryan attended to minor executive matters, and then made a tour of the State, War and Navy Building.

He first went to the office of Secretary Garrison, but the latter was away. Mr. Bryan left a note for him. Then he called at the office of Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge, who was likewise absent. After that he dropped in on Brigadier General Frank McIntyre, Chief of the Insular Bureau of the War Department, whom he regards as an "old friends," and chatted pleasantly with him for several minutes. Mr. Bryan crossed to the Navy Department and called on Assistant Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt and Secretary Daniels.

On his way back to the State Department he ran into a crowd of newspaper men. Throwing his arms around two of them, he led the procession to his office.

"I am not late today," said the Secretary to the newspapermen. "Sometimes I have been late, particularly so yesterday. Did you ever see an old hen trying to gather her chickens beneath her in the evening?"

"Yes; I've got an old hen," said one.

"Doesn't she sometimes seem fussy and irritable?" asked the Secretary.

"Yes, sometimes she picks me," was the rejoinder.

"Well, I have often felt like the old hen in some respects—hens are so fussy and irritable when they try to get their chickens together in the evening. I have tried to keep a number of international secrets covered up under my wing, so to speak, and I have been afraid that some of them would peep out. If sometimes I have seemed cross and irritable, it was probably because I was afraid these secrets would get out. We don't, of course, question the good intentions of the old hen, and I hope you will not question mine. So much for any unpleasantness that may have arisen between us. Gentlemen, I have no news for you this morning; you know it all."

After his audience with the newspapermen, Mr. Bryan went to the diplomatic ante-room, where the State Department heads and clerks had assembled. Among those present were Robert Lansing, Secretary of State ad interim; Assistant Secretaries Osborn, Adee, and Phillips; Chief Clerk Ben G. Davis; Chiefs of Bureaus, clerks and stenographers.

In his farewell address to the employes of the Department, Mr. Bryan told them the "rewards of life are not to be found either in the money we make or in the honors we enjoy."

"The real honors are affections we feel for each other," he went on. "The best reward is appreciation, accompanied by good will. In leaving you I want to assure you, without reference to distinction or position you occupy, of my appreciation of your co-operation and devotion to duty and that my good will follows you wherever you may be, for I can go out feeling that your good will goes with me, it will be a precious memory."

Solicitor Cone Johnson responded on behalf of the State Department employes, and an affecting scene ensued. Friends of Mr. Bryan who were present said that they never had seen him show so much emotion.

WILSON'S NOTE GOES TO GERMANY

Continued from Page 1.

port of the Cabinet. William J. Bryan, the one man who had opposed its terms because he believed it might precipitate war, had resigned the portfolio of Secretary of State at the moment the note was dispatched.

A statement issued by Mr. Bryan revealed that President Wilson had rejected his suggestions for an investigation by a commission for a year's time of the legal phases of the dispute with Germany, during which Americans should, according to Mr. Bryan's view, be warned against taking passage on any belligerent ships or on American vessels carrying ammunition. President Wilson made no comment on the statement, but the text of the note, it was stated, would outline fully the position of the President and the Cabinet.

The President stands unalterably, it is asserted, on the principle that the United States at this stage in its history, cannot afford to surrender any of its rights, that the American people fought in 1812 for their rights on the high seas and cannot sacrifice those rights with the nation's rise and growth to a position of command as a world power.

A Surrender of Rights.

High officials generally held the view that Mr. Bryan's statement constituted a virtual surrender of American rights guaranteed not only by international law, but specific treaties between the United States and Germany. Mr. Bryan's suggestion that Americans should not take passage on American ships carrying ammunition was in direct conflict, it was pointed out, with the Treaty of 1828 between Prussia and the United States, wherein either party in time of war has the right to free access to belligerent ports for commerce in arms and ammunition and other contraband. Moreover, the right of an American citizen to sail on an unarmed and unresisting merchant ship of any nationality in time of war is held by the President and his advisers to be an inalienable privilege founded on the international law of centuries.

The President's view is understood to be that a new weapon of offense in warfare can be introduced only if it is made to conform with the generally established rules of international law existing. The conditions of war may change, he has said, but not the rules of war, unless there is a general agreement among the nations which contribute to the making of international law.

Mr. Wilson, it has become known, is not opposed to the idea of an investigation or diplomatic discussion of cases in dispute between Germany and the United States, but feels that before such a step can be taken there must be some guarantee that in the interim of discussion the lives of American citizens will not be placed in jeopardy, and that the United States will not be required to yield any of its rights while the discussion is under way.

Attacks Must Stop.

It is the repetition of attacks on American vessels or lives which the President believes must be prevented by an assertion of the rights of the United States and the attainment of Germany's acquiescence in that point of view before diplomatic negotiations on the subject can continue.

The note cabled to Germany, it is said authoritatively, leaves room in many respects for a friendly reply, but contains firm insistence on the principles expressed in the American notes of February 10 and May 13.

The President has requested that detailed forecasts of the note be not printed in advance of the publication of the official text.

LANSING IN BRYAN'S CHAIR.

President Designates Him as Acting Secretary of State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—President Wilson today issued an Executive order designating Robert Lansing, the Counselor of the State Department, to perform the duties of Secretary of State ad interim for a period not exceeding thirty days. It is expected that under this order Mr. Lansing will attend the meetings of the Cabinet and perform in all respects the duties of Secretary of State.

Within the thirty days of Mr. Lansing's ad interim services covered by the order the President will appoint a permanent Secretary of State. The law requires that the appointment must be made within that period. The best-informed opinion here inclines to the belief that Mr. Lansing will be appointed Secretary of State, although the names of Lindley M. Garrison of New Jersey, the Secretary of War, and Franklin K. Lane of California, the Secretary of the Interior, are being discussed.

The Executive order designating Mr. Lansing was as follows:

The White House, Washington, June 9, 1915.

The Hon. William Jennings Bryan having resigned the office of Secretary of State, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby, in conformity with the provisions of Sections 177 and 1675 of the Revised Statutes, and of the act of Congress approved Feb. 9, 1891, authorize and direct the Hon. Robert Lansing, Counselor for the Department of State, to perform the duties of the office of Secretary of State for a period to extend thirty days, until a Secretary shall have been appointed and have qualified.

WOODROW WILSON.

No Coalition Cabinet.

At the White House it was said that the President had not determined on a successor to Mr. Bryan. He would give careful consideration to the matter, it was said.

Throughout Administration circles officials said there was no likelihood that President Wilson would adopt the suggestion advanced last night that there should be a coalition Cabinet.

"This talk of a coalition Cabinet is all bosh," said one official in a position to speak with authority. "The Democratic Party does not need to go into other parties for Cabinet officers. It can furnish the right man."

Reports that differences in the Cabinet over the President's attitude toward Germany would result in other resignations were denied emphatically in an authoritative way. The most persistent rumor was that Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, would follow Mr. Bryan's example. This was denied both by Mr. Daniels and at the White House. The rumor affecting Mr. Daniels grew out of a mere supposition based on the fact that he was the most intimate friend of Mr. Bryan in the Cabinet and it was supposed that he was in such thorough accord with Mr. Bryan's peace policy that he could not remain among the President's official advisers. According to those best qualified to speak on the subject, Mr. Daniels is in accord with the President's attitude.

In this connection it was said that the remaining nine members of the Cabinet were all loyal to the course that the President had decided upon in dealing with the German Government. Albert S. Burleson, the Postmaster General, has been credited with being of the same view as Mr. Bryan. It was explained, however, that Mr. Burleson believed that whatever policy was decided on by the President should be indorsed thoroughly by the members of his Administration.

Strong Support for Garrison.

There has been a great deal of talk here today to the effect that Mr. Garrison would make a strong Secretary of State. He is regarded as an able lawyer with a quick perception and an ability to arrive at sound conclusions with the least possible delay. Mr. Garrison and Secretary Lane have been foremost among the Cabinet members in contending that Germany should be held to "a strict accountability" for her sinking of the Lusitania and the attacks on American ships.

One reason advanced by those who believe that Mr. Garrison would not be appointed Secretary of State was that, with the country possibly facing a war, it would be unwise to change the head of the military establishment who has had more than two years' experience in ascertaining the situation of the army and the preparations that would be necessary in the event of hostilities.

The opinion that Secretary Lane would make an excellent Secretary of State has been heard in Washington for a long time. Even before it was believed that there was any possibility that Mr. Bryan would retire from the Cabinet it had been suggested that, if, through any chance, President Wilson should require a new Secretary of State, he would be inclined to look with great favor upon Secretary Lane. Mr. Lane was born a British subject, in Prince Edward Island, Canada, and it was argued today that this might deter the President from appointing him to take charge of the foreign affairs of the United States at a time when accusations were being made that the sympathy of this Government was with Great Britain in her war with Germany. There was no authoritative basis for this suggestion.

It was remarked today that with the exception of John Bassett Moore, who was Counselor of the State Department in the first year of the Wilson Administration, no other person not now connected with the Government had been mentioned in the discussion here of a successor to Mr. Bryan. Mr. Moore was in Washington today, but it was said that his business had no connection with the retirement of Mr. Bryan, and he did not go to the White House.

Mr. Lansing called at the White House

for a conference with the President today, and while there expressed regret at Mr. Bryan's resignation.

"I have grown very fond of the Secretary and am very sorry to see him leave the department," said he.

After seeing Mr. Lansing, President Wilson went automobiling. As he entered his automobile tourists in the White House grounds joined in a round of applause and the President raised his hat and smiled.

POLITICAL BREAK MAY WIDEN.

Washington Wonders if Bryan Will Begin General War on Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—One feature of domestic politics, conspicuous in a day presenting many indications of a continuous warm personal friendship between President Wilson and ex-Secretary Bryan, was the possibility, conveyed in Mr. Bryan's announcement of a coming propaganda against the President's foreign policy, that Mr. Wilson and his former associate would soon be at odds on many subjects of public policy. Though no one doubts the fervency of the "God bless you!" with which Mr. Bryan bade farewell to his Chief today, the opinion here is almost unanimous that the sweep of political circumstances will not permit Mr. Bryan to limit his criticisms to the one subject of the German note.

Whether Mr. Bryan will carry his fight against the President as far as becoming a candidate for the 1916 nomination in opposition to Mr. Wilson is a question that has already been pointedly asked here. If that should be the outcome, Mr. Bryan's public utterances suggest that he paved the way for it early in the present Administration, when he stated in a speech that the Baltimore platform excluded Mr. Wilson's succeeding himself.

Mr. Wilson's view of the platform is radically different, and a close reading of the plank in question shows that the President is committed, not to the one-term idea but to the principle of a constitutional amendment, limiting presidential eligibility to a single term. The President has made no public pronouncement on the subject, but after the Senate adopted a constitutional amendment along these lines, the Winter before Mr. Wilson took office, Mr. Wilson effectively suppressed the resolution in the House by a letter to A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Bryan's announcement of his plan to begin a campaign to enforce his views as to ending the controversy with Germany in a peaceful way is taken here to mean, in essence, that if the President does not come around to Mr. Bryan's views, this aroused "public sentiment" to which he refers will be used against Mr. Wilson.

But the criticisms that Mr. Bryan may voice are not expected to modify the course President Wilson has mapped out for himself. And if the President's handling of the foreign situation continues to rally the country to his support as it has in the past few weeks, Mr. Bryan may have to seek other grounds of attack. Any criticism, it is expected, will lead to another, and the inattention with which the President will meet his comments, it is thought here, will increase the critic's bitterness.

Points of Difference.

There are already several subjects of domestic legislation on which the President and Mr. Bryan disagree, and these points of disagreement have been published lately in a way to indicate that one or both of the leaders was not willing to have their differences known.

Some time ago Mr. Bryan declared for woman suffrage, while the President has always refrained from indorsing it. More recently the line has been drawn between Mr. Wilson's advocacy of local option and Mr. Bryan's new and ardent declaration for national prohibition. Thus are presented at once three lines of cleavage on domestic problems—woman suffrage, prohibition and the one-term plank.

To these might be added the subject of free sugar, should the decreasing revenues, incident to the war, lead the President to recommend the imposition of a duty on sugar for revenue purposes. In the Underwood Tariff act free sugar and free wool stand as the President's items, but it is understood that Mr. Bryan really originated and fought for them.

The President first favored a 20 per cent. duty on wool and a duty on sugar. If, for the sake of revenue, he felt that duties on either item should be restored, it is not unlikely that Mr. Bryan would open fire on Congress in an effort to call back to his standard the old "Bryan Democrats" on whom he has relied in the past.

But against these attacks, if they come, the President will have one strong defense. He has already formulated and advocated a program of constructive legislation, long enough to keep Congress busy till the end of his term, and this program has Mr. Bryan's indorsement. In other words, should Mr. Bryan begin an attack on the President's legislative recommendations, he could not assail them in any sweeping fashion, according to the custom in old-fashioned political fights, but, while criticising the Administration, his attitude toward legislation, he would have to single out for denunciation those measures which he has not himself recently sponsored.

Agree on Most Policies.

Speaking of his resignation and his relations with the President last night, Mr. Bryan said:

"We believe alike on political questions.

"This really applies to almost everything recommended by the President when he convened Congress last December. Hardly one of his recommendations was enacted, and presumably some of these will come up for recommendation next year, and Mr. Bryan cannot condemn the President for them.

Among the measures which were recommended by the President, but failed primarily for lack of time, was the bill for Philippine self-government, the Ship Purchase bill, the three conservation measures, the bill for the regulation of stocks and bonds, a bill to forbid interstate commerce to the products of child labor, legislation for the establishment of Presidential primaries, and a revision of the system of party conventions. While these recommendations were being made by the President in the House Mr. Bryan sat in the Diplomatic Gallery, leading the applause of measures with which he was particularly identified.

SENATORS STAND FAST BACK OF WILSON

Reed Urges a United Front—Fall Calls for Root's Enlistment.

In addition to the replies from fourteen United States Senators published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday the following comments have been received on the resignation of Secretary Bryan:

Calls for a United Front.

KANSAS CITY, June 9.—I deem it inadvisable at this time for members of Congress to comment upon Mr. Bryan's resignation. I will make this general statement. This is no time for a division among Americans. The country should present a united front. There should be but one national policy. I have every confidence that President Wilson will so act as to wisely and prudently protect the dignity and at the same time conserve the peace of the United States.

JAMES A. REED,
Senator from Missouri.

Sheppard Reserves Comment.

TEXARKANA, Texas, June 9.—I prefer to wait until I have become conversant with the full facts in the case before expressing an opinion. I will say, however, Secretary Bryan's resignation comes as an absolute surprise. The situation is so grave and such a momentous one that it would be exceedingly unwise for me to express myself before being fully advised as to the real causes of his resignation being tendered.

MORRIS SHEPPARD,
Senator from Texas.

Urges Enlistment of Root.

THREE RIVERS, New Mexico., June 9.—The honor and dignity as well as the future welfare of the United States will not suffer because of Bryan's resignation, and all other countries will understand from the same that the United States no longer is bluffing. There should be no partisanship in foreign affairs, and if the President would request I am confident that he could secure the assistance of Elihu Root in this crisis, assuring him the absolute confidence and support of all parties and Congress while the entire nation would breathe a sigh of relief. The world knows Root as a diplomat and a true American.

ALBERT B. FALL,
Senator from New Mexico.

Admires Bryan's Independence.

SPOKANE, June 9.—I think it is creditable to the high character of Mr. Bryan, when he found he was not in accord with the views of the President on the German situation, which is a matter of vital importance to this country and particularly involves the office of Secretary of State, that he should resign his office rather than put both the President and himself in a false and embarrassing situation. I have a high regard for Mr. Bryan as a man, and think he is a splendid type of citizen, although differing with him on many of his policies in the administration of the Department of State.

Many men in his position would have subordinated their own views and allowed themselves to the President's position. It is indicative of strength and character that rather than compromise in any way his own ideals he preferred to retire to private life.

As to the President's attitude in the matter, I, of course, have not seen the second note to Germany, but if it is, as indicated, a determined stand for the honor and rights of the United States and its citizens as a neutral nation, the President will have practically the universal support of the people of this country in maintaining that position. This does not mean, of course, that we will be involved in war with Germany. The physical situation and conditions make that impossible at this time.

MILES POINDEXTER,
Senator from Washington.

AS CONGRESSMEN VIEW IT.

Oldfield Deplores Bryan's Resignation—Fess Calls for Firm Policy.

Comments of members of the House of Representatives on the resignation of Secretary Bryan received in response to the request of THE NEW YORK TIMES follow:

Wants a Firm Policy.

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, June 8.—The international situation calls for the highest possible diplomacy. We are in competition with the world's diplomats at a time when rights are in jeopardy, by half the Old World in arms, and humanity in Mexico calling for help at this critical juncture. The country will willingly exchange the Bryan propaganda for a diplomacy couched in a well-defined policy. Nothing is so fatal as a vacillating policy except a total lack of policy. All belligerents will so decree.

S. D. FESS,
Representative from Ohio.

Oldfield Regrets Resignation.

BATESVILLE, Ark., June 9.—Bryan's resignation will be regretted by lovers of peace, not only in our own country, but throughout the world. The American people will certainly miss his great talents in the office of Secretary of State.

W. A. OLDFIELD,
Representative from Arkansas.

Hart Deplores the Loss.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 9.—I called upon Mr. Bryan on my way to the National Convention in 1908 and then told him that as an Eastern delegate I was of one thought with the majority, that Judge Gray would be a more acceptable candidate than he for Presidency. After asking whether we were a Bible-reading people and whether I believed that the "wise men came out of the East," and of course being answered in the affirmative, he remarked that we were really thinking nineteen hundred years behind the times. Since then I have been somewhat timorous of criticising Mr. Bryan or his acts. Of course, we deplore the loss of so distinguished and able a statesman.

A. C. HART,
Representative from New Jersey.

REGRETTABLE, SAYS WHITE.

Ex-Ambassador Fears Bryan's Act Will Complicate Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 9.—Andrew D. White, formerly United States Ambassador to Germany, who came to Poughkeepsie today to attend the Vassar commencement exercises, expressed his belief that the resignation of William Jennings Bryan would complicate the situation between the United States and Germany.

"I am not in a position to make any definite statement of opinion on the resignation of Mr. Bryan," said Mr. White. "It is still pretty early for that.

"That there should be a break between the President and his chief adviser is a matter to be greatly regretted. That his resignation may still further complicate matters between this country and Germany is true, but I will not dare express an opinion as to what the effect will be."

PARTY LEADERS HAVE NO FEAR OF A SPLIT

Bryan's Action Solidifies President's Support, Democratic Committeement Assert.

CHANGE PLEASES HOWELL

Georgia Member Believes It May Help Organization—Home State Protests Bryan's Loyalty.

In general members of the Democratic National Committee believe that the resignation of Secretary William J. Bryan will not cause any split in the party. In response to the request of THE NEW YORK TIMES members of the committee yesterday telegraphed their views on the resignation and the effect on the party. Their dispatches follow:

No Party Split Likely.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 9.—Mr. Bryan's resignation will cause no split in the Democratic Party. He presented his resignation to the President because he disagreed with him on the wording of the German note. Here was an honest difference of opinion, which, however, will have no effect on the future of the Democratic Party, or the warm personal friendship existing between the President and Mr. Bryan.

JOHN W. COUGHLIN.

Palmer Says Bryan Is Loyal.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., June 9.—Mr. Bryan's resignation will have no far-reaching political significance. He does not differ from the President on any great principle of policy. It is a difference as to methods only. In my judgment Mr. Bryan will loyally support the Administration, but he prefers not to be held responsible for the way in which its policies are to be worked out. Out of office he will not seek to embarrass the President any more than he has while in office. I look for no split in the party following this unfortunate occurrence.

A. MITCHELL PALMER.

No Cause for Schism.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—The people of the country are behind the President in this crisis. Bryan's resignation need cause no schism in the party, as, unlike Roosevelt, he has resigned from the Cabinet and not from the Democratic Party.

JOHN F. COSTELLO.

No Effect, Howell Asserts.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 9.—I do not think Bryan's resignation will have the slightest effect either on national interests or on the future of the Democratic Party. In many respects the party will be better off as the result of his last plunge into the limelight. The party has heretofore suffered as the result of having too many heads, and the split between the President and the Secretary of State has from the beginning been inevitable.

The combination was an unnatural one and its disruption was simply a question of time. As to his successor it does not make much difference who it is, for the President is on both jobs, and that is the real cause of the last eruption.

CLARK HOWELL.

Party May Make Net Gain.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 9.—I believe the people of the United States have a perfect right to travel on the high seas free from fear of attack. I consider the sinking of the Lusitania probably the greatest act of piracy ever known. I believe the President's attitude is the correct one, and that this next note must be in keeping with those which have gone before. I cannot see how he can retreat.

It was unfortunate that Mr. Bryan's attitude would not allow him to be a party to the new note. The incident, through no fault of this Government, ought, and I believe will, put all the people behind the President as never before. If Mr. Bryan's resignation is attended with any defection from the party, while most unfortunate, I believe it will result in a net gain to the party, because, in my opinion, the President's whole course has appealed, as no President has ever appealed, to the great moral elements of this country, which moral elements are more controling every year.

WILLIAM D. JELKS.

Expects a Good Effect.

JACKSON, Miss., June 9.—I do not think that Mr. Bryan's resignation will have any effect upon the Democratic Party, certainly not in the South. I think it will have a good effect upon national interests, as it will leave Mr. Wilson untrammeled to carry out his policies.

ROBERT POWELL.

President Stronger Than Bryan.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 9.—In my opinion the reasons assigned by Mr. Bryan amply justify his resignation. So far I have seen nothing to indicate that he would leave the Democratic Party or undertake to disrupt it.

If we accord him credit for any political sagacity we cannot believe that he will either quit the party or endeavor to split it. The President is stronger with the party than Mr. Bryan or any other Democrat and in my opinion will be renominated without opposition.

J. T. G. CRAWFORD.

No Party Harm Likely.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 9.—Mr. Bryan has resigned because of differences with the President over the method of handling the German situation, but it is known that he will continue to support the President on all other matters. Hence, I cannot see how any harm is to come to the Democratic Party by his resignation, more especially in view of the fact that the American people appear to be overwhelmingly in favor of the firm policy of the President with Germany.

ROBERT EWING.

Party Is Not Weakened.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 9.—I believe the country at large stands firmly with the President. Bryan's resignation will not weaken the Democratic Party.

ROLLA WELLS.

Will Not Affect Party.

GALENA, Kan., June 9.—The resignation of Mr. Bryan in this hour of National peril came as a surprise to his friends of the West. It will not affect the Democratic Party, the people here have implicit confidence in President Wilson and his Cabinet.

WILLIAM F. SAPP.

"Loyal" Is Home State View.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 9.—Secretary Bryan's resignation is due to an honest difference with the President and does not indicate a party split. Both will remain loyal to the party's interests.

P. L. HALL.

Assails Bryan's Pettiness.

PHOENIX, Ariz., June 9.—At a time when every American should give his most loyal support to our Government the resignation of the Secretary of State is a glaring exhibition of pettiness without parallel. Every consideration should have dictated delay until the position of our Government was assured.

The party will be greatly strengthened as a result. There has been too much Bryanism and too little Democracy in the party for sixteen years. Franklin K. Lane is admirably fitted in every way for Secretary of State. His vision will not be obscured by grape juice or unsatisfied ambitions.

REESE M. LING.

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NOW BRYAN CAN EARN $137,000 IN A YEAR

Lecturing Might Net That, Says Lyceum Manager, and Break Won't Affect It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The large earning power of William J. Bryan as a lecturer is not generally appreciated by the public. An estimate was made today by the manager of a lyceum bureau that by devoting his attention to the Chautauquas and lyceums the former Secretary of State can earn at his present scale of prices more than $137,000 a year.

With Mr. Bryan's physical strength it is possible for him to deliver three lectures a day, and he has done it on more than one tour. This, however, would require careful booking, with short jumps between towns. But it is entirely fe

NO WILSON PROTEST TO ENGLAND NOW

President Adheres to His Decision Not to Press the Cotton Controversy.

VAIN EFFORT TO MOVE HIM

Southern Influences Working at the Instance of Dissatisfied Cotton Producers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Prominent Democrats who have talked with President Wilson within the last few days—among them Representative Webb of North Carolina, who saw him today—are responsible for the statement that this Government intends to address a note to Great Britain making another vigorous complaint over the detention by the British authorities of cotton cargoes from the United States destined for ports of European countries contiguous to Germany. According to what these men said, the President had decided to take up this matter with the British Government at the earliest opportunity.

Reports in Washington that the President would make an issue at once with Great Britain over the cotton detention cases are without other foundation than the statements made by these prominent Democrats, who come from cotton producing districts. The story was revived tonight that a diplomatic note to Great Britain had already been written, and that it would be forwarded without delay. This, however, proved to be erroneous. There has been no change in the situation over cotton cargo detentions by Great Britain. It was determined some time ago that this matter should be taken up with the British Government, but on account of the critical situation in the relations of Germany and the United States, produced by the sinking of the Lusitania, President Wilson decided that no communication should be addressed to the British Government on the subject while the differences with Germany were unsettled.

It is apparent from what has been learned tonight that an effort is being made to influence the President by statements that the South is not entirely in accord with his course in dealing with Germany. It is understood that he has been told that in the cotton districts there is a feeling that Great Britain's detention of cotton shipments should be made the subject of representations of the positive character addressed to the German Government. The feeling in those sections, it is said, is that through the action of the British Government the price of cotton is being depressed, and that the cotton growers and shippers will be heavy losers in any event, and their losses will increase if the United States Government does not insist that cotton cargoes destined for neutral ports in Europe be permitted to proceed to their destinations.

From all that can be learned, President Wilson has not been influenced by what he has been told in the matter to change his decision that the present international situation arising out of Germany's submarine warfare must not be complicated by bringing the controversy with Great Britain over cotton detentions to an acute stage. Officials of the State Department said tonight that they knew of no note prepared or in preparation calling Great Britain to account for her detention of cotton cargoes.

THINKS BRYAN TOOK THE ONLY COURSE OPEN

View of Ohio's Governor—Executives Support the President in the Crisis.

Dispatches from Governors of States commenting on the resignation of Secretary Bryan follow:

Says Bryan Did the Best Thing.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 9.—Entertaining the views which he entertains, Bryan's resignation is justifiable. There is evidently a marked difference of opinion between him and the President. Under the circumstances I think he did the best thing by getting out of the Cabinet. While I do not censure him for the step he has taken, I am of the opinion that the people of the United States anxious for peace will insist that American rights be respected and protected. I confidently expect this can be accomplished without war.

FRANK B. WILLIS,
Governor of Ohio.

Puts Confidence in President.

SANTA FE, N. M., June 9.—I do not see how the resignation of Mr. Bryan will be likely to affect matters in the present crisis either one way or another. I have the greatest confidence in the wisdom and ability of President Wilson to take care of the situation.

W. C. McDONALD,
Governor of New Mexico.

People Will Support President.

SPOKANE, Wash., June 9.—While regretting exceedingly that Secretary Bryan felt it necessary to present his resignation to the President at this time, the public utterances of both the President and Secretary of State clearly indicate that the desire of each is that the United States be not drawn into the conflict now being waged, and in which so many nations are involved.

The President has had the support of the people of the United States in the position he has taken up to the present time in connection with this matter. I feel sure this support will continue to the fullest degree covering his future actions in connection with it.

ERNEST LISTER,
Governor of Washington.

MAY INSIST LINER HAD ARMS.

German Press Puts Stress On Alleged "Evidence."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 10.—The Daily Mail says this morning:

"Late comment of the German press supplies no sort of indication that Germany is preparing to yield to the American demands. Wide semi-official circulation is now being given to a tabulated statement from a New York commercial newspaper, pretending to be a list of large cargoes of contraband, especially arms and ammunition, carried by the Lusitania on her last voyage. Satisfaction is also expressed with the 'evidence' furnished to the German Ambassador in Washington by German reservists that the vessel was armed.

"The emphasis laid on these points seems to indicate that they will form the basis of Germany's final refusal to bend the knee to the Americans."

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS LAUDS BRYAN

His Resignation Means a Divided Party and People, St. Paul Volks Zeitung Says.

WON'T FIGHT FOR WRONG

Syracuse Union Speaks for German-Americans—One Paper Says Bryan Won't Fool the German Vote.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received the following additional expressions from the German-American press on the resignation of Secretary Bryan:

A Divided Country.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 9.—Editorial in The St. Paul Daily Volks Zeitung:

"Bryan's stand for fair play forces his resignation. Bryan's resignation at this critical moment is the greatest service the Commoner has ever rendered his country, because it has aroused the people to see the danger of the foreign policy now pursued by the President. His refusal to violate an obligation to his country forced his resignation. His courageous stand will undoubtedly be approved by millions of peace and justice loving Americans. It bears out our former contention that the people of the United States are divided on the position taken by our Government, which is driving this nation directly to the precipice.

"It is with sorrow and regret that we see the President take the wild eruption of an incendiary press as the true sentiment of the American people. Bryan's resignation is the strongest possible protest from the inner camp. It means a divided Democratic Party and a divided people. It also means—if we are not greatly mistaken—that this country will not be drawn into the European struggle, owing to the strong opposition which will now arise against a course of the Administration leading to an unjustifiable war.

"Bryan has dealt a severe blow to our own militarism."

DAILY VOLKS ZEITUNG.

Won't Fool the German Vote.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 9.—It is evident that Mr. Bryan, believing that Wilson and Roosevelt will be the next Presidential nominees, now sees the opportunity to secure the German vote for himself, but Mr. Bryan's hypocrisy will fool no one, particularly the Germans.

FREIE PRESSE HEROLD.

German-Americans Won't Fight.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 9.—Editorial which will appear in this week's Syracuse Union:

"Mr. Bryan will be a greater power for peace out of the Cabinet than in it. As a member of the Cabinet diplomacy muzzled him, but now as a private citizen he can and will be outspoken, and his voice for peace will carry far more weight than the manufacturers of war munitions, Wall Street, would-be Generals, Colonels, and Captains, and the jingo press.

"The Americans of German blood and descent believe in the motto expressed by Carl Schurz, 'My country, right or wrong; if right, keep it right, and if wrong, make it right.' They will no more fight for wrong than they did in the war of rebellion, when they refused to fight for slavery.

"When such a great American as William Jennings Bryan will refuse to sign a note as Secretary of State making unreasonable demands upon Germany, without violating what he deems to be an obligation to his country, it may be expected that our young men, who are expected to give up their blood and lives in a war caused by that note, may refuse for the same reason.

ALEX E. OBERLANDER, Editor.

People Prefer Bryan's Side.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, June 9.—President Wilson may be as desirous of preserving the peace of the country as is Mr. Bryan; his intentions and aims may be good; his methods are not. They are unfair and appear to rest upon the expectation that the German Empire, surrounded as it is on all sides by powerful enemies, will, in the hour of greatest danger and need, relinquish its right and bow to injustice and force.

This expectation may prove wrong and may lead to the war which President Wilson professes the wish to avoid. If not, even then it can lead to nothing good. The world at large and our own people must and will finally see the injustice of the President's "methods," and America will no longer appear as the champion of right and justice, of fair play; but on the contrary, as a brute who tries to stab in the back a former friend as he fights for his life against enormous odds.

This must not, cannot come about. The President is on the wrong path. The American people, the truly American, do not stand behind him; will not follow him. America wishes to see her honor untarished, her pride justified. The people will choose Mr. Bryan's side if the President persists on a way which may lead to war and must lead to dishonor.

PAUL F. MUELLER,
Editor Abendpost.

Country Will Applaud Bryan.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Mr. Bryan will have the support of all sane Americans on any reasonable proposition which will keep this country out of war. Mr. Bryan, with all his faults, evidently has his principles, and, more, he has his methods, and would rather step aside than indorse methods which he belives will violate his conscience. For this strong hand, if other reasons which would change it do not develop, the whole country will applaud Mr. Bryan.

We should do everything within reason to avoid war—internal war as well as war with a foreign power. But strong men may differ as to the methods to be pursued to keep us out of war. Mr. Bryan's methods will be discarded, or has been discarded by our Administration.

Mr. Bryan's resignation possibly marks the departure by the Wilson Administration from methods cemented to the path of "peace at any price," and the event of methods supported by the history of the United States. Should this latter supposition prove to be correct, then Mr. Bryan's resignation was proper, even under the present trying circumstances, and was distinctly a good service to our country.

HORACE L. BRAND,
Publisher Illinois Staats-Zeitung.

Acted as a Man Should.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 9. — Comment on Bryan's resignation in today's Waechter und Anzeiger:

"Mr. Bryan has been the President's sincere helper. Having been instrumental in making Mr. Wilson President, he effaced himself entirely as the leader, but quietly drew his following in Congress to the support of the President's wishes, giving credit for everything to Mr. Wilson alone. In return, the President let him conclude as many arbitration treaties as he could. Mr. Bryan had hoped to go down in history as the great statesman who had led humanity out of wars forever.

"Then, the first time that earnest differences between his and a foreign nation are to be settled, he sees the whole arbitration principle brushed aside like dust by his chief, the man who once said Mr. Bryan ought to be "crushed into a cocked hat," the treaties he thought milestones of progress reduced to scraps of paper. He would not be a man had he signed the death warrant for what he regarded as the crowning deed and success of his life's work. And, because this was asked of him, many a person will say the Scotch in the President's veins did not deny itself in the manner which compelled Mr. Bryan's resignation, although keeping up the appearance that it came of Bryan's own free will because of a disagreement over principles."

WAECHTER UND ANZEIGER.

Surprise to Pro-Germans.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DENVER, Col., June 9.—Bryan's resignation comes as the biggest surprise of the year to all those of pro-German proclivities who were heretofore laboring under the impression that Bryan represented the spirit in the Cabinet that savored of anything but a square deal for Germany. If the "watchful waiting" policy so long adhered to in the case of Mexico—where hundreds of Americans have been killed and millions of American property damaged—was to designate the vacillating policy of our Government, then Mr. Bryan could probably not think otherwise but that some leniency should be shown to Germany, inasmuch as the latter thinks its case debatable, if not justifiable.

We do not for a moment believe that Mr. Bryan was actuated by any personal or political motives in tendering his resignation.

COLORADO HEROLD.

SEES "PEACE PARTY" NOW LED BY FIGHTER

Staats-Zeitung Points to Bryan's Following in Congress, "Where Final Decision Lies."

Commenting on the resignation of Secretary Bryan, under the caption, "He Kept His Vow," the evening edition of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, which for months has been referring to Secretary Bryan as "Secretary Bryan Stumping," as opposed to "Secretary Lansing Acting," said yesterday:

"As unreservedly as we believe that he is sacrificing high office to a principle—something that seems to be incomprehensible not alone to American politicians; readily as we pay him tribute that a man in public life has again had the courage to act, despite the machinations of editorial offices, pulpits, and the counting rooms of money agents; clearly as we see again his latest act, the old Bryan, who can sacrifice nothing to utilitarianism, everything to an idea, no matter how fantastic it may be, nevertheless it must not be left unmentioned that his exit out of the Wilson Cabinet was under all circumstances only a question of time. Bryan may want to be a candidate in 1916, a rival of Wilson; there may be a political motive at the bottom of the dramatically staged resignation: the fact remains that two hard heads, Wilson and Bryan, could not permanently agree. One had to yield; one had to go. Just as Bismarck had to go when Wilhelm II. felt himself safe in the saddle, so Bryan had to yield as soon as Woodrow Wilson himself took the reins; all the reins, into his hand.

"Whether the departure of Bryan will exercise great influence on the course of events, so far as relations with Germany are concerned, is an open question. At all events, the peace party in Congress and in the country as a whole has found a leader who is a fighter, who today still has a large following in Congress and out of it. And in Congress, through the masses, the question must finally be decided. Meanwhile, is it to be assumed without further ado that President Wilson himself stands diametrically opposed to the peace views of Bryan? We do not believe that. We are even today still of the opinion that Wilson desires war with Germany as little as does Bryan, the friend of peace, who has just let his deeds follow his words."

MITCHEL DEPLORES BRYAN'S ATTITUDE

But the Mayor Asserts That the People Are Solidly Behind the President.

McCOMBS KEEPS SILENT

Some Local Democrats Believe the Secretary Was Actuated by Political Motives.

Local Democratic politicians commented freely yesterday upon the resignation of William J. Bryan. While they expressed various views regarding the political effect it would have, practically all were agreed that the action was deplorable from the Administration point of view. Mayor Mitchel, who just returned from a Western trip, had this to say:

"I think it regrettable that any officer of the Government should have considered it necessary to draw an issue in the matter of policy with the President of the United States in these circumstances and in so grave a matter. I greatly regret that Mr. Bryan has resigned. I have always had a high regard for Mr. Bryan and I regret his resignation merely because personal considerations are always sunk in a situation of this kind and in the light of general results.

"I regret it chiefly because it might by some be construed to indicate a difference of opinion in this country when, in my judgment, the people are in complete support of President Wilson, the policy he outlined in his first note to Germany, and the logical conclusion and sequence of that note. I cannot conceive that any man, particularly a man of Mr. Bryan's standing, would allow his action to be influenced by political consideration or personal advantage. I do not think Mr. Bryan's record justifies such an inference."

"Will the resignation make President Wilson's position more difficult?" the Mayor was asked.

"I do not see," he replied, "that Mr. Bryan's act can make the President's position more embarrassing, although it may make the nation's position more hard to be made clear to Germany and the rest of the world."

William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said he was still reluctant to comment upon Mr. Bryan's resignation, although he made no secret of the fact that he believed it would have a far-reaching political effect. He said:

"I shall have nothing to say about the severance of Mr. Bryan's relations with President Wilson till all the facts are developed. I trust that the matter will not result unfortunately either in a political or a diplomatic sense. Of course Mr. Bryan's activities in the party have for more than twenty years had a great influence upon the Democratic Party's course. This matter may turn out to be as portentous a situation as has been faced in our history for fifty years, and I cannot discuss it, even from a political standpoint, as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, until it has been thoroughly studied."

Some local Democratic leaders see in Mr. Bryan's action a desire on his part to obtain the nomination for President next year. One leader, who did not wish to be quoted, said Mr. Bryan would have three important issues for his platform—peace, prohibition and woman suffrage. He said he could foresee that Mr. Bryan could make a great deal of trouble if he felt inclined to do so. Still another leader said he would not be surprised to see Mr. Bryan would accept a nomination for President on the Prohibition ticket if he failed to get the regular Democratic nomination.

FURTHER COMMENT BY PRESS ON BRYAN

Little Surprise at Resignation but Disappointment at Critical Time Chosen.

THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning presents additional comments of New York newspapers on the resignation of Secretary Bryan, supplementing the page of press opinions published by THE TIMES yesterday.

President Trusted More Than Ever.

From The New York Evening Post.

If the German Government imagines that the departure of Mr. Bryan means anything like a split in the Administration or a disorganization in the pursuance of its policy, it will very soon find out its mistake. * * * Today, more than ever, the nation looks to President Wilson with serene confidence that he will stand firm in upholding its rights, which are the rights of all neutral nations and the rights of humanity. * * * And in going forward in his momentous task, he may unhesitatingly rest in the assurance that, strong at once in the rectitude of his purpose and in the clearness of his vision, his hands will be upheld by the unflinching support of a great people.

Leaves a Lamentable Impression.

From The New York Evening Sun.

Mr. Bryan's fate may well be left to history. How far he will carry his treachery by actual machinations against Mr. Wilson remains to be seen. We refuse to think that anything he may do will have considerable effects in the present. His proximate course can only be of enormous importance to himself in the bearing that it will have upon his reputation in time to come, in alleviating or enhancing the lamentable impression of his resignation from office in the hour of his country's need.

Means that Wilson Stands Fast.

From The New York Evening Mail.

The resignation of Secretary Bryan means that the President stands firmly by his previous notes. The situation is the same as on May 13. We know today that the President and his Cabinet have determined to carry through the course upon which our Government started, even if necessary by an appeal to arms.

Helps at Home, Hurts Abroad.

From The New York Globe.

Mr. Bryan gets out because he says that to remain in the Cabinet would be unfair to the cause that is nearest to his heart—namely, the prevention of war. But instead of promoting a peaceful settlement, Mr. Bryan practically throws his influence in the other balance. It will be more difficult now to secure the concessions which Mr. Bryan is on record as demanding in the name of international law and the rights of humanity. * * * Our own people will not be much affected by his retirement. If anything, opinion behind the support of the President is likely to become more unanimous.

Country Trusts Wilson's Guidance.

From The New York Evening World.

Great events have piled upon the State Department problems with which neither Mr. Bryan's training nor his natural cast of mind fit him to grapple. A broader intellect, a surer judgment, a profounder spirit, a better master of the language nations must speak, has fortunately proved equal to the added burden. And how naturally the country has taken it that, in the face of one of the gravest international situations in our history, the Chief Executive should assume complete control.

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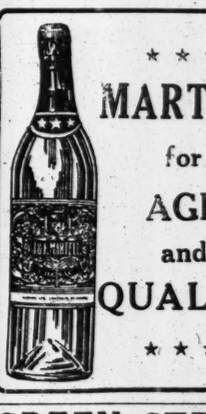

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ENGLAND STIRRED BY BRYAN'S MOVE

Continued from Page 1.

will recall Ambassador Gerard from Berlin, hand passports to Count von Bernstorff, and otherwise sever diplomatic relations between the two countries. It is also thought that diplomatic rupture would be only one feature of cleavage between the United States and Germany.

As to the character of the impression created here by the stand taken by President Wilson, it can be best described as one of undiluted joy. So late as a week ago confidential reports received in this country from America tended to give the idea that President Wilson's handing of the German difficulty might be influenced by the belief that the Mexican situation required his first and chief attention. England's characterization of President Wilson has been built up on the British view of his policy in regard to Mexico. In this respect the attitude taken by the President in regard to Germany, it can be said, has come as a pleasant surprise to most Englishmen, even among those best acquainted with the United States.

Doubts if Germans Want War.

The Daily News says:

"Bryan's resignation is hardly foreseen as a consequence of the dispute between the United States and Germany. As we write the text of President Wilson's note to Germany has not yet been issued, so the precise nature of the difference between Wilson and Bryan is not apparent. It would be wrong to imagine that one approves and other disapproves of war with Germany. Both are equally sincere and zealous in the pursuit of peace. President Wilson is penetrated with the conviction that it would be a tremendous misfortune to the world in general, as well as his own country, if the United States were dragged into the war, and he will spare no effort to preserve peace. The Germans have again very strong motives for avoiding a conflict. The rulers of Germany can be under no illusions as to the magnitude of the disaster which a conflict with the United States would mean. The United States includes the greatest manufacturing plants in the world, the largest population of first rate recruiting material and most inventive brains—a formidable enemy.

"The German Government trifled with the United States because it had two illusions—that under no circumstances would the United States Government defend its rights by the sword, and that the German-American element would prevent the American Government taking strong action by a menace of civil war. There is no longer room for either. Under these circumstances it is reasonable to conclude that most serious efforts will be made to avert a rupture, but a settlement is hardly practicable except on two conditions—that the tactics of procrastination are abandoned by Germany, and that American ships and American lives must be rendered secure. We shall see very soon what course Germany proposes to adopt, and whether any concessions she may offer are conditional. Those who are not parties to the dispute can safely leave it to President Wilson and thte American people. They are the guardians of their own honor and interests, and they need neither advice nor exhortation from without."

Not a Political Event.

The London Times says:

"The resignation of the American Secretary of State is much more a personal than a political event. It is a dramatic incident in a highly dramatic career, but it is not a turning point or even a milestone in national policy. It would argue, indeed, a profound misunderstanding of current American conditions to ascribe to Bryan's resignation one tithe of the importance the world would naturally attach to the resignation of, say, Sir Edward Grey.

"Such political significance as it carries with it is in the main domestic and not international. It may affect the fortunes of American Democrats, but it assuredly will not affect the situation that has arisen between the United States and Germany. It is not, in other words, to be regarded as a victory for a war party or as a defeat for a peace party or as indicating any break in the solid mass of popular opinion which is steadfastly arrayed behind President Wilson and is prepared to support him in whatever course he has decided to pursue.

"Bryan's resignation is the result of views that are peculiarly his own. He is, as all the world knows, an out-and-out pacifist with a deep conviction not merely of the righteousness but of the feasibility of substituting conciliation for force in the conduct of international affairs. He sees his country taking up an attitude toward Germany which, if persisted in, involves the risk of war, and he feels he cannot conscientiously be a party to incurring any such liability.

"The cause which he describes as nearest to his heart is not the maintenance of American interests or the upholding of American honor, but 'the prevention of war.' President Wilson commands at this difficult moment the confidence of his countrymen in a measure rarely vouchsafed to any President. They know that if an honorable solution can be found for the issues forced upon American statesmanship by German brutality he will not be backward in embracing it. They know, too, that if no such solution is obtainable he will face the alternative without fear, secure in the backing of a united nation."

Thinks Wilson Is Relieved.

The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial, says:

"Mr. Wilson will really be eased rather than hampered by Secretarryr Bryan's resignation, although the way in which that resignation came about by public avowal of dissent in the middle of the most critical negotiation, will strike the people accustomed to the etiquette of European cabinets as one which would be almost unthinkable in a European capital.

"The position of the United States enables it to afford many luxuries which might destroy a European nation. The luxury of sudden public disagreements between its statesmen about elements of national policy is only one of the many. Whatever may be the outcome of particular controversy with Germany, the statesmen of the United States must have during and after the war a difficult path to pick among the contending nations and a changing international landscape.

"No one more than Wilson, certainly not Bryan, is regarded by the Americans as possessing the qualities to see them safely through this crisis. The note about the Lusitania was universally approved. Even the German-American elements had to fall into line with it. Its concluding words showed that it was to be no ineffective policy, but a statement of a policy on which the United States would definitely insist. The means and method of insisting are for the President to decide, and he can do so unfettered by the curiously inconsistent withdrawal of the statesman who signed it."

Rests with Germany.

But whatever English opinion on the developments indicated by Mr. Bryan's resignation may be, the essential point recognized here is that the future lies with Germany. What, in a word, will be Germany's response? This is the unknown quantity. Speculation may be divided into three heads. First, it is suggested that the German Government will assume a non-possumus attitude and will argue that Germany cannot give up a method of warfare which has been forced upon it by the British declaration that Germany is a beleaguered nation and must be starved out, as Bismarck in 1871 said that Paris was a beleaguered city and "must stew in its own juice." The second view advanced is that Germany, proud of its armed strength and oblivious or ignorant of the moral and material influences which America can throw into the scale, will treat what it regards as an American threat with a contumely which an impotent demonstration deserves. Third, it is suggested that the governing powers of Germany will welcome active interference by the United States as a means of saving their face in the eyes of the German people.

War to Save Hohenzollerns?

Many persons in England have held to the theory that in an early period of the war the Hohenzollerns came to the conclusion that as they could not insure to the German nation such an overwhelming victory as the German public had been led to expect it was a part of their policy to get all the world into war so that peace could be made on terms which would save the dynasty from domestic revolution.

Another aspect of this question is that Germany is desirous of seeing America brought into the war so that she shall be exhausted, as the other great powers are bound to be when peace is reached. With America remaining outside the arena of hostilities and making money while other nations are spending it like water, the end of hostilities would find all European powers bled with the United States in a position to take the fullest advantage of their commercial and financial exhaustion.

Firmness May Insure Peace.

A Morning Post editorial, after stating that it is for the United States to decide whether peace or honor is the nobler ideal, says:

"If we had been asked to suggest a man or a Ministry whose aversion to war would have made war impossible, we should have said Sir Edward Grey and the Asquith Administration. And yet the inexorable logic of events forced them to declare war against the greatest of all military powers. And now we have Bryan resigning because Wilson, himself pre-eminently a man of peace, is being forced upon a course of action which may be incompatible with peace.

"We would not be thought to suggest that war is inevitable between the United States and Germany. On the contrary, it is not improbable that it will still be avoided. A strong and self-respecting attitude is more likely to avert war than concession and surrender.

"We do not think President Wilson's firmness endangers peace. On the contrary, Germany is the sort of bully who understands and respects only one form of government. But in any event there comes a time to a Government when its nationals are murdered and their propertiy is destroyed, in which there can be only on attitude consistent with self-respect, whatever the consequences. Whether or not this time has come to the United States, it is for the United States to decide."

The Daily Graphic says editorially:

"The incident is in keeping with Mr. Bryan's spectacular career, but its importance may easily be overestimated. Bryan was appointed to his high office not in recognition of any profound knowledge of international politics, but solely because he was Wilson's chief competitor.

"But he is an orator rather than a statesman, an orator with prodigious command of verbious platitudes and highly emotional to boot."

Sees Right On Both Sides.

The Daily Telegraph says of Bryan's resignation: "It is obvious from the President's comment, 'If our objects are the same we ought to pursue them together,' that there was no real difference between Wilson and Bryan on the question of the end, but only on the selection of appopriate means. Both desired to vindicate America's rights as a neutral against the high-handed action of Teutonic tyranny, but while the President thought the moment had arrived for clear and unmistakable language which even the most disingenuous of Berlin's sophists could not fail to understand, the Secretary believed that something ought yet to be done by wise and patient diplomacy to avoid even a possibility of a breakdown in the negotiations.

"It is no business of ours to make any comment upon the incident, which, however we regard it, reflects no little credit on both parties to the controversy. The President has clearly taken his stand on high ground, and, having thus up to this moment chosen, adhered to his resolution as the most likely means of gaining his end. The Secretary of State equally has thought it his duty to be consistent with his past policy and refuses to desert the principles which have been sacred to him."

The Daily Express comments thus:

"The resignation of Bryan is sufficient proof that President Wilson has prepared a forcible reply to Germany's impudent attempt to justify her submarine piracy. It would be of course premature to assume that there will be any formal breach between Germany and the United States. The American policy is necessarily and properly dictated by American interests, and no one in this country will attempt to instruct the United States how to mind its own business. We count the sympathy of so many of the republic's most distinguished citizens as a priceless asset.

"We know America must always be on the side of liberty and progress, and we know, too, that her power to defend her dignity and her rights is as great as her love of peace. It would be easy for us to exaggerate the importance and significance of Bryan's resignation. He is one of those politicians who flourish in all Anglo-Saxon countries, who bring to the conduct of practical affairs in a dreadfully practical world many good intentions, excessive sentimentality, and a touching belief in words. He is essentially a pulpiteer. He has on many occasions experienced the thrill of moving crowded audiences with eloquent periods and rounded perorations, and he was lost and bewildered when he came to deal with foreign statesmen who are indifferent to eloquence."

The Standard says: "Mr. Bryan's attitude will no doubt bring some encouragement to those people in Germany who persist in thinking that American sentiment is deeply divided, and that their intrigues have set up a serious Pro-German current in the country, but the comments of leading American newspapers give little support to this suggestion. Mr. Bryan's retirement does not seem likely to produce any serious effect on American opinion, nor will it weaken Mr. Wilson's position, which, indeed, will be stronger without the presence of this maladroit and embarrassing subordinate."

CALL IT "AMERICAN CRISIS."

London Evening Papers Give Big Headlines to Bryan Episode.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Thursday, June 10.—All the afternoon newspapers yesterday gave their largest headlines to Mr. Bryan, and the placards on the streets call the event "the American crisis."

The Pall Mall Gazette characterizes the resignation of Secretary Bryan as a political event of unmistakable importance. Continuing, the newspaper says:

"It does not appear that any of Mr. Bryan's colleagues shares the scruples which induced him to give up office, and we assume that his secession will not impart any delay to the developments of the attitude of America toward Germany.

"The position of President Wilson will not in any way be weakened by the loss of one who has been his chief official supporter. In accepting Mr. Bryan's resignation and persisting in the course which has brought it about, the President has given the last blow to the legend that he was himself lacking in decisive qualities or in the nerve demanded by a real crisis. In taking his stand upon the platform of 'strict accountability' at the cost of a rupture in his most intimate circle, he has given conclusive proof that his prolonged self-restraint was moderation of strength, and not timidity. He will find himself more firmly planted in the regard of the American people today than at any period since his accession to office."

The Westminster Gazette says: "By far the most important event of today is the announcement which comes from Washington that Mr. Bryan has resigned his office. We have before us correspondence in which he announces and the President accepts his resignation, and we can at least say that the manner of their parting does credit to them both.

"We judge from the correspondence between the two men that President Wilson, having taken his stand on high ground, selects to abide by it, and to face the consequences. It is not for us to offer advice, but we can only say that we honor that decision."

"One of the most decisive events in the world conflict," is what The Evening Star calls the resignation of Secretary Bryan.

"Coming after the heroic decision of Italy to draw her sword in defense of liberty and the public law of Europe," The Star says, "it is a death blow to the Germanic powers. It means that America has crossed the rubicon. It means that the greatest democracy on earth has resolved to be true to itself and to its ideals. It means that Germany will be held to a strict accountability for her violations of human sanctities. It means that the American people will defend civilization against barbarism; international law against submarine piracy, and right against conscienceless might. It means that Germany must choose between obedience to the ancient code of sacred justice and the new code of satanic devilry. It means that America will omit no act which is necessary to cleanse the seas of the Prussian wolves and tigers who prey upon women and children."

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AUSTRO-GERMANS TAKE STANISLAU

Russian Left Wing in Galicia Defeated and Thrown Back to the Dniester River.

ARMIES MAY BE SEPARATED

Berlin Report Says Czar's Forces in Bukowina Are Cut Off from Middle Galician Troops.

KOVNO, IN NORTH, MENACED

Germans Capture Defenses Facing the Fortress on High Road—Also March on Shavli.

LONDON, Thursday, June 10. — The capture by the Austro-Germans of Stanislau shows that the offensive against the Russian left has been successful, and that the Russians have been compelled to fall back to their defenses on the Dniester

In Eastern Galicia, along the rest of the line, which follows the upper Dniester and thence eastward from Przemysl to the lower San, they appear to be holding their own and are counter-attacking.

In the Baltic provinces the fighting continues with varying success, first the Russians and then the Germans gaining the advantage.

Trying to Cut Armies Off.

BERLIN, June 9, (via London.)—The Galician town of Stanislau, seventy-five miles southeast of Lemberg, has been captured by the Austrians, according to an official statement issued by the German Army headquarters to-day, and General von Linsingen is endeavoring to cut communications to the Russian armies in Galicia and Bukowina.

A dispatch from the Austrian Press Headquarters states that the Russian army in Bukowina, which had been strengthened by portions of the detachments already defeated at Kalusz, Eastern Galicia, has been fully cut off from the middle Galician forces of the Russians and is being driven back eastward.

General Baltin's left wing is prosecuting a violent offensive movement. The advance of the armies of Generals Linsingen, Szurmay and Hoffman is proceeding by forced marches.

Following is the bulletin concerning the operations issued today by the War Office:

East of Przemysl the situation remains unchanged. To the northeast of Zurawna troops under General Linsingen brought the Russian counter-attack to a standstill. Further to the south fighting is in progress for possession of the hills to the east of Kalusz and west of Jezuwol.

Stanislau already is in our possession. We took 4,500 men prisoners and captured thirteen machine guns.

BERLIN, June 9, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—Included in the items given out today by the Overseas News Agency is the following:

"The army under General von Linsingen has succeeded in crossing the Dniester River, in Galicia, with the purpose of cutting communications to the Russian armies in Bukowina and Galicia."

VIENNA, June 9, (via London.)—The Austrian War Office issued the following official communication tonight:

South of the Dniester the Russians have again lost ground. After many victorious engagements the Allies yesterday reached, to the north of Kolomea, the Kulacz-Kowcekorzow line and occupied the heights of Otynia. In the evening they occupied Stanislau, and made a further advance toward Halicz. The day's captures amounted to 5,570 prisoners.

No important events have occurred on the remainder of the front in Poland and Galicia.

Russian Success on the Wisznia.

PETROGRAD, June 9.—The War Office today issued the following concerning the operations in Galicia:

In Galicia there has been stubborn fighting on the left bank of the Wisznia River. One June 6 the enemy succeeded in forcing back our troops, but the Russians counter-attacked and captured 2,000 prisoners within twenty-four hours.

On the Dniester front there was fighting June 6 and 7. Between the Rivers Tismenitza and Loukwa the attacks upon the Russians' right from Ugartsberg were without result. In this fighting the Russians at Zhidatchen captured 300 prisoners, six of whom were officers, and two Maxim guns.

On the left bank of the Dneister the enemy has increased his forces at Zhouzano, and they now extend from the forest to the railroad. On the right bank of this river the Germans fell into a trap near Siwka. Two hundred of them were killed in a bayonet charge, and several prisoners were taken. Attacks by the enemy between Siwka and the Loukwa have been repelled.

A later official statement issued from general headquarters tonight says:

In the region of Shavli fighting continued on June 7 and 8. In the direction of Kovno, between the Niemen and the Wirballen Railway, the enemy made slight progress in the forests of Kosiovoruma.

On the Dniester we successfully repulsed attacks by the enemy on the Ugartsberg-Jidattacheff front during the night of June 7 and the day of June 8, taking over 800 prisoners, with 10 officers and 5 machine guns.

On the left bank of the Dniester fighting continued against large enemy forces, which had crossed the river near Juravno.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 9, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Germans have again reinforced their three army corps which raided the Baltic provinces. Under the weight of the superior forces brought against them, the Russians have again been compelled to withdraw and concentrate their strength a little west of Schavli. On the lower reaches of the Dubysa, however, the Russian advance continues.

In Poland, to the north of Rawa, the Germans once more took advantage of a favoring wind to attempt to poison the Russian lines with gas.

In Galicia fighting continues of the sporadic character preceding another great general battle. Successes alternate, but in no case appear to have any definite effect as yet. The Russians have taken a number of German and Austrian prisoners in various sections of their Galician front, aggregating nearly 3,000.

The able military expert of the Bourse Gazette, reviewing the situation in Galicia, opines that the Germans are putting their main efforts in attempts to reach Lvov, (Lemberg,) from Przemysl on the west, but from the south. While the troops advancing eastward are composed largely of picked Austrian corps with Germans, those attacking northward on the front east of the great Dniester marshes are Germans only, he believes. The Germans on this front made attacks on three lines toward Mikolajow, Zydaczow and Zarawno respectively.

The expert says Zydaczo attack failed because the left bank of Dniester here has sands high above the opposite bank, while at Zarawno the Germans succeeded in getting across for the reason that contrary conditions are present, namely the enemy bank there is higher and commands the country opposite. At the present moment, he says, the centre of gravity of the great Galician battle is on the Dniester front, where General Mackensen has hopes of breaking through to Lvov.

GENEVA, June 8, (via Paris, June 9.)—A Czernowitz dispatch to the Tribune, dated Monday, says:

"The Russians north of Stanislau have repulsed all Austrian attacks between the Swica and Lomnitza Rivers. The Austrians attempted to debouch on the Dniesester, but the Russians inflicted cruel losses upon them. General Baltin's divisions, operating southeast of Kolomea, suffered enormous losses on the Pruth, where the Russians have gained an important success since Sunday. General Baltin was unable to effect a junction with the troops of General von Linsingen."

A Tarnow dispatch, dated today, (Tuesday,) says:

"The Russians are getting nearer and nearer the Vistula, driving before them the troops of General Mackensen, who probably will be obliged to fall back along his entire line. Since Sunday the enemy's losses have been over 2,000 killed and wounded. The Russians again have occupied positions on the right bank of the Wysznia. The Bavarian troops suffered heavily in the fighting between Grodek and Komarno. The Russians have stopped the German advance on the Dniester."

GERMANS NEAR KOVNO.

Also Cross the Windau and Advance Upon the Town of Shavli.

BERLIN, June 9, (via London.)—As in Galicia, continuous progress is being made by the German armies operating in the Russian Baltic provinces, and south of the Niemen the invaders are nearing Kovno, according to the official bulletin issued by the War Office today, which follows:

The eastern bank of the River Windau at Kubyli, northeast of Kurachany, has been captured by us.

Our attacking troops are approaching the town of Shavli, (in Kovno,) from the southwest.

On the Dubysa the enemy's northern wing has been driven back in a southwesterly direction. By an encircling attack our foremost line has reached the highway of Betigol-Allglice.

South of the Niemen River the Russians retreated in the direction of Kovno after stubborn fights at Dembowaruda and Kozliszki. Three hundred prisoners and 200 machine guns were captured. During the pursuit which followed we gained the fortified positions facing Kovno on the high road between Mariampol and Kovno.

PETROGRAD, June 9.—The following official announcement concerning the operations on the north was given out here today:

In the Shavli district, Province of Kovno, the enemy received reinforcements, changed his front, and made an obstinate attack in the direction of Double. On Monday our troops had left Double and occupied positions in front of Shavli.

On the lower Dubysa our advance has been satisfactory.

On the left bank of the Vistula, north of Rawa, the Germans, taking advantage of a favorable wind, attempted to make use of poisonous gases.

RUSSIANS NOT WORRYING.

Say When Germany Is Exhausted They Will Begin to Fight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 9. — The Journal de Genève correspondent, describing a visit to Russian headquarters, says the Grand Duke's entourage is highly optimistic. Officers declared:

"Russia has not yet used a fifth of her reserves. The majority of able-bodied men have not yet been called upon. Millions of soldiers are still available. We are not hurrying. Ten months hence Germany will be exhausted, then we will begin our real campaign. For each of our men fallen six will replace him. Our reserves are inexhaustable. We can fight for two or three years without the slightest embarrassment, while Germany necessarily is limited."

CALLS GAS GOD'S WEAPON.

German Staff So Designates It in Order to Troops in Poland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 9, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Following is the text of an extraordinary staff order issued to the German troops on the Baura, in Poland:

"God himself is on our side and fights for us in the conflict against the whole world. We, by the will of the Almighty, have had put into our hands a new and mighty weapon—those gases wherewith we have defeated our enemies.

"The power and domination of Germany over all Europe are our only aims in this war, and we must allow nothing to stop us in gaining final and now assured victory. Ere two months have passed our foes will be beaten in the dust."

BELGIANS MAKE SHELLS TO KILL THEIR ALLIES

Forced to the Work by Their German Masters—Factories Commandeered.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 10. — A Morning Post correspondent, telegraphing from the north of France, says:

"Business at the British front is for the moment extremely slack, and the only consideration that continues to obtrude itself upon the observer in this war is the fact that it has passed away from all preconceived notions of military tactics and military theory into the domain of industry. It is the side with the most material, the most guns, the greater resources in mechanical and chemical devices, that is going to win.

"No wonder the Germans command great supplies of ammunition when they control Belgium and the north of France, some of the most intensely industrial areas in Europe. They have set about systematizing these industries according to their own requirements. Factories which were useless for their present purposes have been ruthlessly eliminated. All that could be used or transformed for the business of ammunition making are being worked at high pressure.

"It must be remembered that, according to the Belgian official estimate, there is still a native population of 7,000,000 in the country. The methodical German tyrants have taken pains to set all the operatives possible to work at shell making and ammunition preparing. Underfed as they were, the excessive toil has proved a grievous burden upon the wretched folk. All the industrial centres are being as closely guarded as prisons. Inside this iron ring the miserable, underfed operatives are forced to their tasks, cut off from outside communications and induced to labor by methods of which the most ruthless military despotism the world has ever known has amply demonstrated itself capable.

"I see no reason to doubt that this is the situation in Belgium today. The Germans, so far as the Belgian works are concerned, are having mostly cast-steel shells turned out. The rough casting is made in one place, and the turning off and finishing pass to other hands. The output under these circumstances is very high, and so carefully is the work systematized that there is almost no loophole for scamped workmanship. Similar conditions, I believe, are applied in the iron-working districts of French Lorraine and the north of France.

"It seems to me useful to report this skilful industrial handling of the situation by the enemy, because it shows clearly what efforts are required by our working classes to face it."

FRENCH 'NIBBLING' WINS NEAR ARRAS

They Capture More Neuville-St. Vaast Positions in a Night Attack.

FIERCE LE PRETRE FIGHTING

Paris Claims an Advance of 100 Yards, but Berlin Reports a Sanguinary Repulse.

LONDON, June 9.—The French continue their "nibbling" operations in most of the regions where fighting has recently been active, apparently with a fair degree of success. Paris reports, and Berlin admits, the French occupation of all the houses in the eastern part of the village of Neuville-St. Vaast. Some French gains are also recorded in the Labyrinth, to the north, and near Hebuterne, to the south, of Arras and in the forest of Le Prêtre, although Berlin says the attack in the region last mentioned failed "with sanguinary losses."

The following official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

Artillery fighting has continued very violently in the sector to the north of Arras. We carried last night and this morning the houses in Neuville-St. Vaast, which the enemy still held. All the village on the east side is in our power. We have, besides, made progress up to the north group of houses.

In the Labyrinth our advance is being followed up, notably in the southeastern section.

In the region of Hebuterne, notwithstanding a violent bombardment, we extended our positions around the Toutvent Farm.

In the region to the east of Tracy-le-Mont, at the Quennevières Farm, a counter-attack by the enemy last night was completely checked. We have strengthened all the ground gained by us on June 6.

On the rest of the front there is nothing to report.

This is the French afternoon statement:

There is nothing to add to the official announcement of yesterday evening, with the exception of some details concerning the situation at the Forest of Le Prêtre. Here we made an advance of 100 yards along a front of 350 yards. At the same time we occupied two, and at certain places three, lines of German trenches and took about fifty prisoners.

The German Army Headquarters Staff today gave out the following official statement:

Enemy forces beginning an attack yesterday afternoon on the eastern slope of the Lorette hills were driven off by our fire. An enemy attack today on the eastern slope of the same hills failed. The last group of houses in the village of Neuville was left in possession of the enemy during the night.

To the east of Neuville we defeated repeated attacks of the French with heavy losses to the enemy.

In the district to the east of Hebuterne a battle again is raging after an unsuccessful attack of the French in the early morning hours.

An enemy attack in the Forest of Le Prêtre was repulsed with sanguinary losses. Fighting continues for a small part of the outer trenches.

DON'T KNOW GILDERMIESTER

No Peace Emissary of Dutch Government, Say The Hague Officials.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 9.—Neither at the Dutch Foreign Office nor in Court circles is anything known here of Van Gheal Gildermiester, who is reported to be trying to initiate a peace movement. Washington Dutch Government officials say no such person is attached to the Queen's Court and they consider it improbable that he can have any official authorization from Germany, as certainly he has none from Holland.

The only person of the name known here is a man formerly connected with theatrical enterprises.

The Amsterdamer Telegraf says the report that Gildermiester is on a peace mission is a canard which can only excite amusement.

ZEPPELIN'S DESTROYER DESCRIBES HIS EXPLOIT

Warneford Threw Five Bombs Before He Hit Her—Explosion Upset Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, June 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A member of the staff of the Northern France Journal Le Telegramme had the good fortune yesterday to meet Lieutenant Warneford after his return, safe and sound, from his successful attack upon the giant Zeppelin in the air between Ghent and Bruges. Warneford was delightfully modest and preferred not to say much about his exploit, which he said was just a piece of good luck.

"A most charming young gentleman, this Suo-Lieutenant Warneford," says the French journalist in a brief pen picture of the hero. "He was most prudently reserved and spoke as men of action do, with no wealth of words.

"He said that he and two companions, J. P. Wilson and J. S. Mills, set off the night before on an air reconnaissance. They started in the dark, with only their compasses to guide them. At about 3:30 in the morning they found themselves north of Brussels. Coming down a little lower, they were able to distinguish the big Zeppelin hangar at Evere.

"'My companions, Wilson and Mills,' said Warneford, 'then rose a little higher until they were exactly over the hangar. Then, one after the other, they let fly with their bombs. Several found their mark, and I saw a long flame shoot out from the hangar, jutting up in the air to a great height; but whether there was a Zeppelin inside or not I couldn't say. Having thrown their bombs, my companions continued their flight, turning high in the air and making for their own camp.

"'I reserved myself and my ammunition for further adventures. I proceeded on my journey at an increased height. It was just 3 o'clock in the morning when all of a sudden I perceived on the horizon, about midway between Ghent and Brussels, a Zeppelin flying fast at a height of about 6,000 feet. I immediately flew toward it, and when I was almost over the monster I descended about 15 meters and flung six bombs at it. The sixth struck the envelope of the ship fair and square in the middle. There was instantly a terrible explosion. The displacement of the air round about me was so great that a tornado seemed to have been produced. My machine tossed upward, and then, flung absolutely upside down, I was forced to loop-the-loop in spite of myself.

"'I thought for a moment that the end of everything had come. In the whirl I had the pleasure of seeing my victim falling to the earth in a cloud of flames and smoke. Then by some miracle my machine righted herself, and I came to earth in the enemy's country. I was not long on the ground, you may be sure. I speedily put myself and my machine into working order once again; then I set my engine going. But now continued the young man with a quick little smile, 'I can say no more, for here is my lunch, and I am hungry.'"

RELEASE OGEECHEE'S CARGO

British Authorities Will Allow Chemicals to be Brought Here.

LONDON, June 9.—The Prosecutor General has informed A. G. Hayes, attorney for the owners, that the cargo of chemicals seized on the American ship Ogeechee, which sailed from Bremen for New York after the adoption of the Order in Council, has been released.

This action, taken the day application was made by Mr. Hayes, coupled with the release of other consignments on the Ogeechee, indicates that most of the cases concerned in the detention of this ship will be disposed of without resort to the prize court.

EARL OF GRANARD DISPLACED.

Succeeded as Master of the Horse by Lord Chesterfield.

LONDON, June 9.—In the changes in the heads of departments in the King's Household due to the formation of the coalition Government, the Earl of Granard, who has been Master of the Horse for eight years, is replaced by Lord Chesterfield.

This post carries the best salary paid in the royal entourage—$12,500 a year.

The Earl of Granard in 1909 married Miss Beatrice Mills, daughter of Ogden Mills of this city.

TWO TURKISH STEAMERS SUNK

Russian Black Sea Fleet Attacked Them While Coaling.

PETROGRAD, June 9.—The following appeared in the official statement issued from General Headquarters tonight:

"On the 7th the Black Sea fleet bombarded Zunguldak and Kosiu, (Asia Minor,) destroying coal establishments and quays and sinking two Turkish steamers that were coaling."

MONFALCONE TAKEN BY ITALIAN ARMY

Troops Now Within 16 Miles of Trieste—400 Austrian Prisoners Taken.

VIENNA CLAIMS A SUCCESS

Says Italian Division Was Driven Back at Goritz—Tolmino Shelled Heavily.

ROME, June 10.—An official statement, issued tonight at the War Office, said:

Reports received of the operations on June 7 and 8 show that the Italians, in pursuing along the Isonzo River the task of dislodging the Austrians from strong natural positions and establishing bridgeheads, are displaying great bravery and tenacity in the face of heavy obstacles, intensified by floods.

We have occupied the towns of Monfalcone, (sixteen miles northwest of Trieste, near the Adriatic.) Our losses were not serious, while we took 400 Austrians prisoners.

VIENNA, June 9, (via London.)—The Austrian War Office tonight issued the following concerning the operations on the Italian frontier:

In the Italian war theatre the first great attack of the enemy with one division of infantry against a bridgehead at Goritz was repulsed yesterday afternoon, with severe Italian losses. The Italians retreated under our artillery fire, and were obliged to abandon several guns.

The same thing happened in the case of hostile attempts to attack near Gradisca and Monfalcone.

Fighting is proceeding along the Corinthian frontier east of Ploken Pass, and an artillery duel in the districts comprising our barrier fortifications on the Carinthian-Tyrol frontier.

On the Serbian frontier there have been isolated skirmishes and artillery engagements, without importance.

GENEVA, June 9, (via Paris, June 10.)—A dispatch to the Tribune from Leibach says:

"The Austrian artillery at Tolmino has suffered heavy damage from the Italian bombardment. The Austrian losses are becoming serious, as the Italian fire is singularly well directed. An ammunition depot has been blown up at Tolmino. There were 300 victims.

"The passage of the Isonzo by the Italians is being effected normally owing to the activity of the pontoon corps, the work of which is undeterred by the Austrian fire. The Italians also are seeking to cross the river at Pezonca, where the Austrians are hurriedly trying to throw up defenses."

BASLE, June 8, (via Paris, June 9.)—German troops were encountered by the Italians for the first time in the fighting at Lavarone, according to information received here. The result of the encounter is unknown.

ITALY'S BLOCKADE NOTICE.

State Department Gets Text of Proclamation Regarding Foe's Coasts.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Formal notification of the Italian blockade of the Austro-Hungarian and Albanian coast lines reached the State Department today from Ambassador Page at Rome.

"Any ship which, in violation of the blockade, shall attempt to cross or shall have crossed the barred line established between Cape Otranto and Cape Kephall," says the notice, "will be proceeded against in conformity with the rules of international law and existing treaties."

LITTLE DAMAGE IN VENICE.

No Historic Building Hit by Airship's Bombs—Soldier Killed.

VENICE, June 9.—A soldier was killed and several persons were wounded by the bombs dropped by one of the two Austrian aeroplanes which flew over the city yesterday. The property damage was not heavy, and no historic buildings suffered.

When the hostile aircraft were sighted the residents of the city flocked to St. Mark's Square. Apparently they were not concerned about their personal safety, but were chiefly worried lest damage be done the famous basilica, the rebuilt Campanile, and the Palace of the Doges. No bombs fell in this district, however.

ALLIES LANDING MORE MEN AT SEDD-EL-BAHR

Under Cover of the Fleet's Guns—French Transport Reported Sunk.

PARIS, June 9.—A Havas dispatch from Athens, filed yesterday, says:

"The Allies have resumed the offensive at several points on the Gallipoli Peninsula since Friday, says a dispatch from Mytilene. The attack was begun in the morning by a general bombardment of the enemy's positions, with the aid of the fleet. A fierce struggle all along the line followed and the fighting continues.

"A squadron is protecting the landing of fresh troops near Sedd-el-Bahr, while the rest of the fleet ceaselessly bombards the inner forts. The Allies' aeroplanes are continually flying over the peninsula discovering enemy positions and correcting the fire of the fleet and the batteries posted before Sedd-el-Bahr. Prisoners say that the Turks expected reinforcements from Constantinople yesterday."

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 8, (via London, June 9.)—An official statement issued today at the Turkish War Office says:

"On the Dardanelles front there was artillery fighting Tuesday. Fire broke out on an enemy transport struck by our shells. The vessel listed and soon sank. Another transport hastily left its anchorage."

BERLIN, June 9, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Included in the items given out today by the Overseas News Agency is the following:

"A dispatch received here from Constantinople says the Turks have sunk a French transport vessel.

"The Mauretaina and the Transylvania have arrived at the Island of Lemnos, in the Aegean Sea, transporting troops."

TURKISH GUNBOAT SUNK.

British Tigris Force Destroys It and Captures a Transport.

LONDON, June 9.—The Turkish gunboat Marmaris has been sunk and the Turkish transport Mosul has been captured, according to an official statement given out this evening by the British Government. The action took place in the Persian Gulf region. The text of the statement follows:

"Fuller reports of our advance up the Tigris River and the occupation of Amara show that as the result of an action on May 31 and June 1 the enemy's force which had been threatening Kurnah for some time became completely demoralized.

"No resistance appears to have been offered to the small party pursuing by river the Turks trying to escape as fast as they could in mahalbas and steamers. The former surrendered on being overtaken, while the Turkish gunboat Marmaris was sunk and the transport Mosul captured."

"Although the strength of the force which arrived at Amara in the Cover (British destroyer) and some small launches was quite insignificant, the entire garrison, which numbered over 1,000, surrendered, including the Turkish Civil Governor of Amara, Halim Bey; the commandant of the force recently opposing us at Kurnah, and Said Lilah, commandant of two fire brigade battalions.

"Shortly after our occupation of Amara the advanced guard troops of Daghastani's column, which had hastily retreated from Kherka Valley, entered the town and were captured. The remainder of this force, estimated at about 2,000, fled, leaving a heavy gun in our hands.

"The remnants of the enemy who so far have escaped are retiring in a state of disorganization, many having discarded their arms."

SECRET SERVICE MEN HAVE FOUND STAHL

Federal Agents Can Produce the Lusitania Affidavit-Maker Any Time.

Agents of the Department of Justice, it is understood, have located Gustav Stahl, the German Secret Service employe whose affidavit that he saw four naval guns in the Cunarder Lusitania the day before that vessel sailed on her last voyage from New York was filed with the Department of State by the German Embassy. Although Stahl is located and can be produced by the Department of Justice whenever needed, he has not been placed under arrest. Where Stahl was found and where he is now the Federal agents will not disclose or discuss. Whatever is given out, it is stated, will have to come from Washington.

The Federal agents, it is said, have also located Josephine Weir, who made an affidavit corroborating what Stahl said. She said she heard Leech, the Cunard steward, say that the Lusitania carried guns. Leach says he never said any such thing to anybody. Stahl swore that Leach conducted him on board the liner and that while walking about the ship he saw two guns mounted forward and two mounted aft. On all sides persons in a position to know declare this statement unfounded.

BRITISH LINER FLEW THE AMERICAN FLAG

The Colonian's Captain Told to Display Neutral Colors While Passing Through War Zone.

BOSTON, June 9.—The British steamer Colonian of the Leyland line flew the American flag for forty hours as a protection against German submarines, while passing through the war zone, according to her commander, Captain J. McDonald. The Colonian arrived today from Avonmouth, England.

Captain McDonald said that on May 30 he was hailed by a British patrol boat, and told to "display the flag of a neutral or no flag at all." He sent the Stars and Stripes up the staff immediately, he said. He explained that he used the American flag in preference to any other, because he could back up his bluff, if hailed, by speaking in the English language. No submarines were sighted, he added.

Among the 130 passengers on the steamer, all of whom were men who had crossed to England as horsemen and had obtained free transportation on the return, were ninety Americans. A small party of these said they tried to remove the flag from the Colonian's taffrail, lying awake two nights for the purpose, but the watchfulness of the crew frustrated their design.

ASSAILS TITLED SHIRKERS.

Lord St. Davids Says They Ought to be Drafted for War.

LONDON, June 9. — The Munitions Bill, establishing a department to attend to the furnishing of supplies of munitions on an adequate scale, was passed by the House of Lords today and received the royal assent.

In the course of the debate, Baron St. Davids, Lord Lieutenant of Pembrokeshire, said he thought it "a pity that the bill did not give power to requisition men as well as workers." He wished to dissociate himself, he said, from attacks on the working classes. The upper classes as a whole, Lord St. Davids said, had come out of this trial wonderfully well, but there were idlers still among them. Even among the members of the Upper House he ventured to say they would find men who had never done a day's work for themselves or for anybody else since they were born, and that the sons of some of them still were hanging about the theatres and music halls.

While that was going on, the Baron contended, they might save themselves the trouble of looking for workingmen and talking of conscription and compulsory service. Men who refused to work should be made to fight whether they liked it or not.

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In a respect such as this exceptional advantage is offered by the Hampton Shops Reproductions, whether of an early Jacobean Priory Table of oak ennobled by three centuries of ripening, of a William and Mary half-moon Table of finely grained Walnut or of a comfort personifying settee with resiliently upholstered back, arms and seat.

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UNION OF NATIONS, LODGE'S PEACE IDEA

Favors a Combination So Strong That a Single Country Could Not Wage War.

SAFETY ONLY IN STRENGTH

He Tells Union College Graduates That Disarmament Is an Idealistic Dream.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 9.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, speaking today at the commencement exercises at Union College, asserted that the world peace would never be maintained without strong force and advocated a union of nations with international police afloat and ashore, strong enough to overcome the strongest individual State.

"How is peace to be established and maintained among nations?" Senator Lodge said. "One thing is certain; it cannot be done by words. Nothing will be accomplished by people who are sheltered under neutrality, gathering outside the edges of the fight and from comfortable safety summoning the combatants to throw down their arms and make peace because war is filled with horrors and women are the mothers of men. The nations and the men now fighting as they believe for their lives and their freedom and their national existence know all this better than any one else and would heed such babble, if they heard it, no more than the twittering of birds."

It would be as futile, Senator Lodge said, to abolish armaments as it would be to abolish fire, because fire sometimes caused great conflagrations with attendant loss of life and property, or knives, because knives inflicted wounds. The reason lay deeper than armaments; it was the desire to use them wrongly, for aggression. A general reduction of armaments, he said, should be sought with earnestness, "but for one nation to disarm and leave itself defenseless in an armed world is a direct incentive and invitation to war.

"This should be our policy. We should show the world that democ- of a military autocracy which makes for peace, in contrast to the government of a military autracy which makes for war. We should demonstrate this by our own conduct, by justice in our dealings with other nations, by readiness to make any sacrifices for the right and stern refusal to do wrong; by deeds, not words, and finally by making the whole world understand that while we seek no conquests we are able to repel any aggression or invasion from without for the very reason that we love peace and mean to maintain it.

"We should never forget that if democracy is not both able and ready to defend itself it will go down in subjection before military autocracy because the latter is then the more efficient. We must bear constantly in mind that from the conflict which now convulses the world there may possibly come events which would force us to fight with all our strength to preserve our freedom, our democracy, and our national life. But this concerns ourselves and will only have the slow moving influence of example. What can be done now? What can we do in the larger sense toward securing and maintaining the peace of the world? This is a much more difficult question, but turn it back and forth as we may there is no escape from the proposition that the peace of the world can only be maintained, as the peace and order of a single community are maintained, as the peace of a single nation is maintaincd, by the force which united nations are willing to put behind the peace and order of the world.

"Nations must unite in order to preserve peace and order. The great nations must be so united as to be able to say to any single country, you must not go to war, and they can only say that effectively when the country desiring war knows that the force which the united nations place behind peace is irresistible.

"It may be easily said that this idea, which is not a new one, is impracticable, but it is better than the idea that war can be stopped by language, by speechmaking, by vain agreements which no one would carry out when the stress came, by denunciations of war and laudations of peace, in which all men agree, for these methods are not only impracticable, but impossible and barren of all hope of real result. It may seem Utopian at this moment to suggest a union of civilized nations in order to put a controlling force behind the maintenance of peace and international order, but it is through the aspiration for perfection, through the search for Utopias, that the real advances have been made.

"At all events it is along this path that we must travel if we are to attain in any measure to the end we all desire of peace upon earth. It is at least a great, a humane purpose to which, in these days of death and suffering, of misery and sorrow among so large a portion of mankind, we might well dedicate ourselves. We must begin the work with the clear understanding that our efforts will fail if they are tainted with the thought of personal or political profit or with any idea of self-interest or self-glorification."

The college conferred baccalaureate degrees upon four civil war veterans who stopped their studies to join the Union army more than half a century ago. The degrees were those they would have won had their studies not been interrupted by the conflict.

ACCEPT THE MAYOS' OFFER.

University of Minnesota Takes Final Action on $1,500,000 Gift.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 9.—By unanimous vote of the ten members present, the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota today adopted the report of a sub-committee for the establishment of courses in graduate medical instruction at Rochester, Minn., in connection with the Mayo Foundation for medical education and research.

This was the final action by the board in accepting the $1,500,000 foundation offer. Officers of the board were authorized to enter into legal agreement with the foundation, governing the relationship.

Dr. William R. Ware Dies at 83.

Dr. William Robert Ware, Professor Emeritus of Architecture of Columbia University, died yesterday at his home in Milton, Mass., in his eighty-fourth year. He was a leading architect of public buildings and was graduated from Harvard in 1852. Until 1881 he applied himself to the pedagogy of architecture, at the same time working as an architect in Boston. During that period he was Professor of Architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Lawrence Scientific School. In 1881 he came to this city and joined the Faculty of Columbia, being retired as Emeritus Professor twelve years ago.

Professor Ware was one of the commission that designed the buildings at the Pan-American Exposition. He was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and an Honorary Correspondent of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Harvard conferred the degree of LL. D. on him in 1896.

SIEGEL DEPOSITORS GO TO GRAND JURY

Charge Their Own Committee with Betraying Their Interests to Banker.

TO SAVE HIM FROM CELL

Say $150,000 Payment Is Not "a Substantial Sum"—District Attorney Pushes Investigation.

The Grand Jury began an investigation yesterday to discover what had influenced the Siegel Depositors' Committee to accept Mr. Siegel's offer of a settlement of $150,000 as "a substantial sum," payment of which by Supreme Court Justice Clarke's stipulation, might insure Mr. Siegel against serving a jail sentence of ten months. Mr. Siegel is to appear before Justice Clarke in Livingston County on Monday, when the Justice will decide whether or not this amount constitutes "a substantial sum." Mr. Siegel will then go free or begin to serve the ten months' sentence imposed prior to the stipulation.

With this close approach of the final act in the Siegel failure by which the former dry goods merchant and banker bade fair to escape going to jail, information has been laid before District Attorney Perkins in the last few days that the recommendation of the committee was not representative of the sentiment of the majority of the depositors.

Those who appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday were Adolf Schwartz, Chairman of the committee; Adolf Moller, the Vice Chairman; Henry Hagemaier, John King, Mrs. Emmeline Baker and Edward A. Doyle. Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train had a long talk with William Henkel, Jr., another member of the committee, who will go before the Grand Jury today.

Writers' Bulletin Bankrupt.

The Hannis-Jordan Publishing Company, publishers of the Writers' Bulletin, at 32 Union Square, of which Modeste Hannis Jordan is President, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. The liabilities are $13,122, with John B. Wentworth, to whom $6,700 is due for loans and legal services, as the principal creditor. The assets consist of accounts to the amount of $229, nine copyrights, and the subscription and mailing list of the magazine. Among the booklets which the company has published is one called "One Hundred Ways to Make Money by Writing."

Mrs. Robert Sewell Left $250,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 9.—The will of Sarah van Vorst Sewell, widow of Robert Sewell, a New York lawyer, who died at her country house at Rye last week, was filed for probate today with Surrogate Sawyer. It is believed Mrs. Sewell left property worth $250,000. She leaves her country place, Eastover, at Rye to her son Cornelius, and $185,000 to the other son, Robert Sewell.

SCHWAB REJECTS BIDS FOR PLANTS

Continued from Page 1.

stock was safe in his possession, he was able to enjoy his trip to the Pacific coast regardless of rumors at one time prevalent that a big market operator, who was supposed to retain an ancient grudge against him, was trying to wrest from him the control of the company he had built up.

Reports in circulation for several days that Mr. Schwab was trying to get control of the William Cramp & Sons shipbuilding concern in Philadelphia, were again authoritatively denied yesterday. It was said for Mr. Schwab that he was making no effort to buy the concern and in fact did not want it, his ship-building interests being as large at the present time as he cared to have them.

OBSTACLES FOR GERMANS.

Bankers See Difficulty in Getting Fund to Buy Plants.

The news that agents of the German Government had been making overtures for the purchase of control of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and other concerns making war munitions, as presented in THE TIMES, aroused a great deal of comment in financial circles yesterday. Generally, the success of the German efforts was scouted, although it was stated that the amount of funds necessary to buy the companies mentioned would be by no means fabulous. At current market prices for shares of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, the Winchester Repeating Arms Company and the Cramps Shipbuilding and Engine Company, control of these corporations could be theoretically obtained for less than $35,000,000 through the purchase of 51 per cent. of their stock.

The primary criticism of the reported German operations had to do with means for making payment in the present state or financial relations between this country and Germany. Assuming that Germany could not safely send gold here from her reserves even if she wanted to, local bankers stated that a loan would have to be floated on this side to supply the necessary funds. Earlier in the war, German Treasury notes to a total of $10,000,000 were sold in this country, but since that transaction was put through there has been no effort toward a public offering of any size.

Bankers with important German affiliations said they thought it possible for a similar sum to be raised again, by a public sale of securities or a private arrangement with banking firms, but they doubted strongly whether so large an amount as $35,000,000 could be obtained, especially if it became widely known that the funds were to be used to buy up American industries.

Two Ways of Buying.

If pronounced buying pressure appeared for the ammunition company shares in the open market, a tremendous rise of prices would follow quickly, the bankers said. This would mean that many millions more would be necessary for an effective buying campaign, which would complicate the problem of the Germans for supplying the needed funds. If it was decided, on the other hand, to deal only with the dominant stockholding interests in the different concerns through the medium of private transactions, the price might not be so high as in the market, but the personal element would have to be reckoned with.

Friends of Charles M. Schwab said, as they had on numerous occasions that he would not part with his Bethlehem Steel shares at any price. Since he left the United States Steel Corporation and bought control of the corporation that afterward became the Bethlehem Company, the work of building up a great industry has been his life. Mr. Schwab and a few associates are believed to own something like 55 per cent. of both the common and preferred shares. The company's transfer books showed recently that he held in his own name 50,000 shares of preferred, while about 30,000 shares more were held in the names of colleagues and employes. The total preferred stock outstanding is 150,000 shares.

The 150,000 shares of common are well scattered, although Mr. Schwab is believed to control, if he actually does not own, a majority. The transfer books indicated recently that brokerage houses were holders of the largest blocks, including 5,160 shares in the name of Halle & Stieglitz, 4,940 shares for Keech, Loew & Company, and 4,490 shares for J. E. Bache & Company. It is reported on good authority that Mr. Schwab has heavy holdings which for years have been in the names of brokerage houses.

Basing theoretical calculations on a price of 110 a share for Mr. Schwab's preferred, it would cost $8,800,000 to get this interest while the Schwab common stock holdings at a minimum price of 150 a share would require $12,000,000. These prices are considerable below current market quotations and would represent an arrangement especially made. Observers of the course of Bethlehem Steel on the Stock Exchange of late state that the maximum price of 158, established yesterday, would be comparatively low in contrast with the figure which quickly would be established if traders thought a serious effort was being made to buy in all available shares.

Arms Company Shares.

The Winchester Repeating Arms Company has outstanding $1,000,000 stock, which is quoted in the open market at about $1,500 a share. It is believed that anyone trying to get control of this company would have to deal with two or three dominant shareholders, as the stock is closely held and not enough is afloat to constitute a controlling interest even if all of it were gathered in. The same condition applies to the Union Metallic Cartridge shares, which aggregate $1,500,000. The outstanding shares of Cramp stock amount to $6,098,000 and they have sold this week higher than $50 a share, strength for a week or more of an order to arouse rumors of persistent purchases from one source.

Considering the sale of Bethlehem Steel's control in the light of our present relations with Germany, bankers thought that little real progress would be made.

One of the Stock Exchange firms whose name had been mentioned in reports as concerned in the plan to shut off the Allies from American-made ammunition is Hallgarten & Company, at 5 Nassau Street. It was said yesterday on behalf of this firm that it had no knowledge of, or connection with, such a project.

ARCTIC RELIEF SHIP SAILS.

The George B. Cluett to Seek Crocker Land Expedition.

The schooner George B. Cluett, of the Grenfell Association, yesterday afternoon left her pier at East Twenty-first Street and sailed up the East River on the first part of her cruise to find the Crocker Land Expedition sent out by the American Museum of Natural History in July, 1913.

In addition to Captain H. C. Pickles, James Winters, first mate, and six men of the crew, the schooner had a big black Newfoundland dog on board to assist in the search for the missing party over the ice.

Dr. E. O. Hovey and Captain George Comer, who are going in charge of the relief expedition for the Museum of Natural History, will join the vessel in Boston. The George B. Cluett, in addition to the sails on her three masts, has an eighty-horse power gasoline engine to aid her in getting through the water when there is a continued calm or contrary wind. She is of 210 gross tonnage, 115 feet long, and 27 feet beam.

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Dozens of soft Oxfords in Satin Stripes.
Smart, dashing effects for men who like dash without cheapness.
Neat effects for men who prefer them.
1,600 Negligees with Stiff Cuffs.

We have not seen this season an assortment of shirts under $1.50 and $2.00 to equal this collection. The tailoring is unusual. The details of workmanship are far above the ordinary "shirt shop labor" grades. The maker tells us he spends 21c each to launder these shirts.

Even the buttons are superior—an excellent grade of pearl button. And wait till you see the new idea in the neckband—the Pocketab—cuts the time of slipping in the back button just half.

Withal—a Shirt Sale well worth while.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Men's Shirt Store, Main Floor.

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Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Extra Salesmen. Quick Service.

Arnold Constable & Co

TODAY and FRIDAY

6,050 Men's Pure Silk Shirts

Regularly $4.50 to $8.50 | Now 2.95 to 5.50

Crepe de Chine Custom Shirtings—Most exclusive styles and many real novel effects; also some heavy woven fancy silks of unusual softness; all made in the very finest manner and ready to put on. *Value $7.50 to $8.00.* — 5.50

Satin Striped Silk Shirtings in most clever color combinations that are new and yet conservative. Finely woven and one of the most serviceable grades ever sold by us. *Value $5.00 and $5.50.* — 3.45, 3 for $10.00

Rich Crisp Silk Shirtings—Satin or plain stripes on a good weight non-transparent silk, in handsome patterns of bold or subdued colorings; also extremely serviceable. *Value $4.50 and $5.00.* — 2.95

Men's Finest Crepe de Chine Neckwear

Four-in-hand and Bat's Wing Ties in Regular $1.00 quality and shapes

Plain colored grounds with white and contrasting spots. White and fancy bar stripes.

55c

Plain colors—twenty-four different shades. Finest making throughout.

Men's Very Fine Pajamas

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Of silk finish Mercerized Pongee—most successful of all pajama fabrics for wearing quality; finished with silk frogs and faced fronts.

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More of our wholesale stock

A fine sheer hose, recommended for its fine appearance and wearing quality. Plain colors only—Double sole and extra spliced toe and heels.

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PROFESSIONAL TWO-PIECE SUITS—Extreme athletic cut.
SLEEVELESS TWO-PIECE SUITS—Regular athletic style.
SHORT SLEEVE TWO-PIECE SUITS—Perfectly proportioned. Plain colors or our exclusive neat trimming round arm and bottom of shirt and trunks.
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Just received—97 strictly high grade

Men's Cravenette Top and Rain Coats

Most wanted shades and styles.

All absolutely new and of the correct Summer weight. Suitable for Vacation, Auto, Steamer, Travelling, Evening and ordinary day wear. Many neat mixtures and plain colors.

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For Bath and Beach

Made up specially for us from our own materials in all plain and self colorings, that launder perfectly. Tailoring and finish the finest.

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Travelling Bags and Suit Cases.

Comprising a new purchase of smart high grade full size cases and bags of Real Leather, in Brown, Tan and Oak shades.

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A Sale of Men's Very Fine

SILK SHIRTS at $2.75

"Seconds" of $5 to $7 Qualities

That they are not 100% perfect is the only reason which makes these extremely handsome Shirts sell for so little.

A little spot of oil, or a "mis-weave," or a black thread in the silk, causes the big drop in price.

The makers designed them for their finest trade, and the patterns and colors include the best of the season. Rich, heavy silks; plain or plaited bosoms, soft cuffs.

Satin-stripe Crepe de Chine, Habutai, Tub Silks—all ideal for Summer wearing; in all sizes, from 14 to 17, in one or another of the many patterns. Today, $2.75 each.

Main Floor

$8.95.

Silk Jersey Coat Blouses, $8.95

In a slip-on model which resembles a smock and which we have named

"The Lenox Blouse"

¶ Some people know this Silk Jersey by another name—Milanese Silk. It is white with blazer stripes of black, Belgian blue, gold or green. And the collar and cuffs of the blouse are of Silk Jersey to match the stripes.

¶ A similar model in plain colors is $6.95.

Silk Jersey Tailleur Blouses, $5

¶ *Middy and Norfolk Coat Blouses of Navy Drill, $1.25 and $1.75.*

¶ *Sport Blouses of Linen, Striped Zephyr and Awning Stripe Voile, $2 to $3.95.*

¶ *"Brittany" Garden Smocks of Fine Linen, $3.95.*

Extra—Fine Organdie Blouses at $2 and $2.95 Third Floor

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Silk Rag Rugs

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Room Size Rugs

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8x10 ft., at $10.50 | 9x12 ft., at $12.50

Hearth and Bureau Sizes

27x54, $1.45 | 30x60, $1.75 | 36x72, $2.00

Main Aisle

Daily—In the Special Salons on the 10th Floor

An exceptionally interesting series of Cookery Talks by that famous authority on cooking and author of the "Mrs. Rorer's Cook Book,"

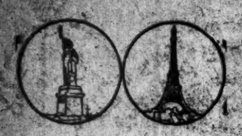
Mrs. Sarah Tyson Rorer

The lectures for today will be as follows:

10:30 A. M.	2:30 P. M.
Old-fashioned Strawberry Shortcake	*Pigeon "En Casserole"*
Strawberry Sally Lunn	*Mushrooms in Glass*
Strawberry Pudding with Strawberry Hard Sauce	*White Fricassee of Chicken with Dumplings*

In connection with these cookery talks Mrs. Rorer will introduce the novel

"Pyrex" Glass Cooking Utensils



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Duchess of St. Albans
Lady Rothschild
Countess van Limburg Strimm
Countess G. Mannini
Princess Schonburg
Baronne de Salignac-Fenelon
Comtesse de Castellane
Honorable Muriel French
Countess of Shannon
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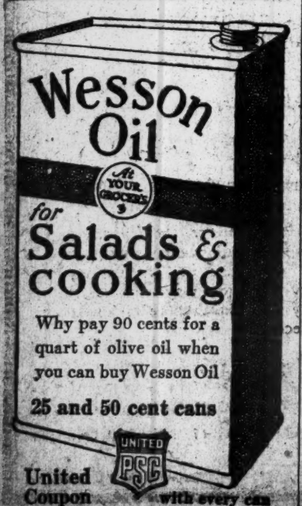
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Why pay 90 cents for a quart of olive oil when you can buy Wesson Oil
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SUFFRAGISTS AGREE ON PLAN FOR VOTE

Mrs. Blatch, for Followers, Indorses Marshall Amendment to Give Women Fair Play.

ANTIS PUSH THEIR FIGHT

Opposing Factions at Constitutional Convention Hearing — Proposals for Tax Reforms to Aid City.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 9.—Advocates of votes for women had their second audience with the Suffrage Committee of the Constitutional Convention this afternoon. Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, heads of the two suffrage organizations in the State, led large delegations of their followers to the Capitol, where a public hearing was held on a number of measures affecting the suffrage cause.

Mrs. Blatch formally indorsed in behalf of her followers the Marshall amendment, the object of which is to insure the effective submission to the voters this Fall of the constitutional amendment giving women the ballot. The advocates of woman suffrage have been worried lest any action bearing on women's right to vote should be taken by the Constitutional Convention for, under a provision of the Constitution, any such action, if ratified by the voters, would supersede the referendum, submitted from the Legislature, even though that also should meet the approval of the voters.

The leaders in the convention intend to live up to the platform pledges of their parties, which assured the women that the proposal from the Legislature should be submitted in good faith. With a view of safeguarding the referendum from the Legislature, Herbert Parsons, Louis Marshall, and Edward E. Franchot have submitted measures to the convention.

The Parsons measure is a resolution binding the convention to refrain from any action on woman suffrage which may interfere with a fair decision at the polls this Fall. Mr. Franchot submitted a proposal which would seem to make a square deal for the women suffragists doubly sure by providing that in addition to the legislative referendum the revised Constitution shall contain a provision giving women the ballot, this provision to be contingent upon favorable action at the polls on the legislative referendum.

The Marshall proposal amends Article XIV. of the Constitution by providing that the legislative proposal, if ratified by the voters, shall be regarded as amendatory of Section 1, article II. of the Constitution, in which the qualifications of voters are defined. Mr. Marshall was asked to explain his amendment at the hearing.

"I am not interested in woman suffrage," said Mr. Marshall. "To be perfectly frank, if I was asked to vote on the proposition I would vote against it. But I want the political pledges made by both the leading parties redeemed and the women treated fairly in this matter. The difficulty with the Parsons resolution is that it is not workable. We cannot act by resolution. A resolution by the Constitutional Convention with regard to woman suffrage would have no more effect on the Constitution than a resolution adopted by the Chamber of Commerce or the Board of Aldermen. The only thing we can provide by resolution is the time and manner of submitting proposals for constitutional amendment."

At this point Mrs. Blatch announced that she had consulted some lawyers of the highest ability and been reassured with regard to the Marshall amendment.

"I have been assured by these constitutional lawyers that the Marshall way is the only sane way," said Mrs. Blatch.

Women opposed to suffrage appeared in advocacy of a proposal presented by ex-Judge Watson T. Dunmore of Oneida, providing that no class of persons shall be enfranchised unless it has been ascertained in advance through a referendum of persons in this category that a majority of their number want the ballot. The adoption of the Dunmore proposal would delay action on woman suffrage until a majority of the women it is proposed to enfranchise have manifested their wish to have the vote.

Among new proposals presented to the Constitutional Convention today was one by Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith and one by Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, each designed to relieve the city from unfair taxation. Assemblyman Smith would deprive local assessors of the power to levy taxes on property outside of the municipality taken for water plant purposes by the City of New York. Secretary Smith proposed that no State land should be subject to local taxation. Taxpayers in New York City pay approximately 75 per cent. of all the taxes on State lands, levied for the benefit of rural communities.

Ex-Senator John G. Saxe introduced a proposal to place all the administrative activities of the State Government under eleven administrative heads, all to be appointive and to have seats in a Governor's cabinet.

BOARD DENIES FRANK CLEMENCY

Continued from Page 1.

with the enforcement of the orderly judgment of the courts.

The dissenting opinion of Judge Patterson follows:

The Dissenting Opinion.

In regard to Leo M. Frank, sentenced to be hanged; application for Executive clemency; memorandum of recommendation by T. E. Patterson, Prison Commissioner:

For some time prior to April 26, 1913, Leo M. Frank was Superintendent of the manufacturing plant of the National Pencil Company, on South Forsyth Street, in the City of Atlant, Ga., and Mary Phagan, a young girl, scarcely 14 years old, was an operative in said factory. During the week ending April 26, 1913, having worked only one day, she had earned $1.20. On this date, about noon, she went to the factory building for drawing her pay. She went into the office of Leo M. Frank, and the next time she was seen her dead body was found in the basement of the factory about 3 o'clock on the next morning by Newt Lee, the night watchman.

Frank was indicted for her murder, and a negro by the name of Jim Conley was indicted as accessory after the fact. On the trial of Leo M. Frank he was convicted without a recommendation, and was sentenced to be hanged. He made a motion for a new trial, which was denied by the Hon. L. S. Roan, the trial Judge, and the judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

That a young girl should go to a manufacturing plant where she had been employed, in the heart of a great city, for the purpose of drawing her pay and there be murdered and possibly maltreated in other ways and no one seeming to know anything concerning the crime, which was such an atrocious one, makes a case where the verdict of the jury and the sentence of the Court should not be disturbed except for very grave reasons. Under our laws the juries are the judges of the facts, with only the limitation that the trial Judge, in the exercise of a sound discretion, may, if he is not satisfied with the finding of the jury, grant a new trial. The only review that the Supreme Court has over trials is for the correction of errors of law. They can only interfere with the verdicts of the juries on the facts when they can say as a matter of law that there was not sufficient evidence on which to base a verdict.

Inherent in the Record.

The right of trial by jury, guaranteed under our Constitution, is so sacred that I have always felt that the verdicts of the juries should be upheld and not disturbed unless there was something inherent in the record to indicate that a mistake had probably been made, or there is some development after the trial, or some facts become known that the jury did not have the benefit of, to warrant the inference that a different verdict might have been reached had these facts been known at the time of rendition of the verdict. Therefore in approaching this case I do so in view of those principles.

There has nothing developed since the trial of this case that throws much more light upon the transaction than the jury had at the time of the rendition of their verdict; therefore, I think there was nothing of that kind in this case on which to base a commutation of this sentence.

The question then left for consideration is: Is there anything inherent in this record to indicate that there was a possibility of a mistake by the court and jury, and would therefore warrant the Governor in exercising the right to impose the penalty of life imprisonment, instead of the extreme penalty of death, a right the jury had in the case and, this being a case based on circumstantial evidence, the Judge has in the absence of a recommendation by the jury.

In examining the evidence in this case, as I have done carefully, having read the printed record several times, I could agree with many eminent lawyers and jurists of Georgia, some of them connected with the firms engaged in the prosecution of the case, that the very nature of the evidence against Leo M. Frank was such as, upon the consideration of it, the mind is left in a state of uncertainty as to whether or not there is room to doubt the story told by Conley, inconsistent and contradictory as it was in the telling of it in different portions and contradicted by his own affidavits made previous to the trial and by other testimony on the trial.

Conley's Motive Apparent.

If we take the evidence of the case outside of that of Conley and Leo M. Frank, we find that both Frank and Conley had equal opportunity and motive for committing the crime, with the possible added motive of robbery on the part of Conley; that Conley wrote the note found by the body; that Conley made several conflicting affidavits as to his connection with the crime, and that Conley in making these statements was trying to protect himself, as is inferred from the following taken from his testimony, (Page 67 of printed testimony:) That "as to why I didn't put myself there on Saturday, the blame would be put on me."

This shows that Conley was thinking about protecting himself and not Frank. These circumstances and this evidence fix the crime on Conley, unless he is able to explain them. This he attempts to do in such a way as to make Frank guilty as principal and himself guilty as an accomplice. Thus we have Frank, who protests his own innocence of participation or knowledge of the crime, convicted on the testimony of an accomplice, when the known circumstances of the crime tend most strongly to fix the guilt upon the accomplice. The accomplice has the highest motive for placing primary responsibility on Frank, that of self-protection, which is shown to have been in his mind when testifying.

However, there are other reasons inherent in the record that would justify and authorize the exercise by the Governor of the right of commutation in this case. The trial Judge, who passed upon the motion for a new trial, who heard the testimony of Conley and the other witnesses, who saw Conley on the stand, observed his demeanor when testifying, and who had a trained and experienced mind in observing and weighing these matters, says in a letter which he authorized to be used in this hearing concerning Conley's testimony as follows:

"After months of continued deliberation I am still uncertain of Frank's guilt. This state of uncertainty is largely due to the character of the negro Conley's testimony, by which the verdict was evidently reached."

It cannot be said that this was wrung out of Judge Roan while sick, for he orally expressed practically the same uncertainty when passing upon the motion for a new trial.

Quotes Supreme Judges Also.

Also, there is the dissenting opinion of two Judges of our Supreme Court, Chief Justice Fish and Justice Beck, in which they use the following language in discussing the effect of certain testimony of this negro Conley and other witnesses upon the minds of the jury, which they consider was inadmissible:

"The admission of the evidence in relation to them (certain prior acts of lasciviousness) was certainly calculated to prejudice the defendant in the minds of the jurors and thereby deprive him of a fair trial."

In the language of the Supreme Court, this case depends largely upon circumstantial evidence, if not altogether. In my investigation I cannot find where the Executive has allowed a man to be hanged when the trial Judge was not satisfied as to his guilt. Some have been allowed to be hung when the trial Judge recommended commutation, but this was in cases where it was simply a question of what punishment should be meted out where the perpetrator of the crime was known, as the sentence of Dewberry in Atlanta was not disturbed, where the Judge was not in doubt, but the Solicitor General expressed a doubt as to the identity of the accused.

As above stated, I don't find in any case founded on circumstantial evidence, such as the instant case, where a man has been allowed to be hanged where the trial Judge was not satisfied as to his guilt and so communicated to the Governor. In the John Wright case, from Fannin County, a most atrocious murder, the sentence was commuted on the recommendation of the trial Judge and the Solicitor General, on the ground that the main witness for the State at a preliminary investigation had failed to identify Wright as the murderer, and that fact left a doubt in the minds of the Judge and Solicitor as to the identity of the accused.

Should Commute the Sentence.

In the instant case we not only have the trial Judge expressing a doubt as to the guilt of the accused, but he states that this doubt arises from the character of the testimony of the State's main witness, who was charged with being an accomplice and who had equal opportunity and motive for the crime. In addition to this state of uncertainty in the mind of the trial Judge, we have the fact that two Justices of our Supreme Court say that in their opinion this applicant has been denied a fair trial.

In view of these facts in the record, besides others that might be mentioned, I am persuaded that the Governor is authorized to and should commute the sentence of Leo M. Frank to life imprisonment, especially as this does not disturb the verdict in the case found by the jury, but only substitutes one penalty that is prescribed by law for murder, that of life imprisonment, for the extreme penalty of death, either of which satisfies the law and the verdict of the jury, this being a case founded upon circumstantial evidence. Respectfully submitted.

T. E. PATTERSON,
Prison Commissioner.

Frank's Attorneys Still Hopeful.

Frank's attorneys said tonight that they would make a vigorous fight before Governor Slaton and that they hoped to induce him to grant clemency, despite the unfavorable action of the Prison Board. They will submit data that have accumulated since the commutation hearing before the Prison Commission last Monday a week ago.

Ex-Congressman W. M. Howard, who represented Frank before the Prison Commission, said:

"While not criticising any member of the Prison Commission, the report of the majority deals solely with negatives. It says only that none of the jurors, the Solicitor General nor any one connected with the prosecution of the case has asked for commutation. It does not go into what the law contemplates in applications for Executive clemency. The dissenting opinion by Mr. Patterson is an expression from a legal mind on an analysis of the record.

"We will go before the Governor tomorrow and present our application to him. Our position will be, as it has been, that the record does not show that this man is guilty, that the record shows he is innocent. We hope to present this to the Governor's legally trained mind."

Successive Steps In the Frank Case

April 26, 1913—Mary Phagan murdered.
April 29—Frank arrested.
May 1—Conley arrested.
July 28—Frank indicted for murder.
Aug. 22-26—Frank on trial; convicted of murder.
Oct. 31—Motion for new trial denied.
Feb. 17, 1914—Supreme Court of Georgia denies a new trial.
Feb. 24—Conley convicted as accessory to the murder.
March 7—Frank sentenced a second time.
May 5—Second motion for new trial denied.
Nov. 14—Georgia Supreme Court denies new trial, asked on constitutional grounds.
Dec. 8—United States Supreme Court denies writ of error.
Dec. 28—Justice Lamar grants hearing on writ or error.
Feb. 26, 1915—United States Supreme Court hears Louis Marshall in Frank's behalf.
April 19—United States Supreme Court refuses writ of error.
May 10—Frank sentenced to death third time.
June 9—State Prison Board refuses to interfere.
—Appeal to Governor Frank's last chance for life.

CALLED OUTRAGE ON JUSTICE.

Resentment in Brooklyn, Frank's Home Town, Over Board's Finding.

Particular interest in the Leo M. Frank case has been felt in Brooklyn, Frank's former home and still the home of his parents. Discussing the latest development in the case, the Rev. S. Edward Young, D. D., pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, at Nostrand Avenue and Dean Street, said yesterday:

"The Georgia Prison Board evidently has been under the spell of Georgia prejudice against Frank. I trust that the new Governor of Georgia will rise above the local unjudicial sentiment. Now is the time for the whole nation to express itself to the Governor of Georgia by telegram, letter and petition. Of course, the war issues so far overshadowed everything else as to make it difficult for those of us who stand for a square deal in the Frank case to be heard extensively. The more is the pity, and the more should all who are convinced that Frank has been denied American citizenship privileges make their voices strong and insistent in his behalf."

County Judge Harry E. Lewis of Brooklyn, an intimate friend of Frank's family, who was an observer of conditions at the trial of the young Brooklynite in Atlanta, said:

"I was never so shocked in all my life to think that the letter of the trial Judge should go for naught, especially where there was such a grave doubt in his mind as to the guilt of the accused man. No Judge in New York State, in my opinion, would allow a man to be executed where there was a doubt in his mind as the guilt of the defendant. I noticed during my presence in the trial room that the room was crowded with those who were applauding the witnesses for the prosecution and those who were hissing the witnesses for the defense.

Judge Lewis said he favored starting a national movement to petition President Wilson for justice in Frank's behalf.

Borough President Lewis H. Pounds, who was one of several hundred in Brooklyn who signed a petition sent to the Governor of Georgia urging Executive clemency for Frank, said: "This action of the Prison Board is harsh. It looks as though they have carried out the policies that see a to have been in force against the boy all the time. There was a sort of atmosphere against him."

Rabbi Max Raisin said: "This refusal of commutation of sentence for Frank is an outrage of justice in general. The State of Georgia stands self-condemned by her action. The State, as a whole, has been clamoring for the blood of this apparently innocent young man. In my opinion, Frank is a victim of race prejudice and of general dislike for the Northerners through the South, else he would not have been convicted on the testimony of a negro."

SEEK NEWS OF ISABEL WISE.

Jamaica Churchmen Would Learn Fate of a Sister on the Lusitania.

Archbishop Nuttall of the West Indies and the authorities of the Deaconesses' Home of Kingston, Jamaica, have been leaving no stone unturned to get news about the last hours of Sister Isabel Wise, who perished on the Lusitania. Thus far they have found no one who saw her after the steamship was torpedoed.

The head of the Deaconesses' Home, Sister Madeline, has delegated Miss Bertha Francis of 180th Street and Broadway, this city, to get in touch with Lusitania survivors arriving here and discover whether any of them saw Sister Isabel or know under what circumstances she died. Miss Francis has sent word to such survivors as she could reach, asking them to communicate with her. Sister Isabel's sister, Mrs. Wade, a resident of Belfast, has been unable to get any information on that side of the Atlantic.

Avoid that breakdown—take WINGARNIS

The famous tonic and restorative

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Edward Lassere, Inc., U. S. Agents, 400 West 23rd Street, New York

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Perfect Fit

is assured every wearer provided she selects the model *designed expressly for her.*

A *perfect fitting* corset is the result of—*first*, scientific designing and accurate cutting—*second*, correct placing of bones—*third*, skillful workmanship—*fourth*, high grade materials, and *fifth*, the art of *knowing how* to combine all these things for the final result.

Every BON TON is the creation of recognized master designers. The prices range from $3 to $25.

Ask YOUR Dealer

Makers also of ROYAL WORCESTER Corsets $1 to $3

Model 880 fashionably shapes and comfortably supports the full figure. Price $5

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSET CO., WORCESTER, MASS.
NEW YORK OFFICE, 39 West 34th Street

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WHEN your legs feel slow as tugboats hauling a coal-barge, and you seek the friendly shade of awnings to dodge the heat, *then* look for B.V.D. in the nearest store-window.

Wear B.V.D. under a Tropical-Weight Suit, and *you're doubly cool.*

Firmly insist upon seeing the B.V.D. Red Woven Label, and firmly refuse to take any Athletic Underwear without it. Then you'll get properly cut, correctly made, long-service underwear.

On every B.V.D. Undergarment is sewed *This Red Woven Label*

MADE FOR THE B.V.D. BEST RETAIL TRADE

(Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office and Foreign Countries)

B.V.D. Closed Crotch Union Suits (Pat. U. S. A. 4-30-07—9-15-14) $1.00 and upward the Suit.

B.V.D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c and upward the garment.

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Contests in City Schools Decide Typewriter Question

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Won All Honors In All Classes

Best Machine for Stenographers

Shown by These Records:

STENOGRAPHERS' CONTEST—15 Minutes

Machine	Contestant	Gross Words	Net Words
Underwood	Howard Pfrommer	1428	94
Underwood	Elsie C. Ullrich	1486	84
Underwood	Abraham Bayr	1286	78
Underwood	Chas. Logue	1288	72
Underwood	Anna T. Edwards	1120	65
Remington	Jack Schwadron	1166	63
Remington	Florence G. Harrison	1078	54

Other Records for Speed and Accuracy:

PROFESSIONAL CONTEST—30 Minutes

Machine	Contestant	Gross Words	Net Words
Underwood	Margaret B. Owen	3990	128
Underwood	Wm. F. Oswald	3867	126
Underwood	Bessie Friedman	3835	124
Underwood	Rose Bloom	3907	123
Underwood	J. L. Hoyt	3839	123

NOVICE CONTEST—15 Minutes

Machine	Contestant	Gross Words	Net Words
Underwood	Wm. Miller	1551	98
Underwood	John Seckler	1554	92
Underwood	Clara Hoffberg	1242	79

All advertised school contests won on the

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of Woven Wicker
$7.98

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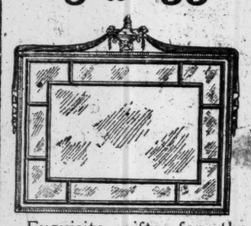

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MANY DROP OF HEAT IN BRONX DAY MARCH

15,000 School Children the Feature of Big Parade in New County.

MAN FALLS FROM ELEVATED

At Celebrations in the Evening in Many Halls Speakers Tell of the Borough's Progress.

While the mercury played tag with the ninety mark, 25,000 persons, 15,000 of them school children, yesterday marched in the parade which was the feature of the celebration of the fourth annual Borough Day of the Bronx. Scores were forced to totter out of the line because of the heat, five receiving medical attention, and officials of the celebration declared last night that the Boy Scouts were the real heroes of the day, for only their work in succoring women and children with water prevented many more heat prostrations.

When the school children were passing the reviewing stand Ellen Manning, 17 years old, 167th Street and Grand Concourse, fainted from the heat. She was attended by a physicion and taken to her home. Saul Gulley, 11 years old, fainted in front of the grand stand and was attended by Ambulance Surgeon Klein of Lebanon Hospital. Mrs. Dora De Silva, 1,068 Franklin Avenue, a spectator, was overcome by heat and removed to Washington Heights Hospital. Lawrence Sullivan, 546 East 136th Street, also a spectator, was stricken while standing at Bush Street and Grand Concourse.

While thousands were passing down Third Avenue just after the parade was over John Hart, 2,040 Madison Avenue, an employe of the Interborough, fell from the elevated structure to the pavement, sustaining a fracture of the skull and a broken leg. He fell in the midst of the pedestrians, narrowly missing three women. He was removed to Lebanon Hospital, where it was said he had been overcome by the heat. Each of the Bronx Hospitals, Lincoln, Lebanon, and Fordham, sent two automobile ambulances to the parade. They were stationed along the line of march.

It was the greatest of the Bronx celebrations. Regular troops, National Guardsmen, Boy Scouts, school children, and many business organizations—not to omit the suffragists—made up the line of the pageant. The parade started at 2 o'clock from 169th Street, and moved out the Grand Concourse and Boulevard. The line was headed by Colonel E. F. Austin of the Coast Artillery. Scores of bands from military, social, police, and fire associations, floats by the score, gaily decorated trucks, and hundreds of bedecked automobiles lent color to the pageant. The 15,000 children were excused from school in time to march. They were taken to the starting point in 125 cars, whose use was given for the day by the Union Railway Company.

John G. Borwstede was Chairman of the Borough Day Committee and had charge of all details.

There were celebrations last night at the Morris High School, Burland Casino, Fordham Club, Bronx Board of Trade, Tremont Business Men's Association, and other halls. Borough President Mathewson made a whirlwind speaking tour of the borough, talking to the gatherings on the great advance of the Bronx in the past decade and the promise of future greatness which he said would come with the opening of new transit facilities. Other speakers at these meetings were County Judge Gibbs, County Clerk J. Vincent Ganly, District Attorney Francis Martin, Supreme Court Justice F. J. Brady, Representative Henry Bruckner, and Edward B. Boynton, President of the Bronx Board of Trade.

GRAVE FULFILLS LAST WISH.

Will Shows Mrs. Macdona Wanted Burial Beside Husband.

Her will, filed yesterday with affidavits, showed that the last wish of Mrs. Amelia Macdona of 250 West 104th Street, who was lost on the Lusitania, was carried into effect when her body was placed beside that of her husband in Woodlawn Cemetery on June 4. Her further wish that an autopsy be held on her body in order that she be not buried until life was extinct also was carried into effect. She was the widow of Henry D. Macdona, formerly an Assistant District Attorney.

The will, which disposes of an estate of about $70,000 in personalty, says in part:

"Inasmuch as John B. Coleman of 800 Riverside Drive, by his kindness and courtesy to me at all times, has shown his loyalty to his late friend, Henry D. Macdona, I give, devise, and bequeath to him one-third of all the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate."

Mr. Coleman's bequest will amount to about $20,000. The remaining two-thirds of the residuary estate is divided equally in trust for life between Henry R. Macdona of White Plains and George Macdona of 111 West Ninetieth Street, son and brother respectively of the husband of the testatrix. Upon the death of the latter beneficiaries their interests pass to Henry Harding Macdona of 2,310 Avenue L, Brooklyn.

SHUBERTS APPEAL ORDER.

Times Dramatic Critic Injunction to be Argued June 18.

The Messrs. Shubert, through their attorney, William Klein, have appealed to the Appellate Division from the order of Supreme Court Justice Peter A. Hendrick, who on May 24 granted an injunction to Alexander Woollcott, dramatic critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES, restraining the Shuberts from refusing him admittance to their theatres. The ban had been placed on Mr. Woollcott after the publication of an unfavorable review of the play, "Taking Chances," which had been produced by the Shuberts.

Argument on the appeal will be heard by the five Justices of the Appellate Court on June 18.

TWIN SISTERS HONORED.

Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Gibson Get a Gold Medal as Orientalists.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 10.—At a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society yesterday Lord Reay, the President, announced that the triennial gold medal of the society, presented for special eminence in Oriental research, had been awarded jointly to Mrs. Agnes Smith Lewis and her twin sister and collaborator, Mrs. Margaret Dunlop Gibson.

The Times says the sisters are distinguished Orientalists and known particularly for their "Studia Sinaitica" and "Horae Semiticae." Mrs. Lewis is the discoverer of the Sinaitic Palimpsest, which contains the most ancient Syriac text of the Gospels, and in conjunction with her sister has produced the standard edition of the Palestinian Syriac Lectionary of the Gospels, based on two manuscripts discovered by herself supplementary to those previously available. Her latest discovery of "Leaves from Three Ancient Purses" (Cambridge, 1914,) is of importance for the history of Islam.

WEST POINT CLASS DINES.

Members of 1885 at "Birthday Party" at Hotel Astor.

The members of the class of 1885 of the United States Military Academy assembled at the Hotel Astor last night for their annual trip to West Point, where the formal reunion will be held. As an innovation this year, the reunion is called a "birthday party," instead of an annual reunion of graduates, in order to permit all members who were of that class, but who were not graduated, to participate.

The members and women guests, who are going to West Point for this thirty-fourth birthday party, were the guests of William C. Muschenheim, proprietor of the Astor, at a dinner served in the Belvedere dining room on the roof of the hotel.

Before the dinner the guests were taken around the roof garden to see its features, such as the Japanese gardens, the cascades, the grottoes, the bella vista, and the observatory.

The party was impressed with the novelty of dining "under water," the illusion being caused by water flowing over the glass covering of the Belvedere. After dinner the guests danced on the large fibre-covered floor.

The members will leave today on the Washington Irving of the Day Line. The formal reunion and dinner will be held in the officers' mess at West Point, this evening.

Among those who were present at the dinner were: General H. P. McCain, Adjutant General; Colonel John D. Barrette, Coast Artillery Corps; Colonel J. M. Carson, Jr., Quartermaster Corps; Col. N. E. Craighill, Engineer Corps; Lieut. Col. W. A. Holbrook, U. S. Cavalry; Lieut. Col. W. P. Martin, General Staff; Lieut. Col. A. F. Parmerter, Nineteenth Infantry; Lieut. Col. B. B. Buck, Ninth Infantry; Major J. K. Cree, retired; Captain H. S. Whipple, retired; Lieutenant H. S. Cole, retired; and Messrs. Martin Beasely, J. H. Belden, W. F. Lewis, F. H. Peterson, G. I. Putnam, and Dr. U. S. Ward.

69TH IN SHELTER TENTS.

Regiment Will Camp Two Days in Van Cortlandt Park.

In preparation for its ten days' tour of field service at Fishkill Plains from July 17 to 26, with a reinforced brigade, the Sixty-ninth Infantry, under command of Colonel Louis D. Conley, will leave the armory on Saturday morning, June 19, for an Cortlandt Park, to encamp there until the following night. The regiment will parade in full field kit, with blanket rolls, and poncho and shelter tent halves. Each man will carry his mess kit complete, and no tentage other than the shelter tents the officers and men will carry on their persons, will be taken.

In addition to the individual mess kit, however, the field ranges of the regiment will be taken, so that a supply of well-cooked rations can be served by the cooks of each company. The regiment will proceed to the park by rail, and will establish camp near the Division House, a short walk from 233d Street and Jerome Avenue.

It is planned to have as progressive a program as time will permit and this will include a problem of attack and defense, in which a portion of the regiment will debouch from the camp and take an unknown position, while another part of the command will endeavor to locate and surprise it. There will also be manoeuvres by the entire regiment, as well as company drills. An officer of the army on duty at Division Headquarters will be present with the regiment to render a report to Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard.

POLICE RESCUE FIREMEN.

Seventeen Overcome by Smoke at Strawboard Plant Fire.

Two firemen were hurt slightly and seventeen others were overcome by smoke early yesterday morning at a fire in the J. F. Boyle strawboard factory, occupying almost an entire block at Fremont Avenue and Mercer and Montgomery Streets, Jersey City. Police reserves from all over the city were called out, and they rescued the firemen.

The fire started in bales of packed cardboard and paper on the second floor of the two-story brick building and was the fourth in the plant within the last four months. John McCall, 25 years old, 350 Montgomery Street, was struck on the head and badly injured by a falling timber. John Gannon, 33 years old, 2 Mill Road, injured his foot. The damage was $5,000.

HOUSEHOLD WASTE TURNED INTO CASH

United Hebrew Charities Is Pushing Scheme to Augment Relief Funds.

USES DISCARDED CLOTHING

Distributes Bags for Collection of Junk, Which Is Sorted and Disposed Of in Bulk.

The industrial department of the United Hebrew Charities, with the co-operation of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, has started a movement to increase the funds available for relief work by encouraging the saving of things that most households now throw away. The plan is something on the order of a permanent Bundle Day, but is wider in its scope.

Large cloth bags are provided by the industrial department, and these are sent out to Jewish households all over the city. More than 20,000 have already been sent out and about 250,000 more are being made. Each bag has printed on it a list of articles such as are usually thrown away which the new movement can use. Rags, rubber, and metal are asked for particularly, and the list specifies clippings, discarded hats, coats, suits, shoes, shirts, dresses, collars, underwear, old rubber shoes, water bags, tubing, wringers, scrap metal, tinfoil, copper, and brass. The things the organization cannot use are listed as iron, bottles, cork, tin cans, waste paper, and cardboard.

Accompanying each waste bag is a postcard calling for its return, which is mailed when the bag is full to the United Hebrew Charities, Industrial Department, at 37 Greene Street. The bags are then collected, emptied, and thrown away, and new ones sent out. Already more than 1,500 bags of waste goods have been sent in, and the movement has met with especial sympathy on the east side.

The idea was originated by Nathan Lamport, who is now actively concerned in the work. Max Loewenthal, a Trustee of the United Hebrew Charities, is in charge of the industrial department and Max Abelman, Executive Secretary of the Brooklyn Federation, is one of his chief assistants.

The appeal is being made only to Jewish households, but it is said that others who wish to aid will be welcomed.

FOR WAR ON PACIFISTS.

Carnegie Campaign Invites Invasion, Says Navy League's Head.

If the United States is to be prevented from becoming another Belgium the aims of the pacifists, of whom Andrew Carnegie is one, must be combatted, said Colonel Robert M. Thompson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Navy League of the United States, yesterday.

The activities of the various peace organiations, added Colonel Thompson, furnished the best reason for the existexistence of the Navy League and the active campaign for a better national preparedness that the league had undertaken.

It was announced yesterday at the Navy League offices in the Equitable Building that among those who had accepted invitations to attend the impending conference of the league are J. P. Morgan, William Guggenheim, Judge E. H. Gary, Montgomery Hare, Colonel George Harvey, Charles D. Hilles, Frank N. Doubleday, Jacob H. Schiff, George F. Baker, Jr., B. W. Baruch, R. Fulton Cutting, Robert J. Collier, Julius Kruttschnitt, A. C. Humphries, Theodore P. Shonts, H. H. Satterlee, Ogden L. Mills, R. A. C. Smith, Robert L. Bacon, Charles B. Alexander, and George C. Boldt.

WIFE ACCUSES DR. WUEST.

Says He Tried to Jump Out of Window on Honeymoon.

After several agreements to separate in order to keep their marital troubles out of the courts, Mrs. Lulu Wuest finally began an action for a separation from Dr. Charles E. Wuest, a Coronor's Physician in Brooklyn. Yesterday Mrs. Wuest, with her two children, Carl, 18 years old, and Phyllis, 15, appeared before Justice Erlanger in the Supreme Court to press the suit.

The plaintiff testified that after a stormy five years with her husband she left him in 1900. She said that when they were in the Waldorf on their honeymoon he tried to jump out of a window. She restrained him. After they got on board a train he bothered her by asking if there were not a lot of little men with big mouths trying to get at him. She related the difficulty she had in getting money from her husband and said that he had assaulted her.

Mrs. Wuest lives in a seven-room apartment on Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, which costs her $50 a month. She has independent means of her own, but for a time after the nuptials her husband sent her $25 a week. When she went to Europe in 1901 with her children he stopped the payments.

Dr. Wuest's counsel, C. C. Lockwood, asked Mrs. Wuest if the separtion was not due to the fact that sometimes she wanted to go to the home of her mother.

"That is not so," said Mrs. Wuest. "When he told me to get out, that was the last straw. He said he was both master and mistress in his own house and that his orders must be obeyed."

Anna Weyhrauch, formerly a servant in the Wuest household, said that one night she heard a child crying and in the morning was told by Mrs. Wuest that the doctor had been whipping the child. The defendant, the witness said, once threw a piece of roast beef across the table because he thought it was not fit to eat.

Dr. Frederick Weisbrod testified that he had met Dr. Wuest in the German Hospital at least once a week for many years and never had known him to use drugs of any kind. The trial will be continued today.

SUGGESTS A FOLEY PLOT.

Counsel Gets Only Denials from Giamari Murder Witness.

A Foley plot to involve Michael A. Rofrano, Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, in the killing of Michael Giamari, a Tammany District Captain, was suggested yesterday by Lloyd P. Stryker, counsel for the defense, at Rocco Carnivale's trial before Justice Davis in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court. Carnivale, with Frank Fennimore, another member of the Home Rule Club of the Second Assembly District, of which Rofrano is the leader, are charged with inspiring Gaetano Montimagno, who has been sentenced to death for the shooting.

Mr. Stryker cross-examined Michael Santangelo, an Italian leader in the Second Assembly District, who owns a saloon at 70 Catharine Street. Santangelo admitted that he twice visited Carnivale in the Tombs at the prisoner's request, once on April 19 and once on April 24.

"Did you say to Rocco Carnivale that the only way you could help him was for him to tell on Michael Rofrano?" asked Mr. Stryker.

"No, I did not," was the emphatic repty.

"Did you not say to my client: 'What do you care for Rofrano? Frame him up and say he did it?'"

"No, I did not."

The trial will be continued this morning.

$76,000 NEEDED FOR SUMMER TEACHERS

Board of Education Cannot Force Instructors to Work Free in Vacation Time.

WANTS BUDGET RESTORED

Committee on Economy Will Ask Board of Estimate the Amount It Cut Out.

The question of opening the Summer schools came before the Board of Education at its meeting yesterday. The regular school year closes on June 30. The Board of Estimate has cut from the school budget $76,000 for the teachers of Summer schools, and unless something is done at once they will not be opened.

Commissioner Isadore M. Levy introduced the following resolution:

That the Board of Superintendents be directed to make such arrangements as may be necessary by which so many of the regular members of the supervising and teaching force of our system as may be necessary will be assigned to teach during the Summer of 1915. Such assignment shall be considered as temporary in its character and of an emergency nature, and with the provision that for the performance of this work due credit shall be allowed by the Board of Examiners.

Owing to financial inability, Mr. Levy said, the Board of Education was unable to appoint extra teachers to do the work required in the Summer schools and unless emergency action was taken thousands of children would suffer, particularly those in the congested sections of the city who imperatively needed these facilities.

William G. Willcox, in seconding the resolution, said there were regular teachers who were willing to do the work if credit was given by the Board of Examiners.

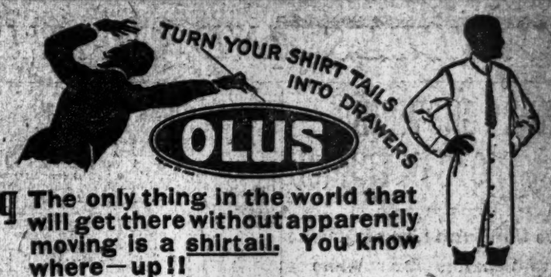
Morton Stein, Chairman of the Committee on Bylaws and Legislation, said the resolution affected a big question of policy. There was doubt as to the validity of such a measure. Where was the Board of Superintendents to get the power to compel regular teachers to do their work? To what did the empty honor of receiving credit from the Board of Examiners amount? Teachers who were desirous of promotion were giving their time to their schools. He moved that the question be referred to the Executive Committee.

Dr. Ira S. Wile seconded Mr. Stein. Was it a question of good policy to ask regular teachers to assume this burden, he said. What basis, he asked, was there for compulsion? Joseph Barondess said Mr. Levy's motion was reactionary.

It was finally decided to refer the matter to the Committee on Economy, whose members will confer with the Board of Estimate. President Churchill was empowered to call a special meeting of the board upon hearing from the committee.

It was resolved that Principals and teachers who, in September next Fail, have reached the retirement age, that they be given a year's vacation on half pay.

Dr. William H. Maxwell will spend the Summer at Ogunquit, Me. He will not return to work until September.



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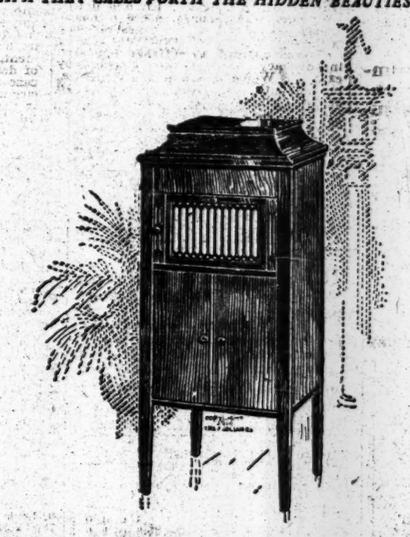

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YANKEES AND GIANTS DEFEATED IN HEAVY BATTING GAMES—BELMONT PARK RACING

YANKS CROWDING BOYS IN TRENCH

Give Up Fourth Line of Defense to Senators After White Sox Defeat Them.

The Chicago White Sox, with Manager Clarence Rowland at the wheel, blew into town yesterday as gently as a hurricane. The Yankees could hardly tolerate their presence at the Polo Grounds, but they were forced to stick through nine disheartening innings and take their worst drubbing of the season.

Whisper it softly—the score was 13 to 0. The only thing that hurts worse than that is a jumping toothache.

If you have arrived at the conclusion that Detroit can hit, you ought to take a squint at these White Sox. They splashed home runs, triples, and doubles all over the meadow, and, not satisfied with this terrible destruction, they jeered at the Yankees in their misfortune until Umpire Silk O'Loughlin had to ask the Chicago players to "have a heart."

Bob Roth, Jean Jacques Fournier, Buck Weaver, and Eddie Cicotte made nine hits between them. The big slams dug ruts in the turf and made cracks in the fence. Cicotte not only abused the ball with his bat, but he pitched the best game that has been twirled around here in a long time. He condescended to allow the Yankees two hits, Cook and Boone being the lucky pair. The other players swung at the ball like troops of convalescing rheumatics.

They say that Clarence Rowland, the infant manager from the Three-Eye League, who is now chaperoning the Sox, resorts to hypnotism to make Jacques Fournier bat. Rowland must have given the Yankees the Svengali eye yesterday and put them to sleep. These White Sox have also been accused of stealing the Yankees' signals on their recent visit to Chicago. That may or may not be true. Perhaps they stole their signals yesterday. The Yankees ought to be glad they didn't take their uniforms.

By far the most entertaining moments of the game came during the repartee between the players on the opposing benches over the signal-stealing charge. The White Sox thought it was a great joke, but after looking at the scoreboard the Yankees were determined that the Sox must have stolen their signals. They took all the runs which were not nailed down.

Marty McHale pitched for almost two innings. The thrush was in bad voice and retired in the second inning in favor of the Yankees' only southpaw, Cottrell. This is the first time that the Yankees have resorted to left-hand pitching here this year. They would not have done it yesterday, only Wild Bill Donovan couldn't see how it could possibly be any worse than some of the right-hand pitching he has been watching. Cottrell's first name is Ensign, and he comes from Hoosick Falls.

Ensign did fairly well up to the seventh, when the hypnotised Sox went at him hard. Fournier reached second when Boone foozled his grounder and then threw wild to first. Fournier stole third. After J. Collins had fanned, Bob Roth walloped a home run to deep centre. Ray Schalk went out at first, and Lena Blackburne walked. Cicotte was safe on Peck's fumble. Quinlan doubled, and pushed Blackburne and Cicotte home.

Eddie Collins was at second base for the Sox. Any time Collins is at second base at the Polo Grounds you can count on trouble. It was ever thus when he was with the Athletics. In the second inning, Collins punctured the centre field lawn with a single, which sent Felsch and Weaver across the plate.

Very good, Eddie; very good!

Daly, the only player who knocked a home run in the presence of King George of England, relieved the effervescent Ray Schalk in the eighth inning, and made a hit.

No, constant reader, the White Sox had no difficulty in hanging onto first place yesterday. The Yankees are at the top of the column now, but it happens to be in the second one. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf.	3	2	1	1	0	Cook, rf.	4	0	1	3	1
Q'nlan, cf.	2	1	2	2	0	Peck, ss.	4	0	0	1	1
W'ver, ss.	5	2	3	1	6	Maisel, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2
E.C'ns, 2b.	5	2	1	3	4	Pipp, 1b.	2	0	0	9	0
F'nier, 1b.	5	2	2	13	0	Cree, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
J. C'ns, lf.	6	0	0	0	0	H'tsell, lf.	2	0	0	5	0
Roth, rf.	4	1	3	0	0	Boone, 2b.	3	0	1	1	2
Schalk, c.	4	0	1	6	0	S'ney, c.	2	0	0	7	0
B'kb'n, ss.	4	1	1	1	1	McHale, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Daley, c.	1	0	1	0	0	Cottrell, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Cicotte, p.	5	2	2	0	4						
Total.	44	13	18	27	14	Total.	35	0	2	27	10

Errors—Peckinpaugh, Cree, Boone, (2.)

Chicago	2	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	—13
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Cicotte, Quinlan. Three-base hits—Fournier, Roth. Home run—Roth. Stolen bases—Roth, Fournier. Earned runs—Chicago, 9. Sacrifice hit—Weaver. Double plays—Cook and Pipp; Cottrell, Sweeney, and Pipp; Weaver, Collins, and Fournier. Left on bases—New York, 3; Chicago, 10. First base on errors—Chicago, 3. Bases on balls—Off McHale, 2; off Cottrell, 2; off Cicotte, 2. Hits—Off McHale, 4 in 1 1-3 innings; off Cottrell, 14 in 7 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cottrell, (Fournier.) Struck out—By Cottrell, 3; by Cicotte, 6. Wild pitch—Cicotte. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—Two hours and six minutes.

Senators in Fourth Place.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Washington went into fourth place in the American League pennant race today by defeating St. Louis, 4 to 1, while New York was losing to Chicago. Shaw allowed St. Louis only two singles, both by Lavan, but one of his seven passes resulted in the visitors' only run. Washington hit Weilman hard in the third and sixth innings. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mo'ller, rf.	4	1	0	3	0	Shotton, lf.	0	0	0	1	0
Foster, 3b.	4	1	1	2	1	Austin, 3b.	3	0	0	1	3
Shanks, lf.	4	1	1	2	0	Pratt, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3
Milan, cf.	3	0	0	2	0	C. W'r, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Gandil, 1b.	3	0	1	4	0	E. W'r, rf.	2	1	0	1	0
M'gan, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1	K'man, 1b.	1	0	0	5	0
Henry c.	3	0	0	8	4	Leary, 1b.	1	0	0	5	0
McF'de, ss.	3	1	2	1	3	Lavan, ss.	3	0	2	2	4
Shaw, p.	3	0	1	0	1	Agnew, c.	3	0	0	5	2
						Well'an, p.	2	0	0	0	1
						*Will'ms	1	0	0	0	0
						Pyman, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	29	4	6	27	8	Total.	24	1	2	24	13

*Batted for Weilman in eighth inning.
Error—C. Walker.

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Washington	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	—4

Two-base hit—Shaw. Earned runs—Off Weilman, 3. Three-base hit—Shanks. Hits—Off Weilman, 6 in seven innings; off Perryman, none in one inning. Sacrifice hit—Kauffman. Stolen bases—Shotton, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Washington, 2. First base on balls—Off Weilman, 1; off Shaw, 7. First base on error—Washington, 1. Struck out—By Weilman, 4; by Shaw, 6. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Merrs. Chill and Connolly.

Tigers Run Away with Boston.

BOSTON, June 9.—Detroit rode roughshod over Boston today, scoring fifteen runs to none. The Tigers' seventeen hits went for a total of twenty-seven bases. As an offensive factor they stole six bases, Cobb racing home on a steal in the third inning for one of his three thefts. Scott was forced to retire after Cobb spiked him in an attempt to steal second base in the opening inning. Two transferred pitchers appeared as relief men in the game, Pennock, formerly of Philadelphia, pitching for Boston, and Steen, once of Cleveland, for Detroit. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	5	1	1	0	2	H'per, rf.	2	0	0	0	0
Vitt, 3b.	5	4	2	1	2	Henr'n, rf.	2	0	1	1	0
Cobb, cf.	5	2	2	2	0	Wag'r, 2b.	3	0	0	0	3
C'ford, rf.	4	3	2	3	0	R'gers, 2b.	1	0	0	0	3
Veach, lf.	5	2	4	2	0	Sp'ker, cf.	3	0	0	0	0
Kav'h, 1b.	5	2	2	16	0	G'ner, cf.	1	0	0	1	0
W'ung, 2b.	5	1	0	3	2	Lewis, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
Baker, c.	4	0	0	3	0	Hob'l, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0
Dauss, p.	2	1	0	0	4	Scott, ss.	0	0	0	1	0
Steen, p.	0	0	0	0	2	Janv'n, ss.	4	0	0	1	1
						G'din'r, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
						Carr'n, c.	3	0	1	6	3
						Collins, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Penn'k, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Total.	40	15	17	27	11	Total.	33	0	5	27	13

Errors—Young, Lewis, Carrigan.

Detroit	0	1	6	1	0	3	3	0	1	—15
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Veach, (2,) Crawford, (2.) Three-base hits—Kavanaugh, (2,) Vitt, Young. Stolen bases—Bush, Cobb, (3,) Young, Vitt. Sacrifice fly—Crawford. Sacrifice hit—Baker. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; Boston, 6. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Collins, 4; off Pennock, 5. Hits—Off Collins, 4 in 2 1-3 innings; off Pennock, 15 in 6 2-3 innings; off Dauss, 3 in 6 innings; off Steen, 3 in 5 innings. Struck out—By Dauss, 2; by Steen, 1; by Collins, 3; by Pennock, 3. Wild pitch—Collins. Passed ball—Carrigan. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Wallace. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Cleveland Wins Hard Game.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—Cleveland won a hard-fought game from Philadelphia today, 2 to 1. After getting out of several tight places by brilliant pitching, Bush failed in the eighth, when the visitors scored their runs on two passes, a double steal, Smith's single, and Wambsgans's double. The home team got all of its hits off Mitchell in the last five innings, but the Cleveland twirler was saved by brilliant support.

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leib'd, cf.	3	0	1	1	0	M'phy, rf.	3	0	1	1	1
T'ner, 2b.	2	0	0	2	7	Barry, ss.	5	0	1	3	1
Ch'p'n, ss.	3	1	1	3	5	Walsh, lf.	4	0	0	1	1
Wood, 1b.	4	0	0	14	1	M'In's, 1b.	5	0	0	11	1
G'ney, rf.	2	0	0	3	0	Strunk, cf.	4	1	1	0	1
Smith, lf.	4	1	2	0	0	Lapp, c.	3	0	0	7	3
W'sg's, 3b.	4	0	2	0	2	Wyckf, p.	0	0	0	0	0
O'Neill, c.	4	0	0	4	1	Malone, 2b.	2	0	1	0	3
Mitch'l, p.	4	0	0	0	2	Kopf, 3b.	4	0	1	2	0
						Bush, p.	3	0	1	0	3
						Schang, c.	1	0	0	2	0
						*Thomp'n.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	2	6	27	18	Total.	34	1	8	27	14

*Ran for Lapp in eighth inning.
Errors—Graney, Murphy, Barry, Kopf, 2.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Leibold. Smith, Wambsganss, Strunk, Lapp. Stolen bases—Chapman, 2; Graney, Walsh. Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice hits—Graney, Malone. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 12. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 5; off Bush, 6. Hits—Off Bush, 6 in 8 innings; off Wyckoff, 0 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Mitchell, 4; by Bush, 7; by Wyckoff, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

				R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—3	7	3
Newark	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	—8	13	0

Batteries—Bruck, Schorr, and Reynolds; Lee and Shaw.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	4	3
Rochester	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	—5	8	0

Batteries—Herbert and Kocher; Hercbe and Williams.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	7	0
Buffalo	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	—8	12	1

Batteries—Miller and Howley; Fullenwider and Carlstrom.

AT RICHMOND.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	5	0
Richmond	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3	8	1

Batteries—Comstock and Haley; Morrisette and Krichell.

Hanlon Federal League Manager.

C. V. Comstock, Vice President of the Pittsburgh Federal League team, announced yesterday that at the recent Federal League meeting in Chicago Ned Hanlon of the Baltimore team had been made one of the Board of Managers of the league. The other members are the Presidents of the various clubs, Hanlon being the only exception in this respect.

American Association.

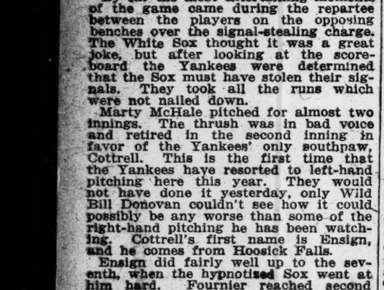
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 8; St. Paul, 3.
At Louisville—Milwaukee, 8; Louisville, 6. (Ten innings.)
At Columbus—Columbus, 4; Kansas City, 3.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 12; Minneapolis, 11.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Elmira, 3; Syracuse, 5.
At Scranton—Troy, 1; Scranton, 9.
At Wilkes-Barre—Albany, 10; Wilkes-Barre, 6.
At Utica—Utica, 3; Binghamton, 2.

Scores of Other Games.

At New Haven—Tufts, 7; Yale, 3.
At Providence, R. I.—Brown, 4; Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, 0.
At Worcester—Holy Cross, 7; Rhode Island State, 5.
At Cambridge—Harvard, 14; Calmust Club, 5.



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PERRITT GETS WARM GREETING AT HOME

Just When He Seems Winner, His Old Pals, the Cardinals, Drive Him Out of Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 9.—Perhaps when he is old and gray Pol Perritt may forget what happened to him in the seventh inning of today's game with the Cardinals. If ever a pitcher had a right to think that his ball game was won, it was Perritt on ascending the hill in the seventh round this afternoon. The score was nine to four in his favor. When the game ended the score was St. Louis, 11; New York, 10. The Cardinals had made only six hits off him in the previous six rounds and one of their four runs had been acquired without anything that looked like a single. Perritt was going good. He was further strengthened by the knowledge that the Cards were going bad.

All the bad ball in the world that the Cards had not played in those early rounds had been played by the Giants, but Perritt had a safe lead and saw no reason for worrying. Furthermore, his able supporters had just garnered six runs themselves in the fifth inning, enough to discourage almost any opposition. And to top it off, Perritt was especially eager to be a winner on his first appearance in St. Louis this season.

And then, before he got settled, three Cards had singled in succession, two runs had scampered across, only one man was out and Perritt walked out to the shower to meet Stroud coming in. Before Stroud had gotten a toehold on the mound, five more St. Louisans scampered home and Mr. McGraw's ball game had entirely blown up.

Against Perritt, when the battle began, was Lee Meadows, who rose from the uncut weeds to succeed Perritt as one of the mainstays of the Cardinal staff. What McGraw's aggregation did to Meadows in the fifth was only exceeded by what Huggins's aggregation did to Perritt and Stroud in the seventh.

The Giants already had gotten three runs in the third when Snodgrass drove one down the left field foul line for three sacks, Lobert got an infield single, scoring Snodgrass. Doyle tripled, scoring Lobert, and Burns singled, scoring Doyle.

It was Snodgrass again who started that big fifth. He singled over second. Lobert walked. Snyder made a good throw to pick Snodgrass off second, but Butler let the ball get away and both runners advanced a bag. Then appeared on the scene the versatile Dolan, who already had gotten himself in bad with the fans by trying for a shoe lace catch on Doyle's hit in the third which went for a home run and triple. This time he set himself under the same Doyle's long fly, evidently intent on the throw he was going to make to the plate to get Snodgrass. The ball dropped pleasantly into the outstretched paws of Dolan, bobbed around gracefully out of them, and rolled to the fence. Before the ball was retrieved all three men had counted.

Then Burns singled and Robertson singled and Meadows went to the shower, while the crowd cheered him and hooted Dolan, and Merkle attempted to sacrifice, but Niehoff threw the ball away, Burns scoring. Robertson counted from third when Hyatt beat Smith to the bag. Brainerd fanned, but Perritt singled over centre, bringing Merkle home. Snodgrass coming up for the second time, ended the matter by going out, Betzel to Hyatt.

The Cards had made one in the third on hits and one in the fourth on Brainerd's fumble of one ball and wild throw of another. They got a couple in the fifth on a force, two singles and a wild pitch, and then came the seventh after the sixth had passed scoreless.

Chief Myers had his finger laid open by a pitched ball in the second and probably is out of the series. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butler, ss.	4	1	1	1	4	S'grass, cf.	6	2	3	0	0
B'scher, lf.	5	1	2	0	0	Lobert, 3b.	4	2	0	1	1
Miller, 2b.	4	1	2	2	2	Doyle, 2b.	4	3	3	5	5
Wilson, rf.	5	1	2	0	0	Burns, lf.	5	1	3	2	0
Dolan, cf.	5	2	2	2	0	R'bin'n, cf.	5	1	2	0	0
Hyatt, 1b.	5	1	4	13	0	Merkle, 1b.	4	1	1	8	0
Betzel, 3b.	4	2	1	2	6	Myers, c.	1	0	0	0	1
Snyder, c.	1	0	0	3	0	Smith, c.	3	0	0	4	0
Gonz's, c.	1	1	1	1	0	B'nerd, ss.	5	0	1	2	5
M'd'ws, p.	2	0	0	0	1	Perritt, p.	5	0	2	0	1
Nieh's, p.	1	0	0	0	1	Stroud, p.	0	0	0	1	0
†Roche	0	1	0	0	0	*Murray	1	0	0	0	0
Ferdue, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Sallee, p.	1	0	0	0	0						
Total.	38	11	15	27	13	Total.	42	10	14	24	13

*Batted for Stroud in ninth inning.
†Batted for Niehaus in seventh inning.
Errors—Lobert, Brainerd, (3,) Butler, Dolan, Snyder, Niehaus.

St. Louis	0	0	1	1	2	0	7	0	0	—11
New York	0	0	3	0	6	0	0	1	0	—10

Two-base hits—Butler, Doyle, Beecher. Three-base hits—Snodgrass, Doyle, Miller. Home run—Doyle. Stolen base—Betzel. Earned runs—New York, 2; St. Louis, 2. Sacrifice hits—Doyle, Merkle, Butler. Double plays—Brainerd, Doyle, and Merkle; Doyle and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 9; St. Louis, 10. First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 1; off Stroud, 1; off Meadows, 1; off Niehaus, 1. Hits—Off Meadows, 8 in 4 innings, (none out in fifth;) off Sallee, none in 1 1-3 innings; off Niehaus, 3 in 3 innings; off Perdue, 3 in one-third inning; off Perritt, 11 in 6 1-3 innings; off Stroud, 4 in 1 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Perritt, (Miller, Snyder, Gonzales;) by Stroud, (Gonzales.) Struck out—By Perritt, 3; by Meadows, 2; by Niehaus, 1. Wild pitch—By Perritt. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Becker Star for Phillies.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Philadelphia nosed Chicago out of first place today after an eleven-inning hard-fought battle which was ended by a spectacular double play, Niehoff to Luderus, when the locals threatened to score. They had men on first and third bases, with one out, when Bresnahan's pop fly started the double play. The score was 4 to 3. Becker's double and triple drove in two Philadelphia runs, and he scored the others himself, one on an infield out and the other when he started the eleventh inning rally with a single and later scored on a sacrifice. Alexander did not allow a hit until the seventh inning. In the eighth he fanned Zimmerman for the third out with the bases filled. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'croft, ss.	5	0	1	2	3	Good, rf.	5	0	1	1	0
Byrne, 3b.	4	2	2	3	3	Fisher, ss.	4	0	0	1	1
Becker, lf.	5	2	3	1	0	Schulte, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Cr'v'th, rf.	5	0	2	5	0	Zim'n, 2b.	5	0	2	1	2
Nieh't, 2b.	4	0	0	4	4	Saier, 1b.	5	1	1	7	2
Lud's, 1b.	5	0	2	12	0	W'ms, cf.	5	0	1	5	0
Walser, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	Kreen, c.	5	1	2	10	0
Killifer, c.	4	0	0	8	0	Phelan, 3b.	4	0	0	2	0
Alex'der, p.	4	0	0	0	2	Cheney, p.	2	0	0	1	4
						*McLarry.	1	1	1	0	0
Total.	40	4	10	35	12	Zabel, p.	1	0	0	0	1
						Total.	41	3	9	33	10

*Batted for Cheney in eighth inning.

Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—Becker, Zimmerman, Saier. Three-base hits—Byrne, Becker. Stolen base—Zimmerman. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 3. Sacrifice hit—Niehoff. Double play—Niehoff to Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 7. Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 2. Hits—Off Cheney, 8 in 8 innings; off Zabel, 2 in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cheney, (Byrne.) Struck out—By Alexander, 7; by Cheney, 5; by Zabel, 5. Passed ball—Bresnahan. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes.

DODGERS POUND DOUGLASS.

Eleven Hits Bring an Easy Victory for Brooklyn Over Reds.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—Brooklyn hit Douglass hard and had no trouble in winning the first game of the series from Cincinnati today, 5 to 1. Douglass was taken out of the box in the sixth inning after four hits, including a two-bagger, had been made off him in that inning. Toney, who succeeded him, pitched good ball. Pfeffer pitched excellent ball. Score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'a, ss.	4	0	1	1	5	Leach, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
Meyers, c.	3	1	2	8	0	H'zog, ss.	4	0	0	5	6
D'bert, 1b.	3	1	2	6	1	Kil'fer, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
St'gel, rf.	4	1	0	2	0	Groh, 2b.	4	0	1	1	2
Wheat, lf.	4	1	2	6	0	G'ith, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
O'sh'w, 2b.	4	1	3	4	3	Clarke, c.	4	0	1	8	4
McC'y, c.	3	0	0	2	0	M'witz, 1b.	4	0	2	14	1
Getz, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1	Olson, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
Pfer, p.	4	0	1	1	0	D'gl's, p.	3	0	0	1	0
						Toney, p.	1	0	0	0	1
						*Wagner	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	5	11	27	10	Total.	35	1	7	27	19

*Ran for Clarke in ninth inning.
Errors—Daubert, Stengel, Herzog, Killifer, Douglass.

Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—5
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Killifer, Groh, Cutshaw, Wheat. Three-base hits—Wheat, Olson. Stolen base—Stengel. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4. Sacrifice hits—McCarthy, Meyers, 2; Daubert. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 7. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3. Base on balls—Off Douglass, 1. Hits—Off Douglass, 9 in 5 innings, (none out in sixth;) off Toney, 2 in 4 innings. Struck out—By Toney, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes.

Wagner's Bat Comes to Life.

PITTSBURGH, June 9.—Pittsburgh defeated Boston here today, 7 to 3. Tyler, pitching for the visitors, was hit hard, especially in the fifth inning, when three hits netted the Pirates four runs. This was Mamaux's fifth straight victory. Wagner featured at the bat with a single, double, and a triple out of four times up. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	5	1	1	4	0	Moran, rf.	5	0	1	2	0
J'st'n, 1b.	2	0	2	5	0	F'rick, 2b.	3	0	1	1	5
Baird, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	C'nolly, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
H'man, rf.	3	2	0	0	0	Magee, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
W'g'er, ss.	4	1	3	3	4	Sch'dt, 1b.	4	2	2	12	1
Vic's, 2b.	4	1	1	2	3	Smith, 3b.	3	1	0	1	2
Gerber, 3b.	4	1	2	0	1	M'v'lle, ss.	3	1	2	2	4
Gibson, c.	3	0	0	9	2	Wh'ling, c.	2	0	0	2	0
M'm'ux, p.	3	1	0	0	1	*Gilbert.	0	0	0	0	0
						Gowdy, c.	1	0	1	1	1
						Tyler, p.	2	0	0	0	1
						†Cather	1	0	0	0	0
						C'tcher, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						‡Egan	1	0	0	0	0
						Hess, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	7	9	27	8	Total.	34	3	9	24	13

*Batted for Whaling in sixth inning.
†Batted for Tyler in sixth inning.
‡Batted for Crutcher in eighth inning.
Errors—Fitzpatrick, Johnston.

Pittsburgh	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	—7
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—3

Two-base hits—Schmidt, (2,) Wagner, Gerber. Three-base hits—Johnston, Wagner, Vic. Sacrifice hits—Johnston. Stolen bases—Vic, Gerber. Double plays—Fitzpatrick, Maranville and Schmidt; Mamaux, Gibson, and Johnston. Earned runs—Boston, 3; Pittsburgh, 3. Left on bases—Boston, 12; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Tyler, 2; off Hess, 1; off Mamaux, 4. Hits—Off Tyler, 7 in five innings; off Crutcher, 1 in two innings; off Hess, 1 in one inning. Hit by pitc

WOMEN'S NATIONAL TENNIS—THORP AS COLUMBIA FOOTBALL COACH—GOLF

MRS. M'LEAN PUT OUT OF SINGLES

New York Has Only One Chance of Winning National Lawn Tennis.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—New York's chances for women's national tennis honors were materially decreased today, when Mrs. Marshall McLean, former national and metropolitan champion, was beaten by Mrs. George Wightman of Boston, formerly Miss Hazel Hotchkiss of California, a three-time champion, in the third round of the championship singles on the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club. Four Bostonians, one New Yorker, one Pittsburgher, one Philadelphian, and Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway are now left to fight it out in the fourth round tomorrow.

Though Mrs. McLean played exceedingly good tennis, and for a time had Mrs. Wightman on the run, the latter was too steady and too consistent for her opponent, and eventually won out, chiefly through better generalship. The score, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, really does not show how close and hard fought the contest was, as twelve of the games went to deuce, most of them several times before the outcome was decided.

Three New York teams survived the second round in the championship doubles, two Philadelphia pairs, one combination Newport and Boston team, one Pittsburgh pair, one Boston team, and one New York-Boston combination.

Several interesting matches were played in the mixed doubles, and two or three of the results were most surprising. Probably the most unexpected upset was the defeat of Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Craig Biddle, the Newport Casino team, by Miss Martha Guthrie and J. L. Dinston of Philadelphia. The latter pair had never played together until yesterday. The summary:

Championship Singles.—Third Round—Miss Anne W. Sheafe, Boston, defeated Mrs. W. P. Newhall, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Norway, defeated Mrs. C. N. Beard, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—0; Miss Martha Guthrie, Pittsburgh, defeated Miss Marion Vanderhoef, New York, defeated Miss Agnes Kennedy, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Eliza M. Fox, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. A. J. Drexel Paul, Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—4; Miss Alice Cunningham, Boston, defeated Mrs. Robert Leroy, New York, 6—1, 6—4; Mrs. George W. Wightman, Boston, defeated Mrs. Marshall McLean, Morristown, N. J., 6—3, 3—6, 6—3; Miss Eleanora Sears, Boston, defeated Mrs. T. H. Cabot, Boston, 7—5, 6—2.

Championship Doubles, Second Round.—Mrs. C. R. Wallace and Miss Hannah Wright, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. M. H. Taylor and Miss Emilie Kennedy, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—3; Mrs. George Wightman and Miss Eleanora Sears, Boston, defeated Miss Margaretta and Miss Sarah Myers, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Dorothy Disston and Miss E. M. Fox, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer, New York, and Miss Helen Alexander, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—3; Miss Clare Cassel, New York, and Miss Anne Sheafe, Boston, defeated Mrs. W. P. Newhall and Miss E. G. Ostheimer, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Martha Guthrie and Miss Mary Snyder, Pittsburgh, defeated Miss Phyllis Walsh and Mrs. Isaac Schichter, Jr., Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—1; Miss I. A. Kissel and Mrs. Gustave F. Lindley, New York, defeated Mrs. H. H. Smith, Philadelphia, and Miss Alice Cunningham, Boston, 6—2, 6—2; Mrs. Barger-Wallach, Newport, and Mrs. T. H. Cabot, Boston, defeated Miss Suzanne White and Miss Eleanor Carey, Baltimore, 6—3, 6—2; Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. George Chapman, Morristown, N. J., defeated Miss Agnes Kennedy and Miss Sarah Baker, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—1.

WARD WINS FROM BEHR.

Eastern State Tennis Champion In Final Round at Bath Beach.

Vanderbilt B. Ward, Eastern New York State tennis champion, reached the final round of the men's singles tournament of the Marine and Field Club yesterday on the courts at Bath Beach when he defeated Allen Behr in straight sets at 6—3, 6—4. Although the match was decided in short order, it was closer than the score would indicate, as many of the games went to deuce. Ward's speed and accurate place proved too much for his opponent.

In the upper half of the draw E. Oelsner sprung a surprise when he defeated Charles Chambers two sets to one at 4—6, 6—4, 6—3. The result was unlooked for, even when Chambers lost the first set, 6—4. His steady, plodding game won the second set, but Oelsner in the third set followed his drives to the net and killed many returns. Oelsner outgeneralled Chambers and qualified for the round before the semi-final, when he plays Lincoln Reimer, who defeated E. B. Hutchins, 6—1, 6—1.

G. A. L. Dionne advanced to the semi-final round through a victory over E. M. Behar, at 6—2, 6—2. The latter won from H. Stevens in the second round after two hard matches. The summaries:

Marine and Field Club Men's Singles.—Second Round—E. M. Behar defeated H. Stevens, 6—2, 8—6; Lincoln Reimer defeated E. B. Hutchins, 6—1, 6—1; E. Oelsner defeated Charles Chambers, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Third Round—G. A. L. Dionne defeated E. M. Behar, 6—2, 6—2.

Semi-final Round—Vanderbilt B. Ward defeated Allen Behr, 6—3, 6—4.

Daly to Coach Army Again.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 9.—It was announced here today that Lieutenant Charles D. Daly, who has acted as head coach for the army football team for the last two years, will again serve in that capacity the coming Fall. Lieutenant Daly graduated from Harvard in 1901 and from West Point in 1905. He is at present stationed with his troops, the Third Battery of Field Artillery, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Lieutenant Daly will report at the opening of the football season.

TENNIS FOR JERSEY TITLE.

Nine Players Left In Singles Tournament on Montclair Courts.

Although no reversals of form were recorded in the lawn tennis tournament for the championship of New Jersey yesterday on the Montclair Athletic Club Courts at Montclair, N. J., several of the leading players were driven hard to win their matches. As a result of a long day's play nine contestants are now left in the singles event, while one team reached the semi-final round of the doubles, which started yesterday.

Three matches in the fourth round required three sets to reach a decision, and in two of them the winner dropped the first set. Cedric A. Major faced unexpected opposition with C. Marcus, the latter winning the first set, 9—7. The effort appeared to tire Marcus, who dropped the second set at love and scored four games in the third. Wylie C. Grant, former national indoor champion, was slow in getting under way with L. B. Cooper, but after dropping the first set he recovered his form and captured the next two sets and the match. Neil Stevens, who held the Jersey title two years ago, eliminated Otto Hinck of Montclair at 6—4, 4—6, 7—5.

Walter Merrill Hall showed a return to form by defeating Harold A. Throckmorton, the young schoolboy champion, in straight sets. Hall's court work showed a marked improvement over his previous matches this season. Gustave F. Touchard, the national indoor champion, again won by default, and is drawn against C. L. Johnston, Jr., the New England intercollegiate champion, in the third round.

Walter M. Hall and King Smith, the Seventh Regiment cracks, qualified for the semi-final round of the doubles, defeating E. H. Whitney and E. H. Prendergast in straight sets. Charles M. Bull, Jr., Crescent Athletic Club, and C. Frederick Watson, Jr., won an easy match from W. B. Spencer and B. Farnsworth. The summary:

New Jersey State Championship Men's Singles.—Third Round—J. Z. Batten defeated D. Farnsworth, 6—0, 6—3; C. L. Johnston, Jr., defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr., 6—2, 8—6, 6—1; Gustave F. Touchard defeated Colonel R. C. Van Vleet by default.

Fourth Round—C. G. Plympton defeated J. Z. Batten, 6—1, 6—3; Louis Graves defeated Benjamin H. Phillips, 6—2, 6—4; Cedric A. Major defeated C. Marcus, 7—9, 6—0, 9—4; Walter M. Hall defeated Harold A. Throckmorton, 6—4, 6—2; Wylie C. Grant defeated L. B. Cooper, 5—7, 6—0, 6—4; Neil C. Stevens defeated Otto Hinck, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—J. Reynolds and S. P. Henshaw defeated S. H. Manshee and T. Warner, 7—5, 7—5; Otto Hinck and Frank Hinck defeated Cranston Maloney and H. Fleming, 6—0, 6—1.

Second Round—Charles M. Bull, Jr., and C. Frederick Watson defeated W. B. Spencer and B. Farnsworth, 6—4, 6—1; E. H. Whitney and E. H. Prendergast defeated J. M. Merrill and T. F. Carter, 6—3, 6—3; Walter M. Hall and King Smith defeated Donaldson Morehead and partner by default.

Third Round—Walter M. Hall and King Smith defeated E. H. Whitney and E. H. Prendergast, 6—4, 6—4.

Coles Beat College Pair at Net.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 9.—The feature of today's play in the New England tennis tournament was the victory in the doubles of Cole and Cole of this city, over Cady, the former Amherst star, and Small, the Trinity College Captain. The losers made a good start and seemed to be on the way for a clean sweep, but sensational playing won for the local combination.

Third Round.—T. A. Peck defeated R. L. James, 7—5, 6—2; J. G. N. Mitchell, Trinity tennis Captain, defeated H. P. Dane, Trinity, 6—2, 6—1; J. M. Holcombe, Jr., defeated Ashur Donchin, 6—1, 6—1; A. H. Chapin, Springfield, defeated J. M. Holcomb, Jr., Hartford, 6—4, 6—4; A. W. Merriam, New Britain, defeated L. H. Wiley, Hartford, 6—3, 6—1; F. H. Harris, Boston, defeated J. T. Cady, Amherst, 6—2, 6—4; W. Roberts, Hartford, defeated C. W. Jaynes, Hartford, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2; J. M. Richards, Wesleyan, defeated H. Hyde, Hartford, 6—2, 10—8, 6—4; W. S. Cushing, Simsbury, defeated G. W. Pike, Springfield, by default.

Doubles.—First Round—James and Chapin defeated Jaynes and Allen, 12—10, 6—4; Niles and Durnham defeated Mitchell and Peck, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4; Berg and Merrill defeated Mapeladen and Hoyt, 6—2, 6—3; Wiley and Hyde defeated Cheresi and Merriam, 6—2, 6—3; Sheldon and Roberts defeated W. Roberts and partner, by default; Cole and Cole defeated Cady and Edsal, 4—6, 6—1, 7—5; Richards and Cushing defeated Preston and Champlin, 6—2, 6—8, 6—3.

Nicholls's Golf Record at Shawnee.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE, Penn., June 9.—Gil. Nicholls broke all previous course records with a round of 68 in the invitation professional golf tournament, at the Shawnee Country Club, today. In the morning Nicholls tied for first place with Walter Hagen, open champion, and Louis Tellier, with 74. Nicholls finished the day with a strong lead of five strokes over Tellier and has established himself a firm favorite for first money. The scores:

Gil. Nicholls, Wilmington, 142; Louis Tellier, Canoe Brook, 147; Walter Hagen, Rochester, 148; Wilfred Reid, Sea View, 152; Thomas Anderson, Montclair, 152; James M. Barnes, White Marsh, 153; A. J. Elphich, Shawnee, 154; George Sargent, Chevy Chase, 154; J. F. Sylvester, West End, 155; Elmer Loving, Quaker Ridge, 155; Dave Ogilvie, Morris County, 155; M. J. Brady, Wollaston, 155; George Simpson, Chicago, 156; Thomas McNamara, Boston, 157; James R. Thompson, Philadelphia Country, 159; Joe Mitchell, Ridgewood, 159; Tom Bonner, Mechlenburg, 160; Herbert Strong, Inwood, 160; George Sayers, Merion, 160; J. S. Mackie, Oakwood, 160; Arthur E. Reid, Upper Montclair, 161; C. H. Hoffner, Woodbury, 161 James Ferguson, Spring Lake, 162; George Low, Baltusrol, 162; J. Dowling, Scarsdale, 162; Alfred Campbell, Oakhill, 163; Alec. Campbell, Baltimore, 164; Dave Cuthbert, Huntingdon Valley, 165; Carl Anderson, Shenecosset, 165; Fred. McLeod, Columbia, 166; C. W. Hackney, Atlantic City, 167; Emmett Franck, York, 167; C. B. Singleton, Siwanoy, 170; E. Edmondson, Lansdowne, 171; J. J. Dougherty, Overbrook, 171; Jack Jolly, Newark, 171; B. Battell, Flushing, 172; J. B. Hackney, Aronimink, 173; Jack Mackie, Dunwoodie, 173; J. Seka, Stanton, 173; Nick Demane, (unattached,) 175; A. J. Sanderson, Boulogne, 176; B. C. Shelly, Camden, S. C., 178; J. S. Lawson, Northampton, 178.

TOM THORP MAY COACH COLUMBIA

Strong Sentiment Favors Famous Tackle's Selection to Develop Football Team.

Present indications point to the selection of Tom Thorp as coach of the Columbia University football team when the gridiron sport is resumed at the Morningside college next Fall. Thorp was one of the greatest tackles who ever represented the Blue and White, and there is a pronounced sentiment among Columbia men favoring his selection. This is particularly true of Columbia's old football warriors, who are especially well qualified to appreciate the ability of Thorp in such work.

The belief is general that the appointment under the new order of things should go to a Columbia man, and Thorp is undoubtedly one of the best qualified to undertake the responsibility of shaping a high-calibre team. There have been outside applications for the place, but it is felt that no one could so well appreciate what is wanted at Columbia as a Columbia man, thoroughly conversant with the faults of the past and imbued with a wholesome regard for sane football of the future.

In his undergraduate days Thorp stood as one of the foremost tackles of the country, and in a time when rough football was so prevalent acted well the spirit of good sportsmanship, which won him friends among his foes. During his first year at Columbia Thorp was ineligible to represent the university because of the one-year eligibility rule, he having played at Manhattan College. He, however, volunteered his services in helping develop a team, and the next year won a county-wide reputation as a tackle. In 1905 Thorp was elected Captain of the Columbia team. Not a year during his playing career has he overlooked in the selections of an all-American team, and in 1908 was the choice of Walter Camp for the tackle position.

Thorp has not only had his playing experience to qualify him for the position at Columbia, but also a wide knowledge gleaned from coaching at several institutions, at all of which he acquitted himself creditably. After leaving college he coached at the University of Virginia, Stevens Institute, Groff School, De La Salle and Fordham. In 1906, with a number of other football stars, he toured the West, the eleven playing fourteen games. Among the members of the team were Folwell, now coaching at Washington and Jefferson; Stevenson of Pennsylvania and Reilly of New York University.

Under the new football code at Columbia, the coach of the football team becomes practically a member of the physical education staff of the university, which Dr. Meylan is the head. Thorp's usefulness would therefore not end with the gridiron season, for he is qualified to help in the coaching of other college teams.

KERR GOLF CHAMPION.

Greenwich Player Takes New York A. C. Title at Fox Hills.

A new champion was crowned yesterday when Hamilton K. Kerr of Greenwich won the chief prize in the championship tournament of the New York Athletic Club at the Fox Hills Golf Club. Kerr defeated H. C. Richard, of Baltusrol, by 4 up and 3 to play in the decisive test.

This tournament was the fifth held by the Mercury Foot organization to decide its golf championship. When the first event was held, John Naething of Englewood emerged the victor. Since then the honors have reated on the brow of Chisholm Beach, a member of Fox Hills. The scores:

Championship Division.—Semi-Final Round—Hamilton K. Kerr, Greenwich, beat Theodore Cassebeer, Oakland, 2 and 1; H. C. Richard, Baltusrol, beat Chisholm Beach, Fox Hills, 2 and 1.

Final Round—Kerr beat Richard, 4 and 3.

Second Sixteen.—Semi-Final Round—Vincent B. Hubbell, Knollwood, beat W. J. Elias, Fox Hills, 1 up; Sidmon McFie, Englewood, beat A. F. Roth, Manhattan, 1 up.

Final Round—McFie beat Hubbell, 2 up.

Third Sixteen.—Semi-Final Round—L. S. Conklin, Fox Hills, beat A. J. Hamlin, Englewood, 2 up; C. A. Reimer, Yountakah, beat Eugene Van Schaick, Sleepy Hollow, 2 up.

Final Round—Conklin beat Reimer, 1 up.

Woman Equals Glen Ridge Record.

Seventy-eight women teed up yesterday in the special invitation handicap tournament over the links of the Country Club of Glen Ridge. Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers of Baltusrol, who has not been playing golf much in the last year, showed her mettle by equalling the record of the course held by Mrs. Robert L. Johnstone. Her score was 91.

With a handicap of eighteen strokes, Mrs. G. K. Morrow of Great Neck took the net award with a card of 101, 18—83. Subsequent to the handicap there was a putting and approaching competition in which Mrs. Albert McDonald won the first award. The leading scores:

	G.	H.	N.
Mrs. G. K. Morrow, Great Neck	101	18	83
Mrs. A. R. Shoaf, Englewood	93	8	85
Mrs. N. P. Rogers, Baltusrol	91	2	89
Mrs. John Stearns, Glen Ridge	107	18	89
Mrs. A. M. Collens, Plainfield	111	20	91
Mrs. Albert McDonald, Plainfield	105	13	92
Mrs. W. I. Seaman, Richmond Co.	100	8	92
Mrs. H. R. Stockton, Plainfield	95	1	94
Mrs. W. J. Faith, Scarsdale	96	2	94
Mrs. P. H. Blood, Forest Hill	111	17	94
Miss Margaret Johnstone, Glen R.	107	12	95
Mrs. L. L. Blake, Cranford	103	7	96
Mrs. L. F. Wanner, Essex County	101	5	96
Mrs. R. H. Smalley, Yountakah	108	6	97
Miss Mabel Wood, Up. Montclair	105	8	97
Mrs. R. O. Smith, Montclair	105	7	98
Miss Finckel, Upper Montclair	106	8	98
Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Hackens'k	108	7	101

ATHLETIC COURT DECISIONS.

Telephone Club Games Under Ban of A. A. U. Committee.

Any registered athlete competing in the members' games of the Telephone Club in New Jersey on Saturday will be suspended from competition unless the games are sanctioned, the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association ruled at a meeting at the St. Bartholomew Club last night. It was decided that the Telephone Club is an organization composed only of employes of the New York Telephone Company, and that under A. A. U. rules a sanction is necessary in order for registered athletes to compete. The Registration Board figuratively closed its eyes when the Telephone Club held an indoor meeting here last Winter, but was on the lookout for the games which are scheduled for Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, on Saturday.

The committee also ruled that the Brooklyn Evening High School is a legitimate organization, so far as the A. A. U. is concerned and, therefore, can be represented by a team of athletes. A winning cross-country team of the Brooklyn institution was protested by Hollywood Inn and Bronx Church House. A boy can also run under the colors of the high school even after it is closed for the Summer, for the A. A. U. rules state that a man may change his registration to a club during the period from June 1 to Oct. 1.

Eddie Jordan, unattached, who has been suspended since last November, and ran in the last Evening Mail race under the name of M. Walsh, had his registration card revoked.

Joe Wheatley, the New York A. C. swimming star, received a severe reprimand for giving an exhibition at an unsanctioned meet held by the People's Palace of Jersey City. It was found that misrepresentations had been made by the Mercury Footers. C. S. Moore, of the Montclair, will receive the prize he won at the Post Office Clerks' games and which was held up because he was not registered. With the assistance of the postal authorities, Moore proved that he had mailed a registration blank to the A. A. U. headquarters, even though it never reached there.

F. W. Thompson, Etna Club, winner of the St. Brendan's novice road run on Sunday, will also get his prize, as he had applied for registration and his application had been overlooked. The protest that Hugh Roden of the Brooklyn Evening High School is a professional boxer fell flat when it was found that he was the wrong man.

WEST POINT RECORDS FALL.

Shot Put, 220-Yard Hurdles, and 100-Yard Dash Show New Marks.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 9.—The twenty-second annual field and track events of the Military Academy were held under the auspices of the Army Athletic Council on the plains this morning. The class of 1916 won the meet with a point total of 70½. The class of '15 was second with 117½ points, and the class of '17 third with 105 points. The class of '18 scored 55½ points.

Three Academy records were smashed. In putting the shot Cadet Hocker, '15, beat the Academy record of 39 feet 4 inches, established a year ago by himself, by taking today's event at 39 feet 5 inches. In the 220 hurdles Cadet Teale, '17, established a new Academy record of 21 3-5 seconds, beating the best previous record of 22 seconds, held by P. Hayes, '06. In the 100-yard dash Teale, '17, also won and established a new record of 9 4-5 seconds. The best previous time was done by J. S. Hammond, '05, 10 seconds.

Today's races were run on the grass plain and were fast considering the going. In the running high jump Cadet Maulsby, '16, equalled the Academy record of Hodgson, '15, made a year ago, 5 feet 8 2-5 inches. Hodgson was second today in this event. Oliphant, '18, ran a fine race in the 220 hurdles, winning in 25 seconds flat. Oliphant was so far ahead of his field that he eased up and lost a chance to beat the record, which is 24 1-5 seconds, held by Patton, '09.

Oarsman Waldecker Dead.

August G. Waldecker, 49 years old, a former member of the "Big 4" of the Ravenswood Boat Club, and for many years one of the best-known amateur oarsmen in the United States, died suddenly, from an attack of acute indigestion, at his home in Bayside, L. I., yesterday morning. Mr. Waldecker was born in Germany and brought to this country when a child. He came into prominence as an oarsman when, on July 4, 1890, at the Cup and People's Regatta given by the City of Philadelphia on the Schuylkill River, as a member of the crew of the four-oared gig, he helped to establish a world's record for one and a half miles, which stands today. Again, on Aug. 6 and 7, 1890, at the first Middle States Regatta on the Passaic River, the same four-oared crew of which he was a member established another world's record.

Vanderbilt to Sail Nirvana.

The Nirvana, one of the largest steam yachts in the country, belonging to the estate of the late Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, has been chartered by William K. Vanderbilt. The yacht is now being fitted out at Marine Basin in Brooklyn, and will go into commission shortly, probably being delivered to Mr. Vanderbilt within a week. It is in command of Captain F. L. Iverson, and may be used for coastwise cruising during this season. The yacht was built in 1902 by the Burlee Dry Dock Company from designs by Tams, Lemoine & Crane, and is one of the largest yachts afloat. It is 218 feet over all, 183 feet water line, 27 feet beam, and of about 600 tons. She is twin screw, with two triple expansion engines, developing 2,000 horse power, and the speed is about seventeen knots. She has unusually well appointed owner's quarters, several large staterooms, smoking room, dining room, and sitting room.

Qualifies for National Tennis.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 9.—The Western New York interscholastic tennis championship was won today by Boocock of Nichol School of Buffalo, who thereby becomes a candidate for national honors at Forest Hills, L. I., in August. He beat Yale of Lafayette High School, Buffalo, in the finals, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

YALE'S OARSMEN POISONED BY FISH

'Varsity and Freshmen Severely Attacked by Ptomaines, but All Have Recovered.

Special to The New York Times.

GATES FERRY, Conn., June 9.—Yale lost a day's rowing today through a general visitation of ptomaine poisoning. The 'Varsity crew was the worst hit, seven of the nine members of the boat being attacked. Four of the freshmen eight were made ill, but the members of the second 'Varsity eight nearly all escaped the attack. The three crews oocupy different training tables and consequently received different portions of the food which male them ill. Poor fish is generally believed to have caused the attack, and this is likely to disappear from the Yale training table diet for the remainder of the season.

Twenty-three of the oarsmen, rowing officials, and attendants were attacked shortly after midnight, and Coach Guy Nickalls rushed the large launch Tarpon to New London and brought back Dr. Dunn, who attended the stricken men. By daybreak all had nearly recovered, but the first 'Varsity and freshman eights were not boated today and the second eight did not go out this evening.

Captain Sturtevant and Coxswain McLane of the first 'Varsity eight were the most painfully attacked, but were able to be out this afternoon. Sturtevant will probably not go back into the shell for two or three days, but Nicknlls said tonight that the other oarsmen would probably row tomorrow. Only a light program will, however, be attempted, and it is doubtful whether time work will be ordered again this week.

Dr. Leonard Sanford of New Haven, who has attended Yale athletic teams for years, will be with the Yale carsmen most of the time until the regatta against Harvard.

Harvard's 'Varsity eight got its first taste of time rowing tonight, when Coach Wray sent it down stream for three miles at a thirty to the minute clip. Waiting for favorable conditions caused the crews to start late for their evening work, and the regulars rowed in smooth form, although Captain Murray declined to announce the time. Coach Wray followed the eight in his coaching launch, The Pup, and E. C. Storrow, Pete Higginson, former Harvard rowing captains and coaches, were the guests. Robert Herrick, Chairman of the present Harvard Rowing Committee, was in his launch, The Waif. Turning at the close of the three-mile trial, the 'Varsity eight rowed back to their quarters at a lower stroke, but in one hot stretch they were paced by the freshmen eight for two miles. There were no changes at Harvard quarters.

The annual ducking of the assistant managers and of Coach Beane of the freshmen eight took place today, and the freshmen opposed an effort of moving picture men to secure films of the picturesque scene.

Commodore Morton F. Plant today paid his first visit of the season to both the Yale and Harvard crews. He made the trip in his private launch, and, with his son, Henry Plant, 2d, paid his respects to the rowing officials at both Red Top and Gales Ferry.

PENN CREWS ON HUDSON.

Columbia Oarsmen Cheer Newcomers as They Row Up River.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 9.—Coach Vivian Nickalls had his three Pennsylvania crews in the Hudson late this evening, the Pennsylvania oarsmen having augmented during the afternoon the rowing colony gathering for the intercollegiate regatta. Less than an hour after the oarsmen unloaded their shells they were rowing up the river and got a hearty cheer from the Columbia oarsmen.

Marcy, who stroked the Penn 'Varsity crew here last year, was in at stroke this afternoon. It is nip and tuck between Marcy, Chickering, and Shoemaker as to who will stroke the crew, with the odds in favor of Marcy. The boating of the big crew, however, is not final and may be changed within a gig crew of which he was a member established another world's record.

It is evident that Nickalls is not pleased with the fact that Penn's junior 'Varsity crew makes a better showing than the seniors.

Coach Rice of Columbia had his three crews on the river for an eight-mile row. Naumer, who is taking Tichborn's place at No. 7 in the senior shell, is showing improved form, and Rice is confident that the new combination will work well.

The Syracuse crews will arrive here tomorrow afternoon.

Republican Club Golf.

The annual Spring golf tournament of the Republican Club was held on the Montclair Golf Club grounds on Tuesday, and the club championship gross score for 36 holes was won by Ralph A. Day, who made the two rounds in 171. R. B. Stewart was runner-up, with a score of 173. In the net handicap, 36 holes, W. E. Pulsifer was the winner, with 151, and three players were tied for second place, with scores of 155—G. C. Austin, F. T. Duryea, and Frank Brookfield. B. J. Rowe won the handicap 36-hole match for players with a handicap of 19 or over, with a net score of 157. Second place was won by H. H. Buckley, with a net score of 170. Francis Gykes won the guests' handicap match of 36 holes, with a score of 150.

FAST BOUT AT RINK.

Ted Lewis's Great Speed Earns Him Victory Over Kid Graves.

It was by the closest kind of a margin that Ted (Kid) Lewis of England won from Kid Graves of Milwaukee at the St. Nicholas A. C. last night in what was one of the most scientific and fastest ten-round bouts seen here for some time. Lewis's speed dazzled the Milwaukee boxer. Lewis can not hit hard unless he sets himself, and as Graves did not allow the Briton much time to stand around, there was very little hard punching.

In the first three rounds the two men danced around the ring at top speed, the Englishman smiling, and Graves cool and watchful. There was lots of sparring done and the two men pounded away at each other in the clinches. In the fourth a slight advantage went to Graves, who landed several swings on the Briton's head and face, but they were not heavy blows. Lewis came back strong in the next round and danced around the ring as fast as any boxer ever traveled in a ring, and just bounded jab after jab off Graves's face and jaw as Graves chased him around trying to catch up with him. The sixth went to Lewis by a hair, and the seventh was an even break.

In the eighth there was more real action—that is, real old-fashioned give-and-take boxing—than in any other session. The boxers just went at each other hammer and tongs and each one took considerable punishment. Graves landed harder and more often than Lewis in this round and had the better of it by a wide margin. But in the last two rounds Lewis called into play that speed of his and landed a good many jabs on the American. Graves was willing to mix things and tried to get to Lewis, but the Briton was too fast, and while he kept dancing back from Graves's attack he was peppering away at the American's head with right jabs. Lewis is adept at pinning his opponent's arms in the clinches, and several times Referee Billy Roche warned him against this practice. Graves's weight at the ringside was 145 pounds and Lewis weighed 140.

Ratner Becomes Professional.

Augie Ratner of the Ninety-second Street Young Men's Hebrew Association, considered the best amateur boxer in the United States, regardless of weight, returned his registration card to the Amateur Athletic Union yesterday, and henceforth will exchange punches with professionals only. Ratner has made several efforts to place himself under the management of Billy Gibson, who now has Jim Coffey in his string, and it is thought Gibson will direct his affairs in the professional ring. Ratner holds the national championship at 145 pounds, also the metropolitan title at that weight, and recently defeated the best in the country in the tournament conducted by the Panama-Pacific Exposition, at San Francisco. There appears to be a bright future for Ratner as a professional, for he is not only clever, but a hard hitter in addition. He has cleaned up every one in his amateur ranks, and on Tuesday night won more titles than any American Simon Pure. He was last year's New York State champion at 145 pounds, but because of his trip to the Coast was unable to defend his laurels this year. Gibson's shrewdness as a manager of boxers means much to Ratner, and will be a big aid to him in his fight for recognition among the money chasers.

No A. A. U. Diving on Sunday.

The national fancy diving championship of the Amateur Athletic Union has been scheduled by the Panama-Pacific Exposition authorities on Sunday, July 18, but it will not be sanctioned on that date by the A. A. U. No A. A. U. championship has ever been held on Sunday, according to Fred W. Rubien, Secretary Treasurer of the parent amateur organization, there is no good reason why the Exposition authorities should seek to evade the unwritten law. The official swimming program has not reached here yet, but will be announced by William F. Humphreys when he arrives here on Saturday. The tentative schedule arranged by the A. A. U. calls for swimming from July 19 to 24, but the program which the union now has at hand does not agree with it. There are three open dates during the week of July 19 to 24, and Secretary Rubien will wire the Exposition Directors today that they should schedule the fancy diving on one of those dates.

Cyclists in Weekly Parade.

The third of the weekly bicycle parades under the auspices of the Century Road Club Association was held last night with sixty cyclists in line. The riders, divided into two sections and led by Captain George Steppello, started from Columbus Circle and proceeded down Eighth Avenue, through Greenwich Village, to Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street, crossing over to Broadway to 106th Street and returning to Columbus Circle.

The annual photograph ride will be held on Sunday, when the cyclists will leave Columbus Circle and ride to Grant's Tomb, where the men will be photographed in a group. The riders are requested to wear club uniforms with their medals and mileage bars.

Swimming

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SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Washington Park, 2 Games, 2 P. M. Today. Tip-Tops vs. Newark Feds.

ZBYSZKO THROWS GIANT LE COLOSSE

Crowd Cheers as Young Pole Pins 390-Pound Frenchman to the Mat.

Waldek Zbyszko, the young Polish "hercules" registered the most popular victory to date in the international Graeco-Roman championship wrestling tournament at the Manhattan Opera House last night, when he defeated the French giant, Pierre Le Colosse, in the feature bout of a long program. The bout was scheduled to go to a finish, and it was forty-two minutes and thirty-two seconds after the opening of hostilities, before the Polish youngster succeeded in putting the 390 pound and very irritable Frenchman to the mat for the first time in this tournament. Two defeats are marked against Le Colosse, but one was through disqualification.

The massive Frenchman escaped disqualification last night only because he was downed by Zbyszko. It is not stretching a point to say that he had been warned fifty times by Referee Bothner to refrain from fouling, and it was while arguing with Bothner that the Frenchman was caught off guard and forced to yield to a side roll from an armlock.

The fall took the big crowd by surprise, and for an instant it was not believed that Zbyszko had accomplished the feat. But the moment the whistle was heard everybody in the crowd, women included, jumped to their feet, waving hats, papers and everything at hand. It was a remarkable demonstration for a wrestling contest, and once more proved the sincerity of the spectators.

Le Colosse made a hard fight. He oughed Zbyszko unnecessarily frequently, but he is a typical Frenchman and had difficulty in maintaining control of himself. He had been wrestling on about even terms with Zbyszko so far as points go when he had both his shoulders placed on the floor.

The bout dragged at times, principally because the Frenchman would flop on the mat and lay there while the Polish wrestler made futile efforts to turn him over. This sort of work took up a great deal of the time, but there were occasions when the bout was decidedly interesting. Zbyszko almost tickled his rival into a defeat. When placed in a pinch it was only necessary for the Pole to touch the Frenchman under the ribs and his opponent quickly dropped his hold and emitted a roar that could have been heard for blocks.

Dr. B. F. Roller, the Seattle wrestler, knew he had been working after twenty minutes of grappling with the powerful Russian, Ivan Linow. The contest went to the limit and was a draw. Roller's cleverness saved him from the giant Cossack, who, while lacking in science, possessed great strength and used it to good advantage, too. The Russian spared no rough tactics on Roller, whose cleverness baffled Linow and at times aroused his ire. Roller's rubbing of his opponent's nose drove Linow into a rage, and he stormed about the stage, roughing it on the mat and often back of the wings. Roller was none too gentle with the Cossack, but he only repaid what he received.

Michigan's Sprinter Now Captain.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 9.—Harold L. Smith of Detroit, was today re-elected captain of the University of Michigan track team. Smith won the 100 and 220 yard dashes at the recent intercollegiate meet in Philadelphia. He is a junior.

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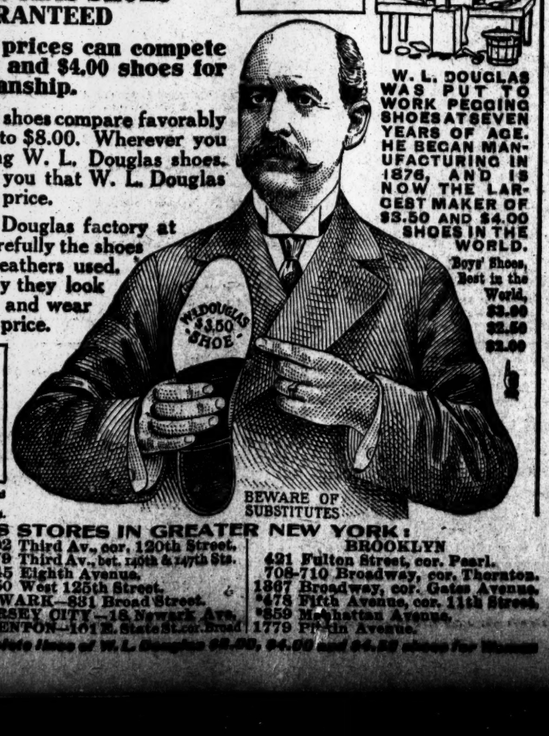

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1915.

A WORD OF CAUTION TO MR. BRYAN.

Intending only an adventure in pealotry and agitation Mr. BRYAN may easily stumble into courses that would bring down upon his head the stern condemnation of all the American people. When a man quits the service of a private employer he is bound in honor not to disclose his employer's trade secrets. Such a breach of confidence would bring him into disrepute. Men would distrust him. His dishonorable behavior would be a serious bar to his obtaining a new place. Mr. BRYAN has been Secretary of State. He has had the confidence of the Administration, he is the custodian of many secrets. He resigns his office, stating his reasons at sufficient length and with all due clearness. Yet on the day following he puts forth a statement in which he does not hesitate to publish to all the world facts in respect to an important State paper of which he had knowledge only as a trusted adviser of the President, and which the President has not yet made public.

Upon many occasions Mr. BRYAN has made it evident that when he desired to gain his own ends he was not to be restrained by any consideration of possible injury he might do to his party or his country. His persistence in the Presidential ambition after he had been rejected as a candidate in 1896 did incalculable damage to the Democracy, and his unyielding adherence to exploded theories has made his presence in the Cabinet a source of weakness to the Wilson Administration. The statement issued yesterday by Mr. BRYAN is another and glaring instance of what we may call his selfishness. In his desire to set himself right before the public, an undertaking which is quite superfluous since the public's opinion about him and his resignation was formed with extraordinary celerity and precision, he takes no account of the embarrassment he may cause the Administration or of foreign misjudgments of American sentiment of which his statement may be the occasion.

His detailed explanation of his reasons for resigning is not only a gross impropriety, but it exhibits a degree of fatuousness in reasoning of which even yet a few Americans may have believed Mr. BRYAN to be incapable. "Investigation by an international commission" of the slaughter of more than 100 Americans who had taken passage on the Lusitania would be a proceeding altogether uncalled for and inadmissible. The facts are known, the violation of law and war usage is beyond all dispute. There is no need or place for further inquiry, and the only question is that of due reparation and assurance that these murderous practices will not be continued.

As a second cause of difference between him and the President and other members of the Cabinet Mr. BRYAN puts forward his suggestion "as to warning Americans against "traveling on belligerent vessels or "with cargoes of ammunition." In his note of May 13 the President has already taken the position that the American passengers aboard the Lusitania were exercising a lawful right, were going peacefully about their legitimate concerns. Mr. BRYAN asks whether our people should not abandon their rights, whether the Government should not in effect withdraw from them its protection when doing what they have a right to do. Had Mr. BRYAN'S views been accepted by the Administration there would have remained for us but one course. We should have had to say to Germany: "Proceed in your works of destruc"tion, kill our people wherever you "find them on an enemy's merchant"man, violate all the laws and obli"gations of civilized warfare, and we "shall make no protest, for we have "warned our people to look out for "themselves."

Mr. BRYAN'S statement of his second reason for dissent raises a natural but unpleasant question. Did he formulate his theory of a warning to American passengers before the German Embassy issued its advertised warning, just prior to the sailing of the Lusitania? And is it possible that the issue of that warning, which the President regarded as extraordinary, was due to any suggestion from him? We hope not. We trust it will be made to appear that he got the idea from the embassy. But Mr. BRYAN at this time has need to beware of his own volubility. The less he says or writes the better.

COMMAND OF IRON.

Iron wins a modern war. The most gallant and best trained army falls against inferior numbers of inferior men so soon as it begins to run short of iron manufactures. The collapse of the Russian campaign was owing largely, perhaps principally, to a shortage of guns and shells. The failure of the Anglo-French forces to push the Germans back out of France and through Belgium is accounted for in the same way. The Germans have too much ammunition and the Allies too little. And when the German protest against our trade with the Allies in war munitions is analyzed it is found to rise from a feeling of intense disappointment that the superior German strength in terms of iron is thereby nullified.

Germany's strength in iron is her own plus that of conquered territory, and is to that of all the rest of Europe as thirteen is to nine. It is surprising what the figures tell. The pig iron production of the principal countries of Europe in 1913, the last full year of uninterrupted industry, was as follows:

Country.	Thousand Tons.
Germany	19,000
Great Britain	10,500
France	5,225
Russia	4,475
Austria-Hungary	2,335
Belgium	2,319
Italy	420
Total	44,274

The present case is very different. Germany has conquered all of Belgium and has captured a very large proportion of the coal and iron resources of France. About 80 per cent. of the French nation's coal deposits are in the departments of Nord and Pas de Calais, and 80 per cent. of her iron mines are in the department of Meurthe et Moselle. And the 3.7 per cent. of all French territory occupied by Germany happens to be territory in those three provinces.

The Secretary of the German Association of Iron and Steel Manufacturers asserts, and undertakes to prove statistically, that Germany is in possession of 86 per cent. of the total pig iron capacity of France and nearly 89 per cent. of all its coal. That is probably exaggerated. Let us suppose that only one-half of the total pig iron capacity of France is in German hands. Then, when we compare the strength of the two sides in terms of iron, we find the result as follows:

GERMANY'S CONTROL OF PIG IRON.

	Thousand Tons.
Germany	19,000
Austria-Hungary	2,335
Belgium	2,319
France (50 per cent.)	2,612
Total	26,266

THE ALLIES' CONTROL OF PIG IRON.

	Thousand Tons.
Great Britain	10,500
France (50 per cent.)	2,612
Russia	4,475
Italy	420
Total	18,007

The rest of Europe is negligible. Russia has been receiving ammunition from Japan, but Japan's resources in raw iron are relatively unimportant. The United States is the only great non-European source of iron and iron manufactures, and its potentiality is more than three-quarters that of the whole of Europe. In 1913 it produced more pig iron than Germany and Great Britain together, or thirty-one million tons, against Germany's nineteen and Great Britain's ten and one-half million tons.

Therefore Germany is right in supposing that her superiority in iron would be very difficult, perhaps impossible, for the Allies to overcome out of their own resources, that is, unless they could buy from us. One can understand the anger and disgust with which the Germans see their conquest of the mines and furnaces of Belgium and northeastern France brought simply to naught. So long as the Allies have the money and the credit to buy in the American market there is no danger of their being unable ultimately to command more iron than Germany.

JUST THE OTHER WAY.

Some warrant may be found for criticism of the time and the manner of Mr. BRYAN'S resignation. It has been felt and said that his own sense of propriety should have restrained him from public disclosure of Cabinet dissensions on the eve of a declaration of Government policy so important as that contained in the note now on its way to Berlin. Our present transactions with Germany are of a very serious nature. By resigning from the Cabinet and stating his reasons for the act Mr. BRYAN has given notice to the party of the second part that the party of the first part is in disagreement over terms and conditions. It would have been more seemly, more in accordance with the best precedents, had Mr. BRYAN withheld his letter of resignation until Germany had received the note and made its reply.

The point has some plausibility, but the American people will not blame Mr. BRYAN for resigning at the earliest possible date, so general and profound is the feeling that he is not the proper person to be Secretary of State. Moreover, Mr. BRYAN gives good and sufficient reasons. Unable to give his assent to the President's views as to the terms of the note, he could not without grave inconsistency affix his signature to it. Yet if he remained in office his was the only possible signature. There was no practical course open to him but to resign at once.

The contention that his withdrawal from the Cabinet will stiffen Germany's resolution and embolden the Berlin Foreign Office to make a more unsatisfactory reply than it would otherwise have ventured to send, that this evidence of divided counsel at Washington will practically destroy our case and put Germany in a mood to deny all our demands, is, it seems to us, wholly mistaken. If the argument has any force it must rest upon the theory that Mr. BRYAN'S act will encourage in Germany the belief that she has too many friends here to make it possible for us to unite upon a firm policy, involving ultimate action of a nature that is not to be entirely excluded from the view of any one. The natural effect of Mr. BRYAN'S act would be quite the contrary. If Germany is led to believe that she has so many friends and supporters here, she will naturally shape her reply in such a way as to retain their friendship and support. A hostile answer would be the most effective means of uniting American sentiment. The whole people would be of one mind and Germany would have no sympathizers.

But on quite other grounds it is not easily conceivable that the German answer will be in the nature of a rebuff. The reply to President WILSON'S note of May 13 was not a refutation, the moral and legal principles upon which it was based were not called into question. Germany evaded discussions of principles because, as they were presented by Mr. WILSON, no discussion was possible. They are universally accepted truths. She asked only for an investigation into the facts, as to which she had been wholly misinformed and was evidently seeking delay. The note now going forward will not leave the facts of the Lusitania case open to further question, and the principles of the earlier note will be reasserted in a manner to call either for assent or rejection. Germany cannot reject the foundations of law and morality without putting herself in a position which no civilized nation can occupy, without forfeiting all right to respect and consideration. The reply may not be satisfactory, but at least it will not be a defiance. Germany has no more wish to provoke a quarrel with us than we have to make one with her.

THE TRAGEDY OF INNOCENCE.

"Nor shall any State deprive any "person of life, liberty, or property "without due process of law." So reads the Constitution. The Georgia Prison Commission, (one member dissenting,) declines to recommend a commutation of the sentence of death imposed upon LEO M. FRANK. It rests its decision upon the ground that all the forms of law have been observed. FRANK was regularly indicted, tried, and convicted, by due process. The trial Judge, who had the right to impose a sentence either of death or life imprisonment, condemned the defendant to be hanged, by due process. Several appeals were taken, first to the higher courts of Georgia, which confirmed the lower courts, and then to the United States Supreme Court, which declined to interfere, on the finding that everything had been done by due process of law. The Prison Commission finds that no "technical proposition of law or procedure" has prevented FRANK from enjoying his "legal and constitutional rights." Therefore it can see no reason for making an exception of his case, and refuses to interfere with the law's process.

The question of FRANK'S guilt or innocence is left unargued. That humanly paramount question, in fact, has not been arguable in any court since the jury brought in a verdict, "Guilty." The only open question since has been whether that verdict was reached in a lawful manner. The Georgia courts declared it had been; the United States Supreme Court said, in effect, that the opinion of the Georgia courts on that point was final, and now the Georgia Prison Commission, offering no opinion on the question of guilt or innocence, indeed, with no sign of having sought to form one, refuses to interfere, because it finds that the defendant has enjoyed all of his legal and constitutional rights.

Yet he did not have a fair trial. The Constitution does not, it cannot, guarantee justice. It guarantees to every human being equal rights in the means of justice. And as every rule or process invented by man is fallible, it happens that in the full enjoyment of his constitutional rights an innocent man may yet be hanged! We believe FRANK is innocent. So do hundreds of thousands of people in and out of Georgia. And yet, if he shall be hanged none may say that he was deprived of life without due process of law. We wonder, though, what comfort that would be to Georgia if afterward the truth should have to be admitted that the law's victim was innocent. And we wonder, also, whether the majesty of the process is worth upholding as against the risk of putting a man unjustly to death, though it be altogether legal.

This weakness of the law, its inability to guarantee the justice of its verdicts, has been specifically provided for. Above the law is the power to pardon. It resides in the State's Chief Executive. He is not bound by rules of evidence or rules of any kind. He is free to disregard them all. He is the special instrument of justice. His power alone can save a man innocent of the crime for which the unexcepting law requires his life. Therefore, in such a case as FRANK'S, where a great majority of his fellow human beings think his guilt unproved and his innocence presumptive beyond any reasonable doubt, the Executive, having the power to pardon, could hardly fail to exercise it unless himself utterly convinced of the justice of the verdict—not its mere legality. Indeed, we cannot escape the conclusion that the Prison Commission in declining to interfere on behalf of justice, holding itself only to the validity of the law's process, expected the Governor at last to act on his own responsibility. Commissioner PATERSON, alone dissenting, after having argued the doubt in FRANK'S behalf, said: "In "my investigation I cannot find where "the Executive has allowed a man to "be hanged when the trial Judge was "not satisfied as to his guilt, and so "communicated to the Governor."

The trial Judge was unconvinced of FRANK'S guilt; nevertheless he denied the motion for a new trial and imposed sentence of death, not that it was justice, but that it was the law! It now remains for the Governor to exercise his discretion. But it remains also for the people of Georgia to make it known whether they are willing that the good repute of their State should be imperiled by a proceeding which, though of attested legal regularity, may at some future day be proved to have been an act of dreadful injustice, the most monstrous of all, the execution of an innocent man. They can exert a determining influence upon their Executive to save the honor of Georgia.

THE STATEN ISLAND TRANSFERS.

The discussion over the withdrawal of transfers between the surface cars and the city's ferry to Staten Island proceeds as though there were no other course save to continue on the present basis or to stop altogether. The objection is that the transfers are used too much by those for whom they were not intended, that is by mere excursionists, rather than by the residents of Richmond, who pay taxes for rapid transit accommodations supplied to other boroughs at their expense in part, and only supplied to them by the ferry whose facilities it is now proposed to reduce.

The system of car-ferry transfers was introduced in September, at the end of the excursionist season, and it is proposed to stop it as the excursion season is opening. The deficit at the least promising season of the year is less than was calculated, and the profit-making season lies ahead. The time of trial is too brief to allow a final judgment to be formed, or to allow an increase of fares without a protest. No doubt the excursionists would stand the increase with less complaining than the regulars from Richmond. They ride only occasionally, and the increase is only a few dimes for them, while it is $30 yearly for the Richmondites. Operators of private travel facilities know how to meet that point. They have two fares, one for the regulars and another for the occasionals. Why might not the city provide commutation rates for those whom it could coax to Richmond in that way? The loss on the ferry would be nothing to the gain in taxes by the empty regions which might thus be populated and which promise to be depopulated in some degree if the city now recalls the facilities which it supplied with better success than was expected.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Atrocities," German and American.

Mrs. MARTHA MCCULLOCH-WILLIAMS, in the letter printed on this page yesterday, as did Professor HENDERSON in a previous communication, attempted to moderate or silence American condemnation of the maltreatment by Germans of Belgians this year by instancing cases of misconduct by Union soldiers in the South over half a century ago.

That she did not use for this purpose incidents in the history of several notorious guerrillas, notably QUANTRELL, as imposing restraint upon people from her own part of the country when "atrocities" are up for discussion, could probably be explained if one tried, but that task can safely be left to the psychologists, who love to find complex reasons for familiar phenomena. More interesting to common folk is the lady's curious inability, shared with the Yale Professor, to see that, until Americans defend their own murders, outrages, and violations of the laws of war as military necessities, they are not precluded from criticising a nation that with no other excuse deliberately adopts and carries out a policy of "frightfulness."

In the second place, neither of these would-be protectors of Germany from denunciation is at all successful in sustaining the thesis that the War Between the States was marked by crimes precisely like those charged against the Kaiser's troops. Were one to admit all their charges—and the fate of practically all those made by Professor HENDERSON obviously threatens many brought by Mrs. MCCULLOCH-WILLIAMS—their case would still fail. The deeds they rehearse, besides being isolated and exceptional, instead of many and systematic, are but faint, pale rivals of those recorded by the French, Belgian, and British commissions. Most of the former, in comparison with scores and scores of crimes described in the appendix of the Bryce report, can hardly be more severely characterized than as improprieties or discourtesies.

That in the course of our wars things have been done which should not have been done is doubtless true, but we do not make national heroes of the individual men who were guilty of them, and there is not the slightest trace of evidence that "atrocities" of the kind that have abounded in Belgium were committed by either Northern or Southern soldiers acting under orders formally issued by their officers.

Criminal Folly at Best.

Our not always ardent friends, the suffragists, recently found occasion—which, in fairness let it be said, they promptly utilized—to reprehend certain misguided ones of their own number who had demonstrated equal lack of sense and manners by trying to force themselves and a petition upon President WILSON at a time when he was occupied with other persons and matters. The wiser seekers for enfranchisement saw the bearing of conduct like that on their claim to participation in public affairs, and lamented it as sure, not without reason, to supply the opponents of their cause with arguments and ammunition for use against them.

Their grievance in that case was small in comparison with the one created by the posters with which a mysterious and practically anonymous "Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality" is now endeavoring to influence sentiment. Were it not that the authors of this precious document so naïvely assume both the ignorance and the gullibility of the public they addressed, one would be tempted to characterize them with severity. In the circumstances, while they cannot be dismissed as merely silly and amusing, the severity may be better expended on their poster. A more deliberate intention to attain an evil purpose by deception was never manifested than in the wording of the miserable placard.

Under attack the writers of it, if discovered and cornered, will probably claim that its mendacity is only apparent—that only an unfortunate clumsiness of wording made them seem to say that by forbidding the sale of arms the hands of the President in his noble efforts to preserve peace would be upheld. As a matter of fact, of course, his hands would be struck down and fettered by such a prohibition, and instead of preserving peace he would have to stand helplessly by while the Allies were destroyed as a measure preparatory to the extension over the rest of the world of an intolerable militarism. The women who prepared this poster and caused it to be put up—more than possibly one should say the women who have allowed themselves to be used in this more than semi-treasonable and wholly nefarious way—have proved the unworthiness of themselves and of all women who do not instantly repudiate their action to take any part in the government of the country.

A Sudden Change of Heart.

A most remarkable phenomenon is the appearance in the German-American papers, just now, of a profound love for peace and an enthusiastic admiration for the statesman who claims to be, if not his only sincere upholder, at least to be a wiser supporter of it than President WILSON, the remainder of his Cabinet, and the vast majority of American citizens.

Until these very latest days, no papers have been so ready as those with either ridicule or condemnation for Mr. BRYAN. He wins their praise today by refusing participation in action which in his opinion would lead toward war, and in theirs would or might affect in a way they would hate the result of a war now going on.

As advocates of peace at any price, as laudators of one who thinks it can and should be preserved in any circumstances, the editors of these papers are playing a rôle to which they are indeed unaccustomed. They oppose war—when it is against Germany. War by Germany—that is different.

Germany Will Survive.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Who does not know that one can talk only rhetorically about the German nation being wiped out and destroyed? Even little Denmark was not destroyed by the terrible amputation performed on her by Germany and Austria combined. France was not wiped out in 1871, though deprived of two provinces. Indeed, after having lost her Emperor Napoleon III. and her army, France rapidly recuperated, so much so that in Berlin there was a serious question of submitting her to another and more radical bloodletting. The German nation, counting some 60,000,000, cannot be wiped out. She may lose her Kaiser altogether, or his power may be reduced to that of a sovereign of a truly constitutional country like England. In either case Germany would immensely gain, as did France, on having lost Napoleon III. France was not destroyed, either by having lost two provinces or by paying $1,000,000,000 war contribution. Certainly Germany, too, will survive returning some provinces to whom they rightfully belong, be it Denmark, France, or Poland. Dr. P. J. POPOFF.

New York, June 2, 1915.

Who Should Feed Belgium?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The whole population of Belgium are German prisoners of war, and the duty of feeding them devolves upon Germany. But von Bissing says it is necessary for us to continue to feed them. Should this situation be more properly described as an American charity to Belgium or as a German blackmail upon a civilization which refuses to permit her people to starve. Even while we are contributing many millions a month to feed Belgium the Germans continue their process of levying upon that helpless country.

R. B. H.

New Brighton, N. Y., June 3, 1915.

Rapid Census Taking.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is thought that there are about 6,000,000 inhabitants within the confines of New York City. I have read that there are 2,100 canvassers employed to take the present census. This leaves almost 3,000 names for each canvasser to gather in a period of twelve days. This means almost 250 names for each man to take in a day, and if eight hours covers such a day it will mean some thirty names each hour, or two minutes for each name and other data which has to be collected. Can this be done intelligently in that time?

Summit, N. J., June 3, 1915. F. G. B.

GARIBALDI'S PROMISE.

O Loveland of the Poets,
In the hour of your pain,
Does Garibaldi's promise
To your heroes hold again?

There were fisher lads among them,
In the shirt of peasant red,
And mountaineers from Tyrol,
When Garibaldi said:

"I have no prayer to make you,
For to God alone I kneel!
I have no price to pay you,
For your wage is Austrian steel!

"There is naught of knightly emblem
For the honor of the brave,
And the only land I grant you
Will be length to mark your grave!

"I promise cold and hunger
In the stead of drink and meat!
I promise death, my brothers,
Shall be yours before defeat!"

O Sweetheart of the Nations,
In the hour of your pain,
Does Garibaldi's promise
To Italia hold again?

KATHERINE DRAYTON MAYHANT SIMONDS, Jr.

FRIGHTFULNESS TO ORDER.

A Vast Difference Between That and the Acts of Individuals.

New York, June 9, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question of the devastation brought about during our civil war of half a century back has no very direct pertinence in connection with the consideration of the actions committed during the present war by Germany in Belgium, France, and England. You have thought it desirable, however, to give space in your paper of this morning to an article by Mrs. McCulloch-Williams, in which she emphasizes the record of our American "frightfulness in war," and makes reference to me as bringing into print authoritative statements to the effect that our war was characterized by no real harshness. You may think it worth while to bring into print this word of rejoinder.

I want to emphasize in reply to the strictures of Mrs. Williams the difference between the Federal treatment of the Confederate towns occupied by them and that accorded by the Germans to Louvain, Aerschot, Termonde, and other places in Belgium and in France. As a further matter for comparison, I may point out that if one of our batteries had turned aside from its march to throw shells upon undefended villages for the purpose of killing unarmed citizens, women, and children, the actions would have been parallel to that of the German Zeppelins in England and of the German submarines attacking trawlers and passenger vessels in the Channel.

In such mention as I have had occasion to make of the behavior of our Northern troops as compared with that of the German armies, I have taken pains to restrict my references to the things that were done *officially* under orders and in accord with some general policy. No great army can pass through the territory of an antagonist without the commission of misdeeds by individuals. In any army comprising thousands of soldiers there are always some men (constituting but a small percentage of the whole) whose brute instincts come to the front if opportunity presents. With the strictest discipline, it is not possible to prevent the misdeeds by some of these men working on the fringe of the organized forces. When, however, as has been the case with the German troops in Belgium and in France, large misdeeds are committed under orders, the individual ruffians are then too ready to extend these misdeeds on their own account.

What I had emphasized was that in cities and towns throughout the Confederacy in which I had had personal experience, and sometimes official responsibility, and in other towns the history of the occupation of which is on record, life and property were preserved with care. No American commander thought himself justified in permitting destruction in cities like New Orleans, Charleston, Winchester, &c.; nor was there any instance of an attempt to impose upon these cities, which were in any case impoverished by the necessary operations of the war-crushing indemnities. After our occupation, the inhabitants went on with their customary work, and those who were in need came to our commissaries and secured rations. I have, as acting commissary, myself issued such rations.

The only town, as far as I can find record, that was burned "under orders" during the civil war was Chambersburg, Penn. This burning was done by Colonel McCausland under the orders of General Early because the amount of an indemnity demanded had not been paid with sufficient promptness. This was, however, an isolated and exceptional act. It was the general policy of both armies, as is made clear by the order-books, not to destroy, but to protect the towns and the inhabitants.

GEO. HAVEN PUTNAM,
Late Major New York Volunteers.

A Wrong Impression Corrected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under date of May 6 THE TIMES published a letter from us, which we find has created impressions we did not intend to create. We request the publication of this letter for the correction of those impressions.

We did not intend to charge the Chautauqua School of Nursing of Jamestown, N. Y., with any unlawful business methods in the use of its corporate name. We do not dispute its legal right to use that name, nor do we mean to imply any effort upon the part of that school to usurp or trade upon our standing in the educational world, but simply to contend that the word Chautauqua stands for so much in the educational world, particularly when used in conjunction with the word school, as it is used in its corporate name, that that circumstance is apt in the minds of many people to incorrectly identify it with the Chautauqua institution.

We did not intend to charge that that school has attempted to create the impression of affiliation with this institution; in fact, it has in some instances disavowed it.

We did not intend to question the personal standing of the officers of the Chautauqua School of Nursing, nor to reflect upon the standard it maintains in its special field.

E. H. BLICHFELDT.

Chautauqua, N. Y., June 6, 1915.

Is There a Sacred Cod?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter published in today's TIMES, signed by R. A. Dix, I note the statement that almost every letter in THE TIMES of any importance is sure to be contradicted by others within a day or so. I also note the assertion that the City of Boston possesses a sacred codfish. The latter statement sounds very much like a fish story. Will some one contradict it? H. J. S.

Arlington, N. J., June 8, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is an image made of wood; it is not a codfish. Boston does not possess it. It belongs to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and hangs in the State House.

R. G. L.

Philadelphia, Penn. June 8, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I accept the challenge of R. A. Dix in your issue of today. The sacred cod does not belong to the City of Boston. It is the property of the State of Massachusetts, and receives its friends at the State House.

New York, June 8, 1915. C. E. H.

Trees Can't Be Put Back.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wonder whether you cannot do something to prevent the threatened destruction of some of the beautiful trees along Riverside! A high wooden structure has been erected opposite the Firemen's Monument on Riverside, and I am informed that next Saturday the firemen are to exhibit their prowess by extinguishing the fire caused by burning the structure.

It seems to me that the New York public need to be taught to love and respect our trees. No good citizen should be able to witness without pain the marring of a single beautiful tree. Surely there are fires enough in New York to satisfy the taste of those whose god is Destruction.

C. A. H.

New York, June 7, 1915.

No Witches Burned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 6, "Why All the World is Germany's Enemy," Mr. Lawrence F. Abbott repeats an old slander that has many times been refuted. He writes: "In spite of their profound love of liberty the early New England Puritans fostered a cruel witch-burning theocracy."

No witch was ever burned in New England. Some were tried and hanged for witchcraft, but none were ever burned.

CHARLES A. STODDARD, D. D.

New York, June 7, 1915.

Music in Its Place.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the note published by L. Marks, complaining that American national airs are never heard here any more, I would like to ask where he has been. Does he mean at church services?

V. B.

New York, June 4, 1915.

GERMANS HAD THE WORLD TO TRADE IN

And Roamed About in All Its Seas at Will, Especially the British Ones—So What Becomes of Dr. Spaeth's Gigantic Conspiracy?

BY POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Malden-on-Hudson, June 8, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the two occasions when I had the honor of addressing Princeton University I carried away admiration for the intellectual elasticity of that audience, and was inclined to give the credit to the excellent men composing its Faculty.

It is for this reason that I marvel at the long letter in today's TIMES contributed by Ernst Johann Spaeth of that Faculty. For in that letter this learned Ph. D. of Leipsic takes as a compliment to German Kultur President Wilson's masterly sarcasm when referring to the massacre of the Lusitania as having been perpetrated by a government hitherto "humane and enlightened"!

It is not my purpose to argue a point of humor with Princeton's Professor of English Letters; but to point out an error in the field of history—a department where exactness is of more importance than even elegance of diction. Dr. Spaeth describes England as the "most gigantic conspiracy in restraint of trade ever organized"—and as truth is dear to the American reader, who may be impressed by the academic titles of my Leipsic friend, permit me in a few words to examine gently this strange statement.

Not many years ago I sat on the club veranda at Singapore and counted twenty-five funnels of a single German steamer line. From Singapore I went to North Borneo; there was but one line, a German, and that line carried the British mail. Later I went to Siam from Singapore. It was on a steamer of this same German line, carrying British mail. There was no other. Thence I went to Hongkong by the same excellent German line. Later I went to Australia—it was by one of this same line. To Java and the Eastern Archipelago, to Penang—it was always this vast German company doing not only all the German, but the British mail service as well. The German traders, with whom I mixed, freely, marveled at the infantile generosity with which Great Britain opened all her ports to German enterprise, although long-headed people shook their heads at the thought of German skippers having a better acquaintance with British waters than their own people.

Nowhere in the British colonial world have I found the slightest evidence of commercial monopoly and certainly no favoring of Englishmen at the expense of Germans.

Even in India the German commercial traveler has roamed at will and driven Englishmen out of business under the very noses of the Calcutta Council. Germans have assured me on what they deemed the best authority that in the event of war India would immediately rise as one man and chase every Englishman into the sea. Yet when I was there the whole British garrison numbered a mere 75,000 white men over a native population nearly three hundred million.

Officers close to the Berlin Court have welcomed this war to me on the ground that all South Africa would rise and fight for Germany. It was idle for me to tell them that my experience led me to a different conclusion; they knew better. They were all Doctors of Philosophy—and besides: Wir Deutsche wissen das Alles besser * * *!

In my studies in the economic field, studies that have carried me to most of the British no less than German colonies, I have searched in vain for that "restraint of trade" which Dr. Spaeth attributes to John Bull. On the contrary, where I have found a "most gigantic conspiracy in restraint of trade" has been in the Imperial German colonies, where competing English traders have been treated to a systematic course of petty official restrictions so vexatious that finally they have given up the attempt to do business under German conditions. When I was in German New Guinea this official persecution went so far that a British trading steamer was even forbidden to get water, in order to force it to abandon trade with the natives of that neighborhood.

Why is it, lieber Herr Doktor, that British colonies are crowded with Germans? Why is it that no German is willing to colonize on German soil! Does Dr. Spaeth know that nearly every one of Germany's colonies was virtually a gift from England, at a time when Bismarck was anxious to amuse his people by foreign toys, and when Lord Salisbury held all tropical colonies as of doubtful value? He gave away the western section of South Africa, which has been ever claimed as part of Cape Colony. He gave away an empire to the north of Australia, which the people of that Commonwealth have bitterly resented. Wherever the Black Eagle has shown itself on colonial soil, that soil has suddenly pined as with blight. Prussian rule alone has flourished; the natives have been reduced to slavery or escaped to the jungle; German colonists have been conspicuous by their absence.

For the benefit of Dr. Spaeth, whose colonial experience has been gained in the Aula of Leipsic, let me state that today the British flag in every one of her varied colonial possessions represents to Germans, no less than to the natives, more of justice and liberty than either of them have ever tasted before. Germany today is cordially detested in every German colony—or was at the time of my last inquiry. On the contrary, England could raise volunteer regiments in Basutoland or Rhodesia; North Borneo or Hongkong; Jamaica or Barbados; and as to India, her Sikhs, Gurkhas and Pathans have given but a foretaste of what is yet coming from the Indus and Ganges to vindicate Britain's honest rule in the Far East.

In a short letter I cannot enter into details, or I would develop the distinction between India and all other British possessions. I also anticipate my German friend, who remarks that British colonies do discriminate in favor of the mother country; but we also know that colonies who do that are beyond the mother country's control, like Canada. But in so-called Crown colonies like Hongkong, the German trader has the same advantages as every other—or did have these advantages until God smote his rulers with megalomania, and called forth war on a scale of magnitude and misery undreamed of in the best days of the wars for religion or for the conquest of Peru.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

FROM GUNDA'S FRIENDS.

Does an Elephant Bear a Grudge Without Some Reason?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By this morning's report of the Members' Day proceedings yesterday at the Zoological Park, one is led to infer that the authorities are paving the way to put Gunda in chains again, as a matter of convenience to the keepers, and just at the beginning of the outdoor season when all animals rejoice in the open air.

Again he is represented as a vicious beast, attacking his keeper; though one would think that by this time the latter should know more of his physical and temperamental characteristics. A keeper should watch his charge more carefully, and an elephant does not bear a grudge without reason.

The conditions are the same as last year, when the indignation of the public was fairly aroused in regard to the treatment of the elephant, but subsided at the outbreak of the great war. Cannot there be some permanent prevention of this unnecessary and cruel imprisonment?

New York, June 4, 1915. M. E. B.

Why a Zoo at All?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Gunda's life can only be compared with the very worst kind of solitary prison, and how many of even our most wretched poor would be willing to enter such a life, even if they were assured regular meals and a kind keeper? Wild animals belong as little in captivity as innocent human beings in prison. Of what use are the animals in the Zoological Park? Surely natural history cannot be studied from these poor creatures whose whole life is one continued suffering in most unnatural surroundings, and if it is to give amusement to children, would it not be better to do so by expending the money used for zoological gardens for parks, playgrounds, swimming baths, and even for stuffed animals rather than teaching them that live animals have no rights whatever?

New York, June 5, 1915. S. C. A.

The Ways of the Wind.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of June 2, you have an interesting letter from Dr. Frank S. Abbott, under the caption "A New Idea of the Winds." Many years ago when a young man I followed the sea in the coasting service, and can confirm the statement of Dr. Abbott. The sea Captain with whom I was associated, who had followed the water all his life, spoke of the wind as "backing in" whenever it came, for instance, from the east to the north, and the west, and south. It was understood among the seamen that whenever the wind "backed in" as they called it, it never remained in the changed direction for a long while, but always went back again to the point from which it came.

I can also confirm the other statement, as to the belief at least, that the winds blow somewhat equally from opposite directions. Indeed, it was customary after a heavy southeast gale when the wind would veer around to the northwest, to speak of the northwest wind as "blowing the stuff back again," and the general belief was expressed that it would blow as long from the northwest as it did from the southeast.

E. R. HARDY.

New York, June 4, 1915.

So It Was a Gun.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a picture in the Sunday Magazine of May 9 showing, according to the version of THE NEW YORK TIMES, "the new German gun that is being used to shell Dunkirk," while a reader asserts that "it is not a gun, but merely a gas engine." This apparent discrepancy is explained by the fact that the picture shows only the oil engine driven compressor plant, which is used to prepare the explosive mixture for the gun. As this, however, is the most conspicuous and startling feature of the new appliance, the contention of THE NEW YORK TIMES is correct, at least in the main essential.

DR. F. H. JUNGE.

Sandanoville, S. I., June 4, 1915.

FIGHTING THE FILIPINO.

How Warfare Against Savages Differs from That Against Belgians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One who has seen more than fifteen years' service in the Philippines as a soldier in the regular army and as an officer of the Philippine constabulary cannot let certain statements made by Walter Jaeger, in your edition of May 28th, go unrebuked.

That there were isolated cases of harsh treatment of Filipino prisoners and the administration of the "water cure" may be true. But during nearly two years' campaigning in the province of Cavite in 1899 and 1900 I did not see a single case in which a Filipino man or woman was improperly treated by my brothers in arms.

The statement that American soldiers outraged married women and girls is such a lie that my blood boils. During the two years in the army and thirteen in the constabulary, almost constantly campaigning in all parts of the islands from Aparri to Bonago, I neither saw a case of torture on man nor woman and I did not hear of an authenticated case of either. On the other hand, I have seen scores of instances of homely kindness on the part of American soldiers toward Filipinos, men and women, even under the greatest provocation of war and bloody insurrection.

With regard to the campaign in Samar and General Smith's orders to kill and burn, doubtless some American present there will defend the army's honor, if it needs defense against hyphenated Americans; but without admitting Walter Jaeger's statements, I may point out that American soldiers had seen their comrades treacherously murdered by the fanatical pulajanes, had found them disemboweled and the cavities filled with jam or refuse. They had seen wounded so

MISS MARIE DENCH WEDS J. R. HAWKS

Daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Dench a Bride in Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas.

THE BRIDESMAIDS IN PINK.

Bridegroom's Sister Is Maid of Honor and His Brother Best Man—The Guests.

James Russell Hawks, a son of Mr. and Mrs. James D. Hawks of Detroit, Mich., and Miss Marie Catherine Dench, a daughter of Dr. Edward Bradford Dench and Mrs. Dench, were married at 3:30 yesterday afternoon in the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, at Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, the Rev. Malcolm J. Macleod performing the ceremony. The church was elaborately decorated. The side galleries were concealed by trails of smilax with pink and white peonies interspersed. A tall palm tree, backed by smaller palms and masses of white peonies with tall clusters of Ascension lilies, screened the altar end of the edifice, while fan palms and pink and white peonies arranged in flower-pot effect on standards cut off the side aisle, and clusters of white and pink peonies alternated on the nave pews.

The bride, who entered with her father, who gave her in marriage, wore a heavy white satin frock embroidered in seed pearls. The skirt was veiled with a series of overlapping, pointed tulle flounces. A very long square train fell from the shoulders, where it was held by a band of large pearls. The tulle veil was caught in cap effect with orange blossoms, and extended to the extreme end of the train, where it was caught at the corners and again at the waist up to the centre with trails of orange blossoms. She carried a sheaf bouquet of white orchids and valley lilies with showers of the lilies.

Miss Marian Hawks, a sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor. Her short, full ciel blue taffeta frock was arranged to form at the back, box-plaited over jupe, highest in the centre, finished with a wide flounce of white lace, and in the front there was a petticoat panel effect of lace. The corsage was cut very low and round and was finished with white lace and little pink roses at intervals, and the short puff sleeves were also finished with lace. She carried large loose bouquet of ferns, pink roses and orchids, and her white leghorn hat was laden with large pink roses.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Virginia Keyes, Elizabeth B. Wood, Dorothy Dwyer, Louise Dickinson, Annette Mackay and Selinah Butler. Their short Watteau frocks were of flowered purplish pink silk, opening in the front over white lace petticoats. They had puffed and very low cut corsages, finished with puffings of the lace, and elbow sleeves. Their large hats, with high round crowns, were of palest pink maline, arranged in tiny ruffles outstanding, and all carried armfuls of pink sweet peas and roses tied with wide ribbons.

Mr. Hawks had his brother, Edward A. Hawks, as his best man, and the ushers were Preston Towle of Detroit, Gerald Shibley, Frederick S. Crocker, Safford De Lano, Oscar De Lano, and Robert Whitmyer.

A reception followed at the residence of Dr. Dench, 15 East Fifty-third Street, which was decorated with June flowers. Mrs. Dench, who also received, wore an embroidered gray chiffon frock over silver cloth with a panel train of silver embroidery and a pale gray and silver hat, and Mrs. Hawks, the bridegroom's mother, was in white and black.

Among the guests at the church were Dr. John A. Fordyce and Mrs. Fordyce, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., and Mrs. Flint, Dr. Albert H. Ely, and Mrs. Ely, Dr. George Dickinson and Mrs. Dickinson, Dr. T. B. Berens and Mrs. Berens, the Baron and Baroness de Ropp, the Misses de Ropp, Dr. Arthur Duel and Mrs. Duel, Dr. and Mrs. Frank W. Barron, Mrs. Malcolm J. Macleod, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Loree, Miss L. C. Loree, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Van Amringe, Guy Van Amringe, Dr. John A. Wyeth and Mrs. Wyeth, Mrs. William H. Sheely, Miss Agnes Sheely, Miss Alexandra Mrs. Charles Deering, Mr. and Mrs. W. L Dench, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Dickinson.

Betrothal Told at Sister's Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Rodman of 577 Hamilton Road, South Orange, N. J., announced yesterday the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ann Rodman, to Linden Stuart, the son of Mrs. Sinclair Stuart of Plainfield, N. J. The announcement was made at the reception following the wedding of Miss Elsie Fairfield Rodman and Victor Constant Kitchen, the bride being another daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rodman.

Wells—Boese Wedding.

The marriage of Sheldon Sinclair Wells of Short Hills, N. J., and Miss Maybelle Boese, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Boesé of 77 West Eighty-fifth Street, took place at 8 o'clock last evening in St. Matthew's Church, in West Eighty-fourth Street, and the Rev. Arthur H. Judge performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a white silk net over white satin, a satin court train and tulle veil, and carried lilies of the valley.

Miss Virginia Tipper was the maid of honor.

Mr. Wells had Harold Watson of Short Hills as his best man, and the ushers were Henry Melville Tiffet, Harold B. Earle, Carl A. Brigham, and John D. Harrison, all Mr. Wells's classmates at Princeton.

RANCK—POULSON.

The wedding of Miss Marie E. Poulson and Paul S. Ranck of this city, formerly of Philadelphia, was celebrated at 7 o'clock last evening at the Church of the Intercession, 155th Street and Broadway, the Rev. Milo H. Gates officiating.

There were no attendants, and only relatives witnessed the ceremony. A small reception followed at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Charles Jones Merriman, 1,431 University Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Ranck will spend their honeymoon in the South, and will be at home at 1,431 University Avenue after July 1.

FERGUSON—PRONT.

The engagement of Miss Laura Elizabeth Ferguson to Dr. Charles Dusenbury Pront, both of Asbury Park, N. J., has been announced. The engagement was announced at a small dinner given by Dr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Fobes of 1 West Sixty-eighth Street.

Today's Weddings.

Miss Elizabeth Hewlett Scudder, daughter of Justice and Mrs. Townsend Scudder, and Lieutenant Wadleigh Capehart, U. S. N., will be married this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents in Brooklyn. Last night Lieutenant Everett D. Capehart, U. S. N., a brother of the bridegroom, gave a dinner for the bridal party on board the Wyoming at the New York Navy Yard.

The wedding of Mrs. Caroline L. Brown of 16 East Forty-eighth Street, and Townsend Lawrence of Flushing, L. I., will be celebrated today in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Lawrence B. Dunham, Third Deputy Police Commissioner of New York, and Miss Margaret V. Putnam of Brooklyn will be married today at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Putnam in Brooklyn.

The marriage of Miss Geraldine King, daughter of Hugh King of 326 West 107th Street, and Xavier Benziger of Summit, N. J., is to be celebrated today.

In Trenton, N. J., Miss Elizabeth Elkins Oliphant, daughter of Mrs. Alexander C. Oliphant, and granddaughter of the late Senator Stephen B. Elkins, will become the bride of Francis W. Hunter of Pittsburgh.

Passengers for Copenhagen.

Some of those booked to leave today on the Oscar II. for Copenhagen are:

Rutherford Bingham, N. H. Claussen, Mrs. A. S. Espinosa, Miss Amalie Harbore, C. D. Johnson, Miss A. Lasch, L. Meyer, Mrs. O. Lundin, H. Olsen, H. J. Salomon, Dr. A. Troels, Miss I. S. Tune.

ROSE TILLOTSON ENGAGED.

Editor to Wed Deputy Assistant District Attorney Van Rensselaer.

Mrs. James Knox Tillotson of 539 West 111th Street, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Rose Caroline Tillotson, to Bernard Sanders Van Rensselaer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Maunsell Van Rensselaer of Seven Acres, New London, Conn.

The wedding will be celebrated on Wednesday, June 30, at 12:30 o'clock in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, the Rev. Sidney N. Ussher officiating. There will be no reception, and the ceremony will be attended by the nearest relatives and friends. The bride will be unattended. Henry L. Cammann will act as best man, and the ushers chosen are Alexander T. M. Van Rensselaer and Robert Ogden Du Bois.

Miss Tillotson is the editor of the Women's Page of The Evening Telegram and has also been on the staff of The New York World and other publications.

Mr. Van Rensselaer is a graduate of Harvard, class of '10, and of the Pennsylvania Law School. He is a member of the Connecticut and New York bar, the Harvard Club and Phi Upsilon Fraternity, and is a Deputy Assistant District Attorney of New York County. He is a grandson of the Rev. Maunsell Van Rensselaer of Albany, N. Y., formerly President of Hobart College, and is a lineal descendent of Killaen Van Rensselaer, First Patroon.

MRS. GALLATIN TO MARRY.

Divorced Wife of Frederic Gallatin, Jr., to Wed John S. Garvan.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 9.—Announcement was made here today of the engagement of John S. Garvan of this city to Mrs. Emily Trowbridge Gallatin of Stamford, the marriage to be performed June 19, at the Trowbridge villa, in Noroton, by the Rev. Carlos Martin, pastor of the Noroton Presbyterian Church.

John Garvan, famous as a Yale 'Varsity pitcher, is a Roman Catholic, and his eldest sister is one of the mother nuns of the Sisters of Mercy in Connecticut. Another sister is the wife of Nicholas F. Brady of New York, son of the late Anthony Brady and Secretary of the New York Edison Company.

His brother, Francis P. Garvan, was Assistant District Attorney to former District Attorney William T. Jerome of New York City.

Mrs. Gallatin, who is a daughter of James A. Trowbridge, received an absolute divorce on May 21, from Frederic Gallatin, Jr.

WEDS HIS FORMER TYPIST.

W. H. Campbell, Chemical Importer, Marries Miss Mabel Raper.

Miss Mabel C. Raper, daughter of Mrs. Anne C. Raper of Bayside, L. I., and William Hall Campbell of North Plainfield, N. J., were married yesterday afternoon in All Saints' Episcopal Church, Bayside. The Rev. Charles A. Brown, rector of the church, officated.

The bride wore a gown of white taffeta, with a tulle veil, and carried a bouquet of bride roses. There were no attendants. A reception followed at the home of the bride's mother in Warburton Avenue.

The bride until recently was a stenographer in the office of a chemical importing company at 80 Maiden Lane, this city, of which Mr. Campbell is President. Her engagement to Mr. Campbell was announced privately after she had been employed in the office about a year. Her friends had no intimation of the approaching marriage until she began to prepare her trousseau.

BRIDE'S BROTHER OFFICIATES.

Miss Lillian Goldstein the Bride of Jack Levine at the Vienna.

The marriage of Miss Lillian Goldstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Goldstein of 8 East Ninety-seventh Street, and Jack Levine, took place last evening at the Vienna in East Fifty-eighth Street. The ceremony was performed by the bride's brother, Rev. Herbert M. S. Goldstein, assisted by the Rev. M. S. Margolies.

The bride, who wore a gown of white satin veiled with tulle, was attended by her niece, Miss Diane R. Goldstein, as maid of honor, and the Misses Clara Weinstein, Claudia Rosenbaum, Cecile Levy, and Bessie Fromberg, as bridesmaids. They were in pink taffeta frocks. Diane R. Seamon, a niece of the bride, was flower girl, and wore a frock of green taffeta and pink tulle.

Dr. Louis Levine of Yonkers was best man for his brother, and the ushers were Samuel Tuchman, Harry G. Fromberg, Benjamin Bernstein, Nathaniel Abrahams, Isidore Jaffe, and Samuel M. Roeder of San Francisco.

The couple will spend their honeymoon in California.

WEDDED AT HOTEL ST. REGIS.

Miss Jessie Levy Marries Theophile Feist of Tacoma, Wash.

The wedding of Miss Jessie Levy, daughter of Mrs. Lena Levy of 793 West End Avenue, and Theophile Feist of Tacoma, Wash., took place last evening at the Hotel St. Regis. The Rev. Rudolph performed the ceremony under a bower of white roses and peonies in the Marie Antoinette room.

The bride, who walked with her brother, Dr. Edward Levy, wore a gown of white satin trimmed with duchess lace, with a tulle veil, caught at the coiffure with a chaplet of orange blossoms, falling to the end of the court train. She carried a shower bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Fanny Levy was her sister's only attendant. She wore a frock of pale pink satin veiled in pink tulle, and carried pink Killarney roses.

Emanuel Voss was best man, and the ushers were Bertram Levy, a brother of the bride; Louis Cohen, Morris Voss, and Joseph Geisman.

A reception and dinner followed the ceremony, after which there was dancing.

Mr. Feist and his bride will make their home in Tacoma.

WHERRY—BROWN WEDDING.

Daughter of Mrs. Edward F. Brown Marries John F. Wherry.

John Frederic Wherry of Newark, N. J., and Miss Edna F. Brown had a home wedding at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Edward Flint Brown, 495 West End Avenue. The ceremony took place in the drawing room, before a temporary altar, and the bridal party passed to it through an aisle outlined by flower-topped white stanchions. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Whitney Allen of Newark performed the ceremony.

The bride was in a white satin frock trimmed with point applique and a tulle veil. She carried lilies of the valley and orchids, and her brother, B. W. B. Brown, gave her in marriage. She was attended by her sister, Mrs. Carl A. Feick, as matron of honor. She was in a light blue satin frock, the skirt showing a longer white lace petticoat, and carried yellow roses.

Dr. Elmer J. Wherry was the best man, and the ushers were Stuart Young and Carl A. Feick. A reception followed the ceremony.

Miss Jessie Taylor Weds C. D. Ryan

The wedding of Charles David Ryan of New York and Miss Jessie Margaret Taylor, a daughter of the late Mrs. Margaret Taylor, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Broadway Presbyterian Church, West 114th Street and Broadway, the Rev. Walter D. Buchanan, pastor of the church officiating.

The bride, whose brother, Edmund St. John Taylor, gave her in marriage, wore a white satin gown trimmed with tulle and lace. The maid of honor was Miss Bertha Taylor, a sister of the bride.

The Misses Clarina and Veva Cushman were the bridesmaids.

Mr. Ryan had his brother, Earl Ryan, for his best man, and the ushers were Horace S. Gould, Herman E. Miller, William M. T. Spence, and Frederick K. Nixon.

TWO MORE ACCUSED IN NAVAL INQUIRY

Recent Graduate and a Second Class Man at Annapolis Join Seven Other Defendants.

DANIELS TAKES A HAND

Orders Board to Inquire Into Methods Employed in Safeguarding the Examination Papers.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, June 9.—The breadth, as well as the seriousness of the inquiry now going on at the Naval Academy for the purpose of thrashing out the situation in regard to the use of unfair means in recitations and examinations, was indicated by several incidents today. There were two additions to the number of the defendants to the inquiry.

Ensign Walter J. Confer, a member of the class which graduated last week, and Midshipman A. C. Rogers of the second class, were made defendants by portions of the testimony of Commander F. A. Traut. A communication was also received from Secretary Daniels in which the court was directed to examine into the methods used by each department in the preparation and care of examination questions.

Commander Traut, as head of the Department of Modern Languages, and also a member of the Board of Officers which originally investigated the rumors of cheating, was kept on the stand nearly all day. Counsel for the defense made a strong effort to show that he was practically persecuting the accused midshipmen. There was also an attempt to show that the Academy authorities had discriminated by not pressing proceedings against certain midshipmen who had been shown to be as guilty as those recommended for dismissal.

Commander Traut insisted that his dual position was proper, and also that all midshipmen had been reported as guilty where the proof warranted it. He said that the midshipmen who had used copies of the questions, and had not recognized them as the official questions until after the examination took place, were guilty of an offense if they did not report the matter, but not so guilty as those who had used the original papers which were known to them to be actual copies of the questions to be asked.

The interesting fact developed that Midshipman A. C. Rogers, who up to the recent examinations was a third classman, is suspected of preparing answers to questions for the use on examinations of midshipmen one and two years ahead of him at the Academy, including a number who graduated last week, and who are now ensigns. It was stated by Commander Traut that such a paper in the handwriting of Midshipman Rogers had been found outside of the examination building after the first and second classmen had completed their examinations. Midshipman Rogers is considered a very able linguist.

Midshipman Rogers was present when the announcement was made by the court and at once joined the seven midshipmen who were defendants when the case opened. The Navy Department has been requested to order Ensign Confer to Annapolis immediately. He is on leave.

WANT ROBBINS SENTENCED.

New Haven's Counsel's Plea Held to be an Admission of Guilt.

An attempt to use the plea of immunity, unsuccessfully presented in the New Haven Railroad prosecution by Edward D. Robbins, the former general counsel of the New Haven, as ground for finding him guilty, was made yesterday in the Federal District Court by Assistant United States Attorney Generals Swacker and Batts.

They appeared before Judge Hunt and moved that the court at once pass sentence for misdemeanor on Mr. Robbins, on the ground that under the rules of pleading, an entry of the plea of immunity amounted to an admission of guilt. They argued that the court had no discretion in the matter. Judge Hunt reserved decision.

Mr. Robbins had asked that he be declared immune from the prosecution on the Sherman law indictment, which was found in February against twenty New Haven Directors. He appeared as a witness for the New Haven Company before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and later, when he was summoned before the Federal Grand Jury to identify certain papers, he was willing to testify. The court, however, refused to grant him immunity on these grounds.

GIVES HIS BACHELOR DINNER

A. J. D. Biddle, Jr., Fiance of Miss Mary L. Duke, Is a Host.

A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., of Philadelphia, who is to marry Miss Mary L. Duke on June 16, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at Delmonico's. Colored minstrels enlivened the occasion with vocal and instrumental selections.

Mr. Biddle's guests included his best man, Angier B. Duke, and his ushers, Maurice B. Roche, Evans Russell Tucker, Jr., Henry Nichols Tucker, William Sturgis, and Edwin Kane, all of this city; Pierpont Schreiber of Short Hills, N. J.; De Benneville Bell, Reginald Hutchinson, and Alfred Putnam of Philadelphia, and Lawrence Villas of Chicago. Also Philip Boyer, Malcolm L. Meacham, George Biddle, Donald Hutchinson, and A. J. Drexel Biddle, Mr. Biddle's father, and Benjamin N. Duke, father of the bride-elect.

The marriage ceremony is to be performed at 5 o'clock next Wednesday, at the country home of the bride's uncle, James B. Duke, at Somerville, N. J., which is one of the finest estates in the East.

LONDON HOUSES MAY CLOSE

Laurette Taylor Writes That Authorities Fear Zeppelin Raids.

The London theatres face the prospect of a general closing order, according to the word received yesterday from Laurette Taylor, who has been playing all season in "Peg o' My Heart." Miss Taylor is to appear in this country next Fall under the management of Klaw and Erlanger and George C. Tyler, and it was to Mr. Tyler that Miss Taylor sent the letter in which she said:

"The latest news is that in the near future the theatres in London will all be closed. I learned this yesterday on applying at the Carlton for permission to give a dance. They told me that a license could be obtained for dancing only up to 2 A. M., that the authorities wished every one to be home these nights, and that presently, owing to the likelihood of Zeppelin raids, it is the intention to close all places of amusement."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

On its way to Princeton, the Yale baseball squad will attend the performance of "The Birth of a Nation," at the Liberty tomorrow night.

The Sir Douglas Mawson motion pictures are to be shown at the Lyric Theatre at popular prices, beginning this evening.

A stock company, managed by Jay Packard and called the Packard Players, will begin a Summer season at the Standard next Monday. The first play will be "Fine Feathers," by Eugene Walter.

Miss Loya Macbat of Brooklyn, who has been appearing in grand opera in Italy, has notified friends in this country that she has canceled her singing engagements in that country because of Italy's entrance into the war, and has decided to return here. She sailed from Genoa on the Europa last Sunday.

LIBERATES MRS. M. R. VOLCK

Habeas Corpus Suit to Make Husband Release Her.

Jabish Holmes, a wealthy lawyer of the firm of Dixon & Holmes at 32 Liberty Street, made application through counsel to Justice Greenbaum in the Supreme Court yesterday for a writ of habeas corpus, requiring Morris Roderick Volck, a stepson of Domicio da Gama, Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, to produce in court his wife Elise M. H. Volck, daughter of Mr. Holmes, and their daughter, eighteen months old.

Mr. Holmes charged that Mr. Volck was holding his wife and daughter prisoners in their apartment at 11 East Sixty-eighth Street, and that there was reason to fear that he was making preparations to get away with the child. Immediately after the Justice had said he would issue the writ, reporters by telephone asked Mr. Volck what he had to say. He left his apartment at once.

Mrs. Volck without delay telephoned to her lawyer, Edmund L. Mooney, of the firm of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, that her deliverance had been effected. The application for the writ then was dropped.

Mr. Volck, who is only 26 years old and a 1910 graduate of Yale, was found with his mother, Mme. Da Gama, at her villa, famous for its sunken gardens, at Long Branch, N. J. He said over the telephone:

"Now it is all over and it is all right. I believe that my wife and I will be living together in a day or two. There is no truth in the charge that I was keeping my wife a prisoner."

Although Mr. Mooney said afterwards that the case was not very serious, he declared in court:

"Mrs. Volck thought that her husband had actually gone to Germany, but to her surprise he showed up yesterday afternoon at about 3 o'clock and informed her that she was a prisoner and that she must not henceforth hold any communication with her father, her lawyer or anyone else. He thereupon instructed the superintendent of the apartment house not to allow anybody to come to or go from the apartment without his permission."

Mr. Mooney said that he had telephoned to the Volck apartments yesterday and that Mr. Volck had answered.

"I asked him what right he had to keep his wife a prisoner, either from her father or her counsel," he continued. "He replied that his house was his castle and that he guessed he knew his business. I got a little hot under the collar and replied: 'You thick-headed mutt, don't you know that kind of business doesn't go in this country. You needn't think this war has thrown us back on mediaeval times. What you are trying to do may be all right in Germany, but it does not go in America. I'll have you down to court before night on a writ of habeas corpus.'"

NURSES QUIT AND SUE.

Go to Court Because Institution Is Slow in Paying.

Five nurses have resigned and filed summonses and complaints in the Municipal Court against the Washington Heights Hospital within the last two days because of alleged non-payment of salaries, it being asserted that the nurses have received nothing for their services for April and May. It is charged by the nurses that all of the staff of the hospital is two months or more behind in salary and that the entire staff of nurses, with three exceptions, has been changed in the last three months, due to resignations.

By the hospital authorities it is admitted that the nurses' salaries are behind, but it is blamed upon the financial condition of the hospital, due to the falling off of contributions because of the great amount of aid being sent by charitably inclined persons to battling Europe. Dr. C. C. Lushington Chalmers of the Board of Directors, said yesterday that it was about four weeks after the end of a month before the City paid the hospital for service and that payments were, under the strattened condition of the hospital running behind, necessarily five or six weeks behind.

The nurses said to have taken legal action to recover their salaries are Margaret Ivory, 53 West 114th Street; Mollie Murray, 545 West 149th Street; Isabel Morse, 272 Manhattan Avenue; Sarah Dufer, 600 West 165th Street, and Norah O'Connor, 545 West 129th Street. Miss O'Connor is said to have left the hospital service because of illness in her family, but it is alleged that she has not been paid in full.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS RALLY.

Big Mass Meeting Concludes Massachusetts Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 9.—Twenty-five hundred men and women, including 350 delegates from all over Massachusetts, attended the mass meeting which marked the climax of the anti-suffrage convention here today. Among those on the platform were Mrs. James M. Codman, President of the Woman Anti-Suffragage Association of Massachusetts; Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York, Mrs. Daniel Markham of Connecticut, and Mrs. Stoddard of the District of Columbia Association. The speakers were the Rev. Willard Scott of Brookline, who presided; Dr. Ernest Bernbaum of Harvard University, Miss Marjorie Dorman of New York, and John Matthews of New Jersey.

Previous to the mass meeting there was a reception at the Hotel Kimball attended by delgates and officers, including Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge of Nahant, Mrs. Winthrop Murray Crane of Dalton, Miss Anna L. Dawes of Pittsfield, Mrs. Endicott Peabody of Groton, Mrs. Herbert Parker of Lancaster, Mrs. James D. Colt of Chestnut Hill, Miss Mary S. Ames of North Easton, Mrs. William Lowell Putnam of Boston, and Mrs. Brooks Adams of Quincy.

At the reception Mrs. A. J. George of Brookline spoke on "Why We Are Anti-Suffragists," advising women to go into politics temporarily in order to keep out of politics permanently. She declared that the anti-suffragists of Massachusetts and other campaign States are responding to an emergency call.

The convention will close tomorrow with a conference at the Hotel Kimball, at which a complete plan of campaign will be mapped out.

BALLIN SAYS HE IS SANE YET.

Misquotes Mark Twain in Denying Reports of His Madness.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 9.—The Times says that Albert Ballin, the Director of the Hamburg-American Line, has published the following reply to the statement made in certain newspapers that he had gone mad:

"I am much obliged to you for sending me the two French newspapers. You know that Mark Twain, when the newspapers announced his death, telegraphed that the news was at least premature. This fits my case also. For the present I must describe the report that I have gone mad as a report which at least anticipates events."

ADVERTISEMENT.

Try one more good dinner

and prevent indigestion, dyspepsia or distress after eating by sipping with it a glass or two of delicious, clear, non-laxative

MAN-A-CEA WATER

IMBECILES SET FREE HERE, SAYS WITNESS

Sent from Randall's Island at Time of "Ripper" Crimes, Testifies Mrs. Hazard.

MRS. DUNPHY WAS OUT

Social Worker Asserts Dr. Books Admitted Charge—Commissioner Kingsbury Makes Denial.

Mrs. Alida Barclay Hazard, Vice President of the Florence Crittenton Home, and for twenty years a philanthropic worker, dropped a bomb at the State Board of Charities investigation of the administration of Commissioner Kingsbury, yesterday when Joseph P. Cotton, Special Assistant Corporation Counsel, who is acting as counsel for the Charities Department, asked her whether conditions on Randall's Island had not improved since Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy was deposed as Superintendent. The witness emphatically voiced her opinion that unrest and disorganization has followed the dismissal of Mrs. Dunphy.

Asked to be more explicit, she said that she had been told that following the dismissal of the former Superintendent there was trouble on the island and the revolt grew to such proportions that two feeble-minded youths, each about twenty years old, were given a dime each and turned loose on the east side. "And this," said the witness, "was in April when the excitement was on over the so-called ripper murders."

Pressed for her authority she said that she had first been told the story by a policeman on the dock at East 125th Street. The tale, she said, had filled her with horror and as soon as she got to Randall's Island she went to see Dr. Walter J. Books and told him what she had heard.

"Is that true?" she said she asked Dr. Books.

When Mrs. Hazard took the stand she testified that Randall's Island was a "step-child" of city charities and that, while the site was fine, the physical equipment was so poor that Mrs. Dunphy had practically been set to the task of making bricks without straw.

Mrs. Hazard praised the administration of Mrs. Dunphy. She said that Commissioner Kingsbury had conferred with her in his office, and there told her that he thought the changes on the Island should include the heads. If Mrs. Dunphy would resign, she testified the Commissioner told her, he would give her an emeritus position and see that she got a pension.

Dr. E. E. Harris, attending physician and member of the General Medical Board, testified that he had seen no inhuman treatment. The improper restraint of inmates practiced on the Island, he said, seemed to be the lack of co-operation between the Superintendent, the nurses, the attendants and the various medical boards and physicians. He dwelt upon the lack of co-operation between the Superintendent, who was Mrs. Dunphy, and the Diet Board. The result was that the food was "mostly stews," or "a conglomorate assembly, which must be very nauseous."

The testimony of Dr. W. L. Stowell of the General Medical Board said he had seen corporal punishment, and children cowed by a display of straps and clubs.

Before the hearing closed it was read into the records that Bailey B. Burritt, head of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, had twice been invited to testify and had refused.

The hearing will go on today, and Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury denied last night that two feeble-minded boys had been "turned loose," as Mrs. Hazard had testified. He thought she had been misinformed, he said. He added that Dr. Books had denied to him that he had told Mrs. Hazard that two boys of criminal tendencies had been sent away from the island. The Commissioner said that he had in mind three boys who might have fitted the description given by the witness. One had been discharged by consent of the Justice of Special Sessions, who sent him to the Island.

Superintendent Flick could recall only one case where two boys were sent out in April, and they had been discharged in the regular manner. The boys in this case had not been of criminal tendencies, but simply lazy and incorrigible.

GREEK KING IS BETTER.

Hope Expressed That He Will Soon Be Out of Danger.

PARIS, June 9.—The Havas News Agency has received a dispatch from its correspondent at Athens, dated today, who says that King Constantine of Greece began to show great improvement at midnight last night, and that this amelioration has continued.

The hope is expressed, the correspondent says, that within two or three days the King may be pnonounced out of danger.

Major A. B. Putnam, U. S. A.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 9.—Major A. B. Putnam, U. S. A., for the last year in charge of the United States Engineer's office in Little Rock, died early today from pneumonia. He was a native of Massachusetts and was 38 years old. Major Putnam was appointed to West Point in 1895 and when graduated, in 1899, was assigned as a Second Lieutenant to the Seventh Artillery. He was transferred to the Third Artillery a few months later and in 1901 became a First Lieutenant of the Artillery Corps and was promoted to be a Captain in 1906, becoming a Major in 1914. From 1905 until 1907 he served in the Moro Province in the Philippines and was engineer of the Iligan-Lake Lanao Road in that province.

Mrs. Julia E. Murphy.

Mrs. Julia E. Murphy, widow of former United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, died last night at her Summer home in Seabright, N. J. She was a Miss Julia B. Delehanty, and was born in Albany. Mrs. Murphy was a member of St. Joseph's Church of Troy, and made her home at 1,819 Fifth Avenue, in that city. She is survived by five sons and three daughters, one of whom is the widow of Hugh J. Grant, twice Mayor of this city. John J. Murphy, one of her sons, married the Princess Florence Hazard Auerspers in May. She divorced her former husband in 1905, and he is now said to be serving as an officer of the Red Cross in Austria, of which he is a native.

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Living in the city or in the country you can enjoy the double advantage of buying your coffee direct from us, the wholesaler. You save 10c a pound and get the most delicious coffee ever produced at anything like the price. We guarantee satisfaction or refund your money. Beans or ground, as desired.

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FIRE TIES UP OLD BRIDGE.

Rush-Hour Traffic Delayed by Blaze in the Planking.

Rush hour traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge was delayed for almost half an hour yesterday when a fire was discovered about 5:20 P. M. in the planking of the north roadway, near the Brooklyn anchorage. The blaze was extinguished by policemen and B. R. T. employes by means of the standpipe apparatus.

It is supposed that the fire, which did little damage, was caused by the dropping of a match or lighted cigar or cigarette in a crack in the planking, where it smouldered. It was the fourth time the standpipe apparatus had been used to good advantage since its installation three years ago.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES L. GILPIN, a retired steel manufacturer, died on Tuesday at his home in Philadelphia. He first went into the steel business in St. Louis, where he established his works in 1845. Later he removed to Philadelphia.

Mrs. ANNA ELIZA CHURCHILL, widow of William Churchill, a former leader in Democratic politics, died on Tuesday at her home, 153 West Forty-ninth Street, in her sixty-first year.

JOHN H. SNYDER, 65 years old, son of the late Henry Snyder, who developed Oxford, N. J., as a manufacturing and smelting section, died at his estate in Anthony Tuesday night.

FRANK SWAN died yesterday at his home in Stamford, Conn., of heart disease. He was 82 years old. Mr. Swan was the Chief Attache of the United States Embassy at Paris from 1864 to 1866. He was United States Consul to Naples from 1866 to 1868.

Miss DORA WEYL, First Vice President of the Young Folks' League of the Hebrew Infant Asylum and active in Jewish charities, died on Tuesday, at Mount Sinai Hospital. She had been connected with the institution for more than fifteen years.

SAMUEL GILTIN PAINTER, a retired real estate dealer of this city, died yesterday at his home, 204 West 107th Street, in his sixty-seventh year.

WILLIAM ADNA BLELOCH, a Justice of the Peace of Peekskill, N. Y., died on Tuesday in that city, in his forty-eighth year. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., and was graduated from the Mohegan Lake School in 1885. Later he studied at the New York Law School and was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court in 1907 and the United States District Court in 1908. Since that time he had practiced law in Peekskill.

HENRY JAMES FORSBREY, 62 years old, a master plumber, for forty years in business at 530 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 378 St. John's Place. Mr. Forsbrey was a native of London, England, and a member of the Order of St. John of Malta.

GEORGE R. PASFIELD, for fifteen years a teller in the Bowery Savings Bank, died on Tuesday at his residence, 16 Simpson Street, Forest Park, in his 59th year. Mr. Pasfield was a life-long resident of Brooklyn, and for several years was in the hardware and housefurnishing business under the firm name of G. C. Pasfield. He was a member of De Long Council, R. A., and for seven years Treasurer of the Shaw Avenue M. E. Church. His wife, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

GEORGE ALLMON PHELPS, a civil war veteran and member of Moses F. Odell Post, No. 443, G. A. R., and of the Brooklyn Letter Carriers' Association, died on Tuesday at his residence in Brooklyn in his 86th year.

Mrs. MARIETT WINTERS, widow of James E. Winters, at one time prominent in the Nineteenth Ward of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her residence, 14 Hart Street, aged 76 years. She is survived by two daughters and three sons.

Mrs. EMMA LOUISE ROWLANDS, a member of the old De Nyse family which settled in Gravesend in the seventeenth century, died on Tuesday at her residence, 879 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush. Mrs. Rowlands was born in the Wallabout section of Brooklyn seventy-nine years ago, and was the widow of Richard Rowlands.

Mrs. EVELINA ANN MESEROLE, who died at the Hotel Buckingham on Monday, was the widow of Jeremiah Vanderbilt Meserole, for many years a resident of the Eastern District of Brooklyn and a stockholder in the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company which ran its boats from the foot of Broadway. Her husband was a cousin of the late General Jeremiah V. Meserole, President of the Williamsburg Savings Bank. Mrs. Meserole was born in this city eighty-one years ago, and was a member of the Collegiate Reformed Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street. She is survived by a son, Alfred V. Meserole, a retired attorney. Another son, Abraham Meserole, also a well-known lawyer of this city, died in 1912.

JAMES ALEXANDER MacNEIL, 66 years old, for many years a ship builder, with a yard at the foot of Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 246 Fifty-sixth Street, that borough. Mr. MacNeil was born in Prince Edward Island, and was a member of Adirondack Council, R. A. His widow, a son, and three daughters survive him.

NICHOLAS DANIEL STELLWAGEN, well known in the Greenpoint and Eastern District sections of Brooklyn, where he had been in business for the last thirty years, died on Tuesday at his home, 209 Brooklyn Avenue, in his 51st year. Mr. Stellwagen was a church member and a deacon of the English Lutheran Church of the Epiphany and a member of the Commercial Club of Greenpoint. He is survived by his widow.

ALVA AVERY BELKNAP, 55 years old, in the wholesale stationery business, died at his home, 1,149 Ocean Avenue, Flatbush, on Tuesday. Mr. Belknap was a native of Des Moines, Iowa.

Mrs. MARGARET SHIELDS, wife of John Shields, a weigher in the New York Custom House, died on Tuesday at her residence, 524 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, from paralysis. She was 54 years of age and left, besides her husband, two daughters.

Mrs. SARAH SEEBER, 87 years old, one of the early settlers of Mount Vernon, N. Y., died Tuesday night from old age. Mrs. Seeber, who had been a resident of Mount Vernon for nearly seventy years, rode on the first steam railroad train that entered the city. She had owned property in Mount Vernon for half a century.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

GREEN—POTTINGER.—Mary Pottinger to Harry Green.

JOHNSON—VAN RIPER.—Edna Van Riper to William Johnson.

Married

HALSTED — WHITTIER. — On Wednesday, June 9, by the Rev. W. E. McCord, Beulah M., daughter of George M

IN VACATION SCHOOLS

Eligible List of Persons Holding Licenses for Various Positions.

There have been placed, as of May 28, 1915, on the eligible lists of persons holding licenses for service in the vacation schools during the season of 1915, the names of the following applicants:

SUPERVISOR BASKETRY AND CHAIR CANING.—Tryphena C. Stone, 99.

SUPERVISOR BENCH WORK.—George W. Gaither, 100; Edward D. Griswold, 100.

SUPERVISOR COOKING. — Emma M. Avery, 100.

SUPERVISOR DOMESTIC ART.—Margaret C. McGowin, 100.

SUPERVISOR KINDERGARTEN.—Lelia R. G. Buffitt, 100; Mary A. Wells, 100.

Principal.

MEN.

F. J. Arnold	100.00	A. J. Pugliese	100.00
T. M. Conboy	100.00	Samuel Viertel	100.00
J. J. Dempsey	100.00	W. E. Waters	100.00
C. L. Hentz	100.00	F. C. Cassidy	99.50
W. E. Horn	100.00	H. C. Laughlin	99.00
P. Masonneau, Jr.	100.00	Abraham Smith	99.00
C. W. Moore	100.00	W. C. Hawkins	95.00

WOMEN.

E. L. Cardozo	100.00	Mrs. A. S. Van de Water	100.00
E. B. Conner	100.00		
J. D. Crockett	100.00	Sara A. Wright	100.00
E. S. Farree	100.00	Anna E. Darrow	99.50
Sara M. Hatch	100.00	G. T. Farrell	99.50
J. M. Lawlor	100.00	L. M. Murphy	99.50
Ada L. Lohman	100.00	M. M. Walsh	99.50
Ellen M. Nugent	100.00	M. A. Youngs	99.50
Ida W. O'Neil	100.00	J. Donohue	95.00
Kate P. Reimer	100.00	A. F. Patterson	84.00
		M. J. O'Conner	61.00

Teachers of Chair Caning and Basketry.

Henrietta Baron	100.00	Frieda Mitchell	98.75
E. A. Birch	100.00	Fannie Settle	98.75
M. Grogan	100.00	M. Wilson	98.75
Viola Hinchey	100.00	J. D. Cohen	98.62
Mary A. Moran	100.00	G. Iannicelli	98.62
H. J. Shipman	100.00	Sarah Malbin	98.62
Mary D. Slater	100.00	Mary A. Bacon	98.50
Sarah Smyth	100.00	May Kats	98.37
G. M. Anderson	99.75	Bertha Cohen	98.25
Bessie Cohen	99.75	Anna Sahr	98.25
M. D. Eldridge	99.75	E. A. Barnewall	98.12
Julia Leseritz	99.75	F. Hanover	98.12
M. L. Macaluso	99.75	G. Livingston	98.12
A. E. Maguire	99.75	Annie Levowitz	98.00
E. A. C. Macaluso	99.62	H. Niederman	98.00
Jane T. Brady	99.50	Etta Rosenbaum	98.00
J. Leseritz	99.50	E. A. Sullivan	98.00
S. E. Little	99.50	N. J. Walsh	98.00
M. F. O'Connor	99.50	Grace M. Bates	97.00
D. Chadwick	99.37	Anna E. Briton	85.00
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CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists, Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

JOBBER looking at Fall coats and suits. 159 West 25th St., 4th floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall skirts. H. Gerstner, 135 West 27th St.

LOOKING at ladies' Fall suits. 131 West 28th St., 4th floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall dresses. Room 1,804, 15 East 26th St.

JOBBER looking at Fall skirts, 152 and 154 West 34th, 5th floor.

OPEN FOR JOB of cheap maline, any quantity. Schack Mfg. Co., 119 West 22d St.

LOOKING AT ladies' Fall coats; sub-contractors call. 71 East Broadway, 7th floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall waists and dresses. 39 W. 19th St., 3rd floor.

JOBBER will look at cloth and pile fabric coats all week. 6 West 20th St., 5th floor.

JOBBER is looking at Fall suits. Call all week, 39 W. 32nd St., 3rd floor.

FIRST-CLASS CONTRACTOR to make up ladies' Fall coats; bring samples. Autowear Raincoat Co., 55 5th Av.

CONTRACTORS WANTED WITH SAMPLES of Fall Dresses, Silk, Velvet and Serges. S. Simon, 119 West 24th St.

TO CLOSE OUT 200 fine coats. Madison Cloak Co., 159 Madison Ave.

WE HAVE NAVY TAFFETA DRESSES and crepe de chine, crepe meteor, and wash dresses on hand for delivery. The Top Waist and Dress Company, 134 West 37th St.

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JOBS to close out of white corduroy and wash skirts. Replansky & Gepler, 343 Canal St.

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1,100 YARDS of King and Beals sponge blue and dark gray at a very low price. Phone 7687 Orchard.

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OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

WOULD like to represent responsible firms making men's, women's, and children's ready to wear, also underwear, hosiery, and neckwear on commission basis for Birmingham, Ala., and the South. S 169 Times.

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An Improvement Noted.

Despite the difficulties put in their way by the European war, jobbers in foreign canned products report a general improvement in business conditions generally in this country. This feeling in the trade was given expression yesterday when Gustave Porges, Secretary of the Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, said: "Things in general in our line are looking up. Trade has been quite good; in fact, very good with us. There is more confidence among the trade. There seems, also, to be more money among the people, so that they can buy, not only the actual necessities of life, but also more luxuries for the table. This circumstance goes far in accounting for the improvement in our line."

About Colored Cotton Goods.

Not a great deal of change has taken place in the colored cotton goods end of the dry goods market of late, but the only changes that are possible are the further withdrawal of goods or the raising of prices on goods that are not yet scarce enough to withdraw. The greatest need of the moment seems to be for indigo, and if this want is not supplied somehow in the next few months an unused indigo fabric will be almost rare enough to put in a museum. Buyers at last seem to be taking the reports of shortages of various goods without the usual grain of salt, and as a result they are trying now to cover on merchandise that they might have bought several months ago at prices which would have meant tidy savings to them.

Quiet Trade in Dress Goods.

Just at present there is not much activity in the dress goods business. The tone of the market, however, is much improved over past seasons, and there seem to be grounds for believing that conditions are of a sound character. In the first place, the proper order of buying is being followed out, inasmuch as staple goods have been bought, the selection of novelties being left until later on in the season. The style problem, too, is not in so unsettled a state as a year ago, and manufacturers are making what they know will be sold. By the first of next month it is expected that the demand will begin to pick up, and the opinion is commonly held in the market that as good a season should be experienced as was the case last Spring.

Coat and Suit Trade Unsettled.

The failure to mend the break between the Manufacturers' Association and the union so far has caused a considerable amount of anxiety in the coat and suit trade. The union has given no intimation of what future policy will be adopted, and the opposition by one faction in the United Association to any plan of amalgamation with the other organization of manufacturers is regarded as significant. It would appear that members in the United fear the possibility of being drawn into a controversy that may mean trouble with the union just at the start of the busy season. Outside of the labor situation, the manufacturers are probably better off than they have been in some time. They have completed a prosperous season and the outlook is very promising for the Fall.

Men's Wear Demand Slow.

Factors in the men's wear branch of the piece goods market are at a loss to explain the dull character of the demand. Reports from various parts of the country, and even from those sections where business for one reason or another was considerably depressed, indicate that conditions have been improving right along. The clothing manufacturer who can say that his business is normal, however, is the exception rather than the rule. A sudden call made on the retailers, the clothiers believe, would find them without the goods to supply the demand, since it is understood that the merchants are "traveling light." One manufacturer said that, in his opinion, the large quantities of merchandise sold for close-outs has had something to do with creating the unsatisfactory condition that exists in the clothing industry.

Crude Rubber Prices Firmer.

Prices are a little firmer in the crude rubber market at the moment, though the firmness is more of a reflection of recent strength in the English market than a result of buying on the part of the consuming companies. In the last day or two, however, the strength of the English market has fallen off somewhat, so the course of the market in the next few days is apt to be more or less uncertain. There is little buying for immediate requirements on the part of the manufacturers, and practically none for future delivery. One peculiar feature of the market yesterday was that the leading grades of Brazilian and plantation rubber were all quoted at the same price for immediate shipment. Up-river fine, smoked sheets and pale crepe were all held at 62 cents, which, it is thought, has never before been the case. For July-December delivery pale crepe is held at 60 cents.

Corduroys Moving Fast.

The improved demand for sport coats and skirts that is being met by the retail trade with the approach of the vacation season is being reflected here in the duplicate buying of corduroys on the part of the cutters-up. White fabrics of this kind are especially wanted, and are growing scarcer every day because the production temporarily does not seem to be keeping up with the demand. Orders for 100 to 500 pieces are not things to wonder at and, in cases where it is difficult to get large lots of goods through the mills in a hurry, the cutters seem more willing than usual to wait three of four weeks for delivery. Quite the most popular resort color combination now seems to be a rose-pink coat of corduroy with a white skirt of the same material. Some women like these coats so much from all appearances that they are not waiting until they go away to "sport" them, but are wearing them around the city on cool days.

Dutiable Silk Imports Gain.

A report on dutiable silk imports for the five weeks ended May 29, which was issued yesterday by the Silk Association of America, shows a fair gain over shipments in the corresponding period a year ago. The totals for the two periods were, respectively, $2,453,090 and $2,264,159, of which fabrics woven in the piece contributed $807,280 and $682,912. The most notable gain in the list is shown by imports of velvet ribbons, which grew from $78,087 last May to $349,330 this year. On the other hand, imports of silk ribbons, not over twelve inches wide, fell off sharply. Other big gains were shown in receipts of artificial silk thread and yarns, and in spun silk or schappe yarns. Thrown silk imports fell off, and receipts of hatters' plush fell from about $5,000 last year to zero this year. Among the free imports raw silk last May's receipts by a small margin, last month's total being $1,795,480. The month's grand total of free and dutiable imports was $4,813,027.

Silk Demand Slows Up.

Excepting for a demand for such goods as navy, white and blue taffetas that is coming principally from the cutting-up trade, there is not much of a call for Spring silks at the moment. For the time being, at least, the retailers seem to be pretty well supplied with goods and are buying only when some particularly choice bit is dangled before their eyes. This is not worrying the trade much as it might, for stocks are not so large with most of the manufacturers as to produce signs of worry, and a good many looms have been turned over the production of Fall goods. The Fall situation does not show much change, as far as the demand for whether taffeta will or won't is still going on. The new domestic color card is said to be doing much toward awaking the interest of buyers who have seen it for the new season. The ribbon trade is largely marking time at the moment, the only thing of interest in sight being the growing demand for white merchandise of this kind.

Gray Goods Again Quiet.

Yesterday was another quiet day in gray goods here. Some factors in the trade were inclined to lay the dullness on the added uncertainty of the international outlook as a result of the resignation of Mr. Bryan, while others were inclined to take the view that it was due to the approach of the end of the half year and the inventory season. If the latter view be the proper one there can hardly be much business expected for several weeks. Yesterday saw a fair business done on sheetings for bag purposes, but drills and other constructions of this sort did not meet with much success. In the printcloths there was some business reported on 27-inch 64-60s at 2 15-16 cents for spot delivery with some more sales of 38½-inch 60-48s for similar shipment at 3¾ cents. In the high count goods 39-inch 80 squares, spot, moved at 6 cents, though some houses were holding these goods at 6¼ cents for any delivery. Spot prices for the day were:

39 -inch, 80-80s..6c | 38½-inch, 64-56s..3⅛c
39 -inch, 72-76s..5⅝@5¾c | 38½-inch, 60-52s..3½c
39 -inch, 68-72s...4⅝@5⅛c | 38½-inch, 60-48s..3⅜c
38½-inch, 64-60s..4¾c | 27 -inch, 64-60s..2⅛c
38½-inch, 64-60s..3⅛@3½c | 27 -inch, 56-52s..2½c
*Asked.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

General declines throughout the list marked the opening of business on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The break reflected the nervousness resulting from the announcement of William J. Bryan's resignation as Secretary of State, which was construed as forecasting a very firm note to Germany. There were evidences, however, that supporting orders had been placed in the market, which quickly rallied. The recovery was led by the so-called war stocks, which, in some cases, recorded very substantial advances. The international situation continued to overshadow the trading and renewed weakness developed in the afternoon, when new low levels were reached.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold...	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
30	Allis-Chal.	18	18	18	18
4,900	Amal. Copper.	73¼	73⅝	71⅛	71⅝
100	Am. B. Sugar.	46⅝	46⅝	46	46
1,070	Am. Can.....	40	40⅞	39¼	39½
10	Am. C. Sug.	53	53	53	53
70	Am. Ice Sec.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
190	Am. Locomo..	46⅞	48⅜	46⅛	46¼
8,870	Am. Smelting.	74⅜	76	74⅛	74⅝
20	Am. Sugar....	106	106	106	106
1,170	Anaconda Cop.	34⅜	35¼	34⅜	34⅝
20	A., T. & S. F.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
110	Baldwin Loco.	51½	52	51½	52
10	Balt. & Ohio..	72½	72½	72½	72½
20	Beth. Steel...	136⅞	137	136¼	136¾
90	Brook. R. T..	88⅛	88⅜	87⅞	88¼
660	Can. Pacific..	150⅜	152⅜	150⅜	151⅝
510	Cen. Leather..	38	38¼	36	36⅜
10	C., M. & St. P.	91	91	91	91
50	C., R. I. & P.	19	19	18⅜	18⅝
270	Chino Copper.	46	46½	45½	45½
50	Col. F. & Iron	29⅜	30	29¼	29½
210	Corn Products.	14½	14½	14	14⅜
1,860	Crucible Steel.	29½	31½	28¾	30
570	Dist. Secur....	23¼	26¼	20¾	22¾
440	Erie	25⅞	26⅞	25¾	26
20	Erie 1st pf....	39¾	40	39¾	40
70	Goodrich Co..	44⅞	45½	44⅞	45
20	Gt. Nor. ore..	32½	32½	32¾	32¾
20	Guggen. Exp..	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
330	Insp. Copper..	30¼	31½	30¼	31
340	Int.-Met.	21¼	22	21½	21½
50	Int.-Met. pf...	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
50	Max. Motors...	44½	45	44½	45
310	Mex. Petrol...	74⅞	76¼	73¾	73¾
10	Miami Cop....	26	26	26	26
240	Mo. Pacific...	12	12	11¾	11¾
90	Nat. Lead....	64⅜	65¾	64⅜	65⅜
10	Nevada Con....	15½	15½	15½	15½
50	N. Y. Central.	87⅜	87⅜	86¾	86¾
10	N.Y., N.H. & H.	63½	63½	63½	63½
440	Pacific Mail..	26⅜	27⅞	26½	26½
60	Pennsylvania..	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
40	Pr. Steel Car..	45⅞	46½	45⅝	46¼
140	Ray Copper....	24¼	24⅝	24	24
5,780	Reading	143¼	145¾	141⅞	142⅝
20	Rep. I. & S..	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
100	Republic Ste..	87	87⅜	86½	86½
20	Southern Ry..	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜
90	Studebaker ...	73	73	71⅞	71⅞
1,135	Tenn. Copper..	36¼	38¼	36¼	37
180	Third Av.....	52⅞	53¼	51¼	51¾
2,920	Union Pacific.	125¾	126½	125	125⅞
575	U. S. Rubber...	64⅜	65	63¼	63⅞
19,250	U. S. Steel....	58	58⅜	56¾	57⅛
380	Utah Copper...	67¼	68½	67	67
2,480	Westing. El...	96	96½	94¼	94⅝
51,400					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	32¼	33½	32¼	33¼
1,000	Booth	.52	.52	.52	.52
1,400	Comstock	.14	.14	.13	.13
500	Gold'd Merg.	.24	.24	.24	.24
1,000	Isabella	17¼	17½	17¼	17½
500	Jim Butler....	.79	.79	.79	.79
400	Jumbo Ext..	1.82½	1.83½	1.82½	1.83½
300	Mexican	.41	.41	.41	.41
500	Midway	.17	.17	.17	.17
400	Sierra Nevada.	.10	.10	.10	.10
700	West End.....	.88	.88	.88	.88
2,100					

AWAIT PRESIDENT'S NOTE.

Traders Here Inclined to Get Out of Their Stocks.

Early prices in the stock market yesterday displayed some urgency of selling as a result of Mr. Bryan's resignation, but losses in opening transactions were made up for the most part before noon. The first sale of Steel at 57 showed an overnight recession of 1⅞ points, while Studebaker sold down 4¾ points to 70, immediately recovering to 72. Bethlehem Steel receded more than 2 points, but on the later forward movement swung upward to 168, a new high record and a rise of 10 points from the day's lowest quotation.

A market change of sentiment appeared after the opening decline, and on the general recovery in the second hour gains of 2 and 3 points from bottom prices were common. The buoyancy of the rise was not maintained after dispatches were received from Washington which hinted that President Wilson's note would be decidedly insistent on the points raised over Germany's submarine warfare.

Traders decided to get out of their stocks until the tone of the note was known definitely, and selling was rather brisk in final operations. At the close stocks showed considerable weakness, with losses extending from 1 to 3 points scattered freely through the list.

SPEED UP IN PITTSBURGH.

War and Car Orders Put Steel Mills on 80 Per Cent. Basis.

Pittsburgh steel mills have increased their activity this week, according to reports from the trade, although business it not broadening to a substantial degree in other centres. The Iron Age says:

To a greater extent than usual the Pittsburgh district is leading in the amount of new business in steel and in the degree of activity at works. The steel called for by car orders recently placed and those for Russia, which are practically closed, added to the new war orders, have given added strength to the situation.

At the same time reports from the Chicago district reflect only a moderate operation and no change in the rate of current orders, which for some time has been spoken of conservatively. Eastern works also find no signs of a broadening market on strictly domestic account.

Pittsburgh mills have added to their shrapnel bar orders in the past fortnight. The amount is fixed to arrive at, but more mills have been turned to bars since deliveries are falling behind. The Carnegie Steel Company has on its books 100,000 steel wheels and 100,000 tons of axles. The 7,000 cars for Russia will mean 85,000 tons of steel, and there are now inquiries for 3,745 cars from France.

There has been so much exaggeration in the reports of war business that authentic statements of actual contracts seem tame; but the real measure of what the country is doing in this way can be taken from mill operations. These in the Pittsburgh district are somewhat above 80 per cent., and in the aggregate new orders there have shown improvement for the past three weeks.

The Iron Trade Review says:

The reception of the iron and steel trade at the Steel Corporation decision has been quite impressive, which has been displayed both in a highly gratified sentiment and some actual increase in trade. The industry accepts the decree for more than its face value as a mere trade stimulant and sees in it a deeper significance as a precedent covering the future direction of large business enterprises in this country and the restoration of confidence and order where uncertainty and confusion has prevailed.

Comment by other trade journals on the decision is along the same lines.

U. S. TEA BOARD ENJOINED.

Carter, Macy & Co. Get Colored Young Hyson Admitted to Market.

Carter, Macy & Co., tea importers, obtained yesterday from the Circuit Court of Appeals the injunction refused them by Judge Hough, restraining George S. Browne, S. C. Hay, and T. B. Cooper, the United States General Appraisers composing the Tea Board, from rejecting certain teas without further examination.

The first examiners of the Carter, Macy & Co.'s teas rejected them under certain regulations of the Treasury providing what is known as the "Read test" to ascertain whether the teas contained any coloring or facing matter. Carter, Macy & Co.'s teas were rejected because they contained from 9 to 19 parts of Prussian blue coloring matter to 1,000,000 parts of unobjectionable elements. Both sides conceded that there was nothing deleterious in Prussian blue, but that it was found in the United States Pharmacopoeia as a drug for ordinary uses, but the Government contended that even if the Tea Board was satisfied that a certain lot of tea was above standard in purity and quality, nevertheless, if coloring matter was present it must be rejected.

Judge Lacombe, however, in his opinion, in which Judges Coxe and Ward concurred, held that by rejecting teas merely because of the presence of coloring matter in quantities insufficient to bring them below the standard in other respects the Tea Board was exceeding its authority.

The consignment involved consisted of forty-four cases of Extra Fine Young Hyson teas, imported at San Francisco. The examiners there, after imposing the Read test, rejected the teas on Jan. 15, 1914.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of May show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Nine roads	$2,238,161 + $194,022
Seventeen roads ...	11,503,439 −1,543,036
Total, (26 roads)..	13,741,600 −1,349,071

THIRD AVENUE for April—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$874,450	$876,515	*$2,061
Net aft. taxes.	214,078	167,506	46,569
Other income.	6,628	17,874	*11,245
Total income.	220,706	185,382	35,324
Sur. aft. chgs.	8,646	31,956	40,602
10 mos. gross.	8,979,255	8,889,988	89,267
Net aft. taxes	2,593,509	2,402,077	191,432
Other income.	67,716	63,988	3,728
Total income.	2,661,224	2,466,060	195,164
Sur. aft. chgs.	530,977	329,696	201,281

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for February—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Tol.rcts.fm. op.	$2,365,201	$2,082,910	$282,290
Express priv..	1,110,176	1,009,042	101,134
Total oper. rev.	1,290,975	1,045,872	245,103
Total oper. exp.	1,388,962	1,286,449	102,513
Net oper. def.	97,988	240,577	*142,590
Taxes	16,538	17,690	*1,152
Oper. deficit..	115,207	258,268	*145,060
Eight months:			
Tol.rcts.fm. op.	22,446,661	22,666,578	*219,916
Express priv..	11,437,126	11,926,936	*490,810
Total oper. rev.	11,337,687	10,973,915	363,721
Total oper. ex.	12,199,616	11,290,918	908,602
Net oper. def.	861,978	317,002	544,971
Taxes	135,526	134,434	1,092
Oper. deficit..	1,001,916	451,496	550,470
Mlg. stm. rds.	37,778	33,672	4,106
Mlg. othr. lns.	7,012	4,873	2,139

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for February—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Total rcts. from op	3,078,264	2,568,995	527,268
Express priv...	1,590,757	1,302,959	287,798
Tot. transp. rev	1,485,507	1,236,036	249,470
Non-transp. rev	202,542	155,196	47,345
Total op. rev..	1,688,349	1,391,233	297,116
Total op. exp..	1,871,147	1,796,604	74,543
Net op. deficit.	182,797	407,451	*224,654
Taxes	29,458	32,789	*3,330
Op. deficit....	212,555	440,167	*227,611
July 1 to Feb. 28:			
Total rcts. from op	30,165,815	27,938,423	2,229,392
Express priv...	15,147,881	14,019,573	1,128,307
Tot. transp. rev.	15,017,034	13,916,949	1,101,085
Non-transp. rev	1,435,848	1,459,295	*23,986
Total op. rev..	16,453,782	15,376,684	1,077,098
Total op. exp..	16,594,929	15,610,025	984,904
Net op. deficit.	141,146	233,340	*92,193
Taxes	275,810	246,072	29,738
Op. deficit....	418,448	479,370	*61,122
Mlle., stm. rds.	70,253.08	57,688.05	12,614.10
Mlle., oth. lines	2,134	2,037	*903

WELLS FARGO & CO. reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for February—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Total rcts. from op	2,647,126	1,966,037	681,088
Express priv...	1,358,127	1,013,183	344,919
Total op. rev..	1,355,539	1,020,292	315,017
Total op. exp..	1,853,774	1,127,214	226,560
Net op. deficit.	18,465	106,921	*88,456
Taxes	34,325	35,000	*674
Op. deficit....	52,866	141,921	*88,255
July 1 to Feb. 28:			
Total rcts. from op	24,824,554	21,062,366	3,761,688
Express priv...	12,715,168	10,567,753	2,147,415
Total op. exp..	11,625,226	9,934,062	1,691,163
Net op. rev....	632,021	907,169	*345,148
Taxes	288,358	203,000	85,358
Op. income....	356,708	734,169	*377,466
Mlle., stm. rds.	75,845	62,543	13,302
Mlle., oth. lines	57,903	56,526	1,376

*Decrease.

RECEIVER FOR J. E. MANIX CO.

Liabilities of Dry Goods Wholesalers Put at $300,000.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the J. E. Manix Company, wholesale dealers in dry goods at 320 Church Street. The firm is an old-established one, and has been the buyer for many department stores throughout the country.

The petition was filed by Rosenberg, Levis & Ball, as attorneys for Fred Victor & Achella, with a claim for $1,000; Cheney Brothers, with a claim for $50, and Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, creditors for $100. Judge Augustus N. Hand appointed John J. Morris as the receiver, with a bond of $25,000. The liabilities are said to be about $300,000, and the assets nearly the same figure. The company is said to have got into difficulties through being unable to raise additional capital to meet the demands of its business. Charles L. Greenhall is its attorney.

John E. Manix started the business many years ago, and it was incorporated in 1906. Its capital stock was then $50,000, which was increased to $250,000.

UNTERMYER AIDS EMPLOYE.

Offers His Services to Man Accused of Attacking Woman.

Samuel Untermyer, the lawyer, who is in Washington, telegraphed yesterday afternoon that he would return to Yonkers immediately if necessary to bail out one of his employees who had been arrested on a charge made by a young woman. The judge, however, permitted the prisoner to leave court in the custody of his counsel, who had been engaged by Mr. Untermyer.

The young woman is Gladys Whieland, 20 years old, of 184 Roberts Avenue. In the Yonkers police court yesterday she claimed that Ford A. Simonson, also 20 years old, employed at Graystone, the country home of Mr. Untermyer, had attacked her on Monday night on the Untermyer estate. She said she left her home about nine o'clock that night to mail a letter and met Simonson, who offered to show her about the estate. She then told how she had been attacked in a dark spot on the grounds.

She told her parents of the alleged attack and Simonson was arrested. He immediately communicated with Mr. Untermyer. The case will be heard on Friday.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 9.—Thirty-two corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $489,600, were chartered today. They included:

Estate of Josiah T. Smith, Brooklyn, realty, $150,000; C. J. Kaufmann, G. Gropsey, G. F. Smith, 1,985 Stratford Av., Brooklyn.

Hochman Blum Co., clothing, wearing apparel, $100,000; F. and S. Blum, A. Hochman, 478 14th St.

Berger-Madden Garage, Brooklyn, motors, autos, machine shop, $20,000; K. C. McDonald, W. J. Madden, O. J. Berger, 695 Degraw St., Brooklyn.

Belgrave Realty Brokerage Agency, realty, $20,000; J. L. Schaefer, W. R. and J. P. Grace, Manhasset.

African-American Importing Co., ostrich feathers, African products, $20,000; A. Rubenstein, A. Frank, D. Davis, 306 East 9th St.

Schenectady Hygienic Laboratory, Schenectady, anhydrous ammonia, kindred products, druggists, $15,000; C. Shaw, B. H. Kirschberg, H. Walker, 104 Avon Road, Schenectady.

Hyclass Hat Co., ladies' hats, textiles, novelties, $10,000; J. B. Kalmus, W. F. Buchler, J. Carley, Bloomfield, N. J.

Phillips Auto Seat Co., auto seats, covers, $5,000; F. J. and C. Phillips, N. M. Lynn, 97 West 9th St.

E. B. Thomas & Co., advertising, commission, selling agents, accountants, mining, $20,000; H. T. Hornridge, E. B. and M. B. Thomas, Mamaroneck.

Cleveland Sales Co., trafficking in motors, dynamos, generators, machinery, $10,000; M. Anton, N. N. Rulison, J. C. Laino, 33 West 42d St.

Trocadero, Inc., restaurants, cafes, $5,000; R. Bounous, F. H. Coyne, A. Scazzini, 126 West 49th St.

Rome Engineering Co., Rome, engineers, tools, implements, rolling stock, hardware, $5,000; B. M. Anderson, A. M. and C. R. Brandes, Rome.

Werde Hat Works, blocked hats, millinery, $5,000; L. H. and W. Werne, V. Demartin, 462 East 187th St.

Harry Dreyfuss, Inc., Queens, ice refrigeration, $5,000; H. Herz, H. and F. Dreyfuss, 997 Boulevard, Hamedel, L. I.

50 East 21st St. Corporation, realty agency, brokerage, managerial, $5,000; N. F. Griffin, G. P. and H. C. Messeroy, 247 West End Av.

Cocoa Development Co., Mt. Vernon, realty, contracting, $5,000; W. K. Coopley, S. F. and L. Pierce, 140 West 57th St.

Wimana Co., Hempstead, realty, $5,000; C. W. Nash, Jr., Malcolm Gipson, M. Willett, 19 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

Royal Parlor Suit Co., parlor and library chairs, upholstered furniture, $5,000; W., M. and H. Lewittes, Sr., 825 East 75th St.

Autophonatilia—Pathe Phonograph Co., Wilmington, Del., phonographs, discs, apparatus, $3,000,000; repres., Eugene A. Widmann, 29 West 38th St., Manhattan.

American Gum Products Co., Covington, Va., waste liquor of pulp mills, by-products, $100,000; repres., L. H. Woodrop, 18 East 41st St., Manhattan.

Pan-American Steamship Corpn., Dover, Del., transportation to all parts of the world, $1,000,000; repres., W. J. Harvey, 60 Wall St.

Capital Increases.—Jones-McIntosh Tobacco Co., Ogdensburg, $40,000 to $50,000; Snyder Combined Thresher Co., Green Island, $5,000 to $12,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions.—Keber Manufacturing Corpn., Manhattan; Olive Telephone Co., Olive.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 9.—Charter filed.

Monmouth Chemical Co., Montclair, to manufacture chemicals, $500,000: Walter Kidde, Frank Kidde, L. W. Sanders, E. L. Bornemann, all of Montclair, and B. G. Worth, Plainfield.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Forecast:

N. Car., C. Car., and Ga.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., with light n. winds.

Fla., Ala., Miss. and La.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light, variable winds.

East Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light s. winds.

West Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Okla.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.

Ark. and Tenn.—Fair Thurs. Fri., cloudy.

Ky.—Fair Thurs. Fri., cloudy and warmer.

Ohio—Fair Thurs. and Fri., warmer Fri.; light w. to n. w. winds.

Ind. and Lower Mich.—Fair Thurs. Fri., cloudy and warmer; light, variable winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; gentle to moderate s. e. winds.

Ill.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri., cloudy and warmer.

Mo.—Cloudy, with probably showers Fri., and in w. Thurs., warmer.

Wis.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri., with probably showers in w., warmer Thurs. and in e. Fri.

Minn.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri., with showers, warmer in s. and w. Thurs.

Iowa—Cloudy, with showers Fri., and in w. Thurs.; warmer Thurs.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri., with showers; cooler Fri.

S. Dak.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri., with showers; warmer Thurs., cooler Fri.

Neb.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri., with showers; warmer Thurs.

Kan.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri., with probably showers; warmer Thurs.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.....	.02	Occidental Con...	.79
Andes	.03	Ophir	.12
Belcher	.25	Overman	.05
Best & Belcher....	.07	Savage	.04
Challenge Con....	.08	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.05	Sierra Nevada....	.07
Con. Cal. & Va..	.05	Union Con.....	.14
Gould & Curry..	.03	Utah Con.....	.02
Hale & Norcross..	.04	Yellow Jacket....	.32
Mexican	.37		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.45	Comb. Fraction.	.08
Jim Butler	.78	D'field B. Daisy	.04
McNamara	.05	D'field B. B.....	.02
Midway	.05	Florence	.01
Mispah Exten....	.35	G'field Con. M..	1.42¼
Montana	.80	G'field Merger..	.25
North Star	.18	Jumbo Exten....	1.47½
Rescue Eula.....	.06	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Merger..	.25	Silver Pick	.10
West End	.88	Vernal	.05
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills ..	.21
Atlanta	.31	Round Mountain.	.42
Booth	.50	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.....	.04	Man. Big Four...	.04

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. P'pot..	10	11	Gold Sov..	5	5½
Elkton	39	40	Isabella ..	17½	18½
El Paso....	80	104	Jackpot ..	5½	14
Findley	4½	5	McKinney..	25	30

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Members New York Stock Exchange, 111 Broadway, New York.

Bond and Open Market Securities Department

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Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Break at the Opening, Rally, and Sell Off Again—Underlying Strength Manifested.

Conflicting views as the ultimate significance of the rupture in President Wilson's Cabinet at a time when the diplomatic relations with Germany are in such a delicate stage resulted in a widely fluctuating stock market yesterday. Fear that Mr. Bryan's intimation that the note, written by the President and adhered to in spite of the determined opposition of his chief adviser, would place this country in a position from which nothing save complete recognition by Germany of our claims regarding the submarine warfare could avert war, would be borne out by the tone of the note produced a heavy selling movement at the opening of the Exchange, which carried prices down in some cases several points below Tuesday's close. It became apparent in a few minutes that the selling was not general and that there was the best of support for most issues, and the market quickly turned upward. As the day wore on dealings grew unimportant and the market closed dull and weaker. At the close the industrials were off on an average of a point all around, while losses in the railroad issues averaged ⅝.

Evidence was supplied in the response that the market made to the early selling orders that the technical position of stocks is very strong. Had the Wilson Cabinet been a unit on the tone of the note to be dispatched to Germany there would still have been abundant reason for a sharp reaction in a speculative market, based on the possibility of serious consequences from a reiteration of this country's position regarding attacks on neutral vessels and on the rights of passengers and crews of belligerent ships. Sentimentally the news that Mr. Bryan had left the Cabinet was pleasing to most people in the financial district, who would feel much easier in mind with a stronger man as Secretary of State. Coming at such a critical time the resignation of Mr. Bryan could not but prove disturbing for its bearing on the difficult task which the President has on his hands; but the speculative members on the Stock Exchange who came downtown prepared to sell on bad news soon found that sentiment had been less adversely influenced than they expected.

The war stocks continued their excited movements. The report that German interests have been endeavoring to obtain control of the Bethlehem Steel Company and one or two smaller concerns now engaged in the manufacture of war supplies resulted in a movement of Bethlehem over a range of 12 points during the day. That issue touched a new high record of 168 and closed nearly 6 points lower, with a net gain of 2¾ points for the day. Crucible Steel was active, selling from 31⅝ down to 29 and closing with a net loss of ⅝. The copper issues were generally weak in spite of an advance of 20c in the quotations for the metal. Amalgamated and Anaconda both sold off a full point, with a sympathetic decline in Smelters, both common and preferred. Westinghouse weakened on the report that the General Electric Company is about to complete arrangements for supplying the larger part of new war orders. Wheat prices broke sharply on the favorable crop report and on the Government's weekly bulletin of conditions, which was very favorable.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2⅜@2⅝

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	1¾	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2½	5 mos.	3
90 days	2¼@2¾	6 mos.	3 @3½
4 mos.	2¾@3	7 mos.	3½@3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3@3½	6 months	3½@4
60 to 90 days			3 @3½

Other Names.

4 months	4	6 months	3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.78⅞	$4.78⅝	$4.78⅞
Cables	4.78⅞	4.78⅝	4.78⅞

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check)	Cable.
London	$4.78⅛	$4.78⅜
Paris	5.43½	5.43
Berlin	82⅝	82⅛
Austria	15.40	15.45
Russia	....	38.62
Switzerland	5.24½	5.25⅜
Scandinavia	26.38	26.42
China—		
Hongkong	43.00	44.10
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	....
Greece	5.24	5.23¾
Holland	39⅞+⅛	40
India—		
Bombay	33.00	....
Calcutta	33.00	....
Italy	5.91	5.90¼
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.00	42.25
Rio	25.10	25.25
Spain	19.20	19.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.75¾	$4.74⅝	$4.75¼	$4.74⅜

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $288,764,533; balance, $17,395,838; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $41,010.

The local banks have lost $2,283,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 6.87½ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23½d, up 1-16c; New York, 49⅝c, up 1-16c.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Bryan's Resignation Checks Business in the American Section.

LONDON, June 9.—Discounts and money were steady today.

The stock market was extremely quiet. Brazilian issues continued firm on the rise in exchange. Oil shares were also firm and Kaffirs and Coppers closed steady.

The resignation of Secretary of State Bryan checked business in the American section, where only a few markings were recorded. The closing was dull.

Trading Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 9.—Trading was irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 73 francs for cash. Exchange on London 26 francs 10 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	586,731
Same day last year	106,549
Year to date	55,183,969
Same period last year	35,383,441
Average price and change 50 stocks	69.31 — .71
Same day last year	69.38 — .09

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
34½	34½	5,400	Alaska Gold Mines	35½	36¼	34½	34½	−1⅝
17⅛	17½	2,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	17⅞	18	17½	17½	−1
50	50½	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	51	51¼	50½	50½	−1½
71⅝	71¾	28,900	Amalgamated Cop.	72⅝	73½	71⅝	71¾	−2
51½	52	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	52	52	52	52	−1
93	93	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	−1½
46¼	47	1,800	Am. Beet Sugar	46½	47¼	46	46⅞	−1⅛
148	150	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr.	149	149	149	149	−2
39⅜	39⅞	24,700	Am. Can	40	40¾	39¼	39⅝	−⅞
99	100	200	Am. Can pf	100	100	100	100	−1
52⅜	53⅛	800	Am. Car & Fdry	53½	55½	52½	52⅞	−1½
115	116	400	Am. Car & Fdry.pf.	115	115	115	115	....
96½	98	200	Am. Coal Products	97	97	97	97	+3⅞
107½	109	13	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	107	107	107	107	....
30½	31½	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	31½	31½	30½	31	−1
29	30	1,200	Am. Ice Securities	30⅛	30⅝	29	29	−2
28⅝	29½	100	Am. Linseed pf	29	29	29	29	−½
46½	47	4,320	Am. Locomotive	47	48¾	46¾	46½	−1⅜
5¼	5½	400	Am. Malt	5⅝	5⅝	5	5	....
74⅜	74½	17,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	74	75⅞	74	74⅝	−2⅜
78	80	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B.	79	79⅛	79	79⅛	−2⅞
32	35	200	Am. Steel F'dries	32⅝	33	32⅝	33	−1
106	106½	1,500	Am. Sugar Ref.	105	106¾	105	106	−3½
122	122⅝	1,300	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	122	122⅝	122	122	−1
225	227½	250	Am. Tobacco pf.	225	225	225	225	−5
34⅜	34½	24,750	Anaconda Cop. Co.	34½	35⅜	34⅜	34½	−1
100	100⅛	2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100¼	100⅜	99⅞	99⅞	−⅛
99	101	225	Atch., T. & S. F.pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	−⅞
51⅜	52	800	Baldwin Loco	52⅜	53½	51½	52	−1⅞
103	103½	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	103	103	103	103	+1½
73⅛	73⅞	1,025	Baltimore & Ohio	72⅛	73⅜	72½	73⅜	+⅝
69	69⅜	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	69⅛	69⅞	69½	69⅝	+⅜
161	163	12,500	Bethlehem Steel	157	168	156	162⅛	+2⅝
115½	118	500	Bethlehem Steel pf.	115½	117	115½	116	+2
115½	118	50	do., odd lot	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	....
87¼	88¼	800	Brklyn Rap. Tran. x d.	88½	88½	87¾	87¾	−⅛
66	77	100	Brown Shoe pf.	72	72	72	72	−3⅝
75⅝	74¼	8,700	Butte & Superior	76⅜	77	73¼	74	−3⅝
14½	15	100	California Petrol.	14½	14½	14½	14½	−⅝
36	38	200	California Pet. pf.	36½	36½	36	36	−⅛
151½	151½	6,500	Canadian Pacific	151	152½	150⅜	151⅜	+⅞
36½	37	4,900	Central Leather Co.	37⅞	38⅜	36	36⅜	−2⅝
39⅝	40	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	39¼	40	39¼	39½	−½
11¾	11¾	500	Chi. Great Western	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅜	−⅜
29	29¾	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	29	29	28⅞	28⅞	−¾
90½	90¾	3,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	90	91¼	90	90⅛	−¼
....	....	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	125¼	125¼	125	125	+¼
18⅝	19	2,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	18½	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	−⅞
45¼	45½	6,900	Chino Copper	46	46½	45⅛	45¼	−1½
102½	....	100	Cluett, Peabody pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	+½
29¼	29⅝	1,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	30	30	29½	29½	−½
12	13	1,700	Comstock Tunnel	*14	14	13	13	−1
124½	126	200	Consolidated Gas	126½	126	125½	126	....
61	64	200	Continental Can	64	64	64	64	....
96	97½	100	Continental Can pf.	97	97	97	97	....
14¼	14½	2,050	Corn Products Ref.	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14½	−⅛
29⅞	30	21,100	Crucible Steel	29	31⅝	29	29⅞	−⅞
600	....	600	Cuban-Am. Sugar	70	70	68⅝	68⅝	−2⅝
402	414	12	Del., Lack. & West	406	406	406	406	....
11⅜	14	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	11¼	11¾	11¼	11½	−⅜
22	22½	12,820	Distillers' Securities	21	23⅜	21	22	−1½
25⅜	25⅞	6,600	Erie	25⅞	26⅛	25⅜	25⅜	−⅜
39⅝	39⅞	2,800	Erie 1st pf	40⅝	40⅞	39⅝	39⅝	−1⅞
23¼	23⅝	500	Federal Min. & S.	25½	25⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+¾
23¼	23⅝	20	do., odd lot	24	24	24	24	....
46⅞	47	1,010	Federal M. & S. pf.	49	49¼	47	47	−3
164¼	164½	17,650	General Electric	163⅝	167½	163½	164¼	−1½
148¼	150	3,400	General Motors	146	151	145	148½	−1½
100	100⅝	10	General Motors pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	....
44½	45½	2,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	45	46	44	44⅜	−2
117½	119	500	Great Northern pf.	118	118	117⅜	117⅜	−⅝
33	33¼	1,600	G. N. certs. ore prop.	33⅜	35½	33	33	−1¼
61	61½	2,350	Guggenheim Explor.	63	63½	61⅜	61⅜	−2½
117	....	10	Homestake Mining	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	....
30⅜	31	6,900	Inspiration Copper	30⅞	31½	30⅜	30⅜	−⅛
21¼	21⅝	7,700	Inter.-Met. v. tr.ctfs.	21¾	22⅜	21¼	21¼	−⅞
72	72½	1,000	Inter.-Met. pf.	72½	73¼	71¾	72	−½
20	20	100	Int. Agricultural pf	20	20	20	20	+3
61	70	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	62½	62½	62½	62½	....
37	38	100	Int. Paper pf.	38	38	38	38	....
25⅝	25⅞	200	Kansas City South.	25½	25½	25½	25½	....
130	135	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	133	133	133	133	+4½
44	45¼	200	Lackawanna Steel	45	45¼	45	45¼	−1
101	102	100	Laclede Gas	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	+⅛
143⅜	142½	1,900	Lehigh Valley	141⅞	143⅝	141⅜	143½	+1⅛
116½	117½	200	Louis. & Nash.	117½	117½	117	117	−1½
78½	83	100	Mackay Cos. x d.	79	79	79	70	+¼
42½	43½	1,000	Maxwell Motors	44½	45½	43	43	−3
87	87¼	1,750	Max. Motors 1st pf.	87½	88½	87	87	−1
35	400	400	Max. Motors 2d pf.	38	38½	37	37	−2
73½	74	7,300	Mexican Petroleum	74¼	76	73½	73⅞	−2½
25	25½	1,200	Miami Copper	28	28½	25⅞	25⅞	−1⅞
13½	14½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	14	14	14	14	+¼
32	42	25	Minn. & St. L. pf.	33	33	33	33	....
10½	11⅜	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10⅝	11⅜	10⅝	11⅛	+⅛
29½	30½	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	−⅛
11¼	11⅝	2,100	Missouri Pacific	11⅜	12¼	11⅛	11⅝	−⅛
48	48⅝	100	Montana Power	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	−1½
102	104	400	Montana Power pf.	102	102	102	102	+⅝
102	104	75	do., odd lot	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	....
117	122	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	118	118	118	118	....
121⅞	122	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	122	122	122	122	....
14¼	15½	200	Nat. En. & St. Co.	15½	15½	15	15	−¼
64	64½	2,800	Nat. Lead Co.	64⅞	65⅜	64½	64½	−1
15⅜	15⅝	900	Nevada Con. Cop.	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
84	87	100	N. Y. Air Brake	85	85	85	85	−3
86½	87	800	N. Y. Central	86⅞	87¼	86⅝	86⅝	−⅜
62	64⅜	1,200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	64	64	63½	63½	−1
103⅜	104	200	Norfolk & Western	103½	103½	103½	103½	+⅛
105	105¼	2,600	Northern Pacific	105⅛	105⅜	105	105	−⅜
26	26½	3,200	Pacific Mail	25	27¾	25	26½	+1¼
106⅜	106⅝	500	Penn. R. R.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅜	106⅜	−⅛
21⅜	22	600	Pittsburgh Coal	21¾	22	21¾	22	+⅛
90	90	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	90	90	90	90	−2
45	46	2,510	Pressed Steel Car	45	46	45	45¼	−1½
155	158	100	Pullman Co.	155	155	155	155	−1
24	24½	7,800	Ray Con. Copper	24⅛	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	−⅛
142½	143	20,400	Reading	143	144	141¾	142½	−1⅜
28	28½	1,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	28⅝	29	28	28	−⅝
85	86	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	86	86	86	86	....
4	4	200	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	4	4	4	4	−⅛
10¾	11¼	225	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf.	10¾	10½	10¼	10½	+¼
4¼	4½	200	St. Louis & San F.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	−⅛
5¼	5½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	−⅛
32½	33¾	400	Seab. Air Line pf.	34	34	33	33	−1⅜
32½	35	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	32¼	32½	32¼	32¼	−⅜
86⅞	86⅞	5,400	Southern Pacific	87	87⅞	86⅞	86⅞	−⅜
15⅝	16	500	Southern Railway	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15½	−⅛
49	51	400	So. Railway pf.	49	49	49	49	−1
50½	54	600	Standard Milling	53	53	50⅜	50⅜	−2⅝
50½	54	10	do., odd lot	53¼	74	53¼	53¼	−⅜
71	71¼	11,100	Studebaker Co.	70	74	70	71¼	−3⅝
99	100½	600	Studebaker Co. pf.	100	100¼	99	99½	−⅜
36⅜	36⅞	13,300	Tennessee Copper	36¼	38¼	36¼	36⅞	+⅞
125½	127	300	Texas Co.	125½	127	125½	126	−3½
51⅞	52	3,100	Third Avenue	52⅜	52⅜	51½	52	−⅝
95	97½	100	Tobacco Prod. pf.	97	97	97	97	−⅝
123⅜	125⅜	18,100	Union Pacific	125⅜	126⅝	125¼	125½	−1
80½	81¼	100	Union Pacific pf.	81	81	81	81	....
80½	81¼	12	do., odd lot	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	....
102	103	100	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	−¾
102	103	50	do., odd lot	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	....
....	90	500	Un. Dry Goods pf.	58	58	56	56	−3¾
16	17	100	United Rys. Invest.	16	16	16	16	−1
30	33¼	200	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	32½	32½	32	32	−1
14	15½	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	14	14	14	14	−⅜
46	48	3,650	U. S. Indus. Alco.	46	50¼	46	49	+2
37	40	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	38	38	38	38	−4½
63⅝	64	4,000	U. S. Rubber	64½	65⅞	63½	63⅞	−1⅞
107⅝	108	800	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	....
56⅞	57	92,800	U. S. Steel	57	58⅛	56⅞	57	−1⅜
109½	109⅝	800	U. S. Steel pf.	109½	109⅞	109½	109½	−⅛
66⅝	66⅞	19,350	Utah Copper	67½	68¼	66⅝	66⅝	−1⅞
....	....	100	Va. Iron Coal & C.	36	36	36	36	−1
⅛	⅜	200	Wabash	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	....
⅜	⅝	900	Wabash pf.	½	½	⅜	⅜	−⅛
66	66½	1,600	Western Union Tel.	66⅝	67⅜	66	66¼	−⅜
94⅝	94¾	30,900	Westingh. E. & M.	94¾	96⅝	94¼	94⅝	−1¼
7	10	25	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	8	8	8	8	....
126¾	127	1,000	Willys-Overland	128	128	126¾	126¾	−1⅝
101½	103	400	Willys-Overland pf.	101⅞	102¼	101⅜	101⅞	−⅞
102	102½	400	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	*103¼	103¼	102½	102½	−1½

*Cents per share.

CITY TO REPAY BANK TAXES.

Claims Totaling $1,040,000, However, Are Cut to $109,000.

Five banks that had sued the city for the return taxes on their bank stock from 1901 to 1907, because the assessments were levied without first serving notice upon the banks and their stockholders as required by law, have compromised their claims for $109,321. The total claims were for more than $1,040,000. The suits were begun in 1911 and 1912. The compromise was effected by Corporation Counsel Polk.

The Chase National compromised a claim of $373,283.14 for $20,010.78. The Bank of America's claim was for $363,-838.14 and the settlement was for $41,-013.28. The Manhattan Company Bank's claim, $320,923.84, was settled for $36,-166.03. The Mutual Bank's claim of $29,416.84 was settled for $2,331.45, and the German American Bank's claim of $26,185.20 for $9,799.28.

63,500 Alcohol Shares Sold.

The Distillers' Security Company has sold the greater part of its holdings of 63,500 shares of the common stock of the United States Industrial Alcohol Company for a sum upward of $2,500,000, according to an announcement made yesterday. It is understood that a syndicate of Wall Street interests purchased the shares. It was said that the present management of the Industrial Alcohol Company would remain in control. The new interests, however, will undoubtedly be represented on the Board.

J. P. Morgan & Co. Import More Gold.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have imported $2,500,000 more gold from Canada, making total gold imports of $22,500,000 for that firm since May 1. It is understood that another shipment of $2,500,000 is on the way from Canada.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has placed orders for 155,500 tons of steel rails, making a total of 167,500 tons for the year.

William Fellowes Morgan has been elected a Trustee of the Irving Savings Institution.

S. W. Straus & Co. have purchased $700,000 first mortgage serial 6 per cent. bonds of the McCrory Stores Corporation.

The First National Bank and the Central Trust Company are inviting subscriptions for $9,000,000 General Rubber Company 5 per cent. guaranteed debenture gold bonds, dated July 1 and due Dec. 1, 1918.

The Protective Committee for the 6 per cent. convertible gold notes and the 6 per cent. commission notes of the M. Rumely Company announced yesterday that notes would be received for deposit, without penalty, until July 1.

O. Howard Wolfe, for several years Secretary of the Clearing House Section of the American Bankers' Association, has been made assistant cashier of the Philadelphia National Bank.

The Consolidated Coppermines Company reports production in the year ended Dec. 31 of 1,177,010 pounds of copper, 1,037 ounces of silver, and 420 ounces of gold. The deficit for the year was $104,651. It is proposed to raise $1,000,000 by the sale of bonds to provide for immediate requirements.

Formal dissolution of the Amalgamated Copper Company was authorized in Trenton, N. J., yesterday. Directors of the company had voted the dissolution on Monday.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.00	....	5.75	6.00
Tin	40.00	....	39.75	40.25
Iron, No. 2 X foundry	13.75	14.25	13.75	14.25
Antimony	36.00	40.00	36.00	40.00

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted at 19⅝@20c a pound, up ⅛c, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Wednesday. £ s. d.	Tuesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	83 0 0	82 10 0
Copper, futures	84 0 0	83 10 0
Tin, spot	168 10 0	166 5 0
Tin, futures	165 10 0	163 5 0
Lead	26 12 6	27 15 0
Spelter	100 0 0	100 0 0

Regular weekly quotations from London, quoted antimony as £ s. d. Mexican ordinary brands, £[illegible].

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Welcome to State Banks.

If the trust companies and other banks chartered under State laws are asked to enter the new Reserve system largely on faith, they have an assurance that the board intends to deal fairly with them, in the opinion of bankers who had access yesterday to the regulations long awaited. On only one point do the regulations specifically indicate the policy of the board toward the numerous objections which have been raised by State bankers to efforts to enlist their support for the reserve system. It is provided that any State bank which joins the system and becomes dissatisfied can withdrew by giving a year's notice. Hitherto, every argument advanced by the friends of the Reserve law to induce State banks to become members has been met by the objection that if the system should prove a drawback there would be no way out. The board has now provided an exit. It was explained yesterday that it had been found impossible to be explicit on other matters, in the light of the different laws obtaining in forty-eight States, and the board proposes to treat each case on its peculiar merits as it arises.

***

Local Institutions Backward.

Presidents of the biggest State banks in New York City have made no secret of the fact that they are at best lukewarm toward the proposition of joining the Federal Reserve system. They have a greater measure of freedom in the matter of required reserve, which would be raised from 15 per cent. to 18 per cent. upon entrance to the system, and in the matter of investments in real estate and domestic acceptances. It is the view of Reserve bankers that objections based on these grounds will be met in a generous spirit, and that sooner or later all of the leading banks will file applications for admission. Outside of the larger cities the advantages to a State bank accruing from membership are more apparent, and a number of the smaller institutions have already signified their intention of joining.

***

Pleasant Remembrance of Mr. Bryan.

While the retiring Secretary of State has few admirers in Wall Street, judging by the unquotable comments, there are bankers who remember with gratitude the Secretary's treatment of them at the outbreak of war. When it became evident that Great Britain was not going to honor traveler's checks a serious problem devolved upon the institutions doing a letter of credit business. They had to get funds to traveler's on the Continent, and it was beyond their ability to accomplish this without Government help. Mr. Bryan met the bankers in the Metropolitan Club for a long conference on the first of August and planned a bill calling for a $2,500,000 appropriation by Congress for the relief of Americans abroad, and arranged with other Government officials for the dispatch of the Tennessee with gold.

***

Southern Pacific Land Suits.

Southern Pacific officials expressed astonishment yesterday over reports from Washington and purporting to come from the Department of Justice to the effect that the railway had lost the six suits instituted by the Government in the Federal District Court at Los Angeles for the restoration of lands sustaining valuable oil and mineral deposits. It was implied in the reports that the Southern Pacific, by a decision of the Federal Court had lost lands worth $500,000,000, and that the Government's contention that the patents for these lands had been fraudently obtained had been sustained. The railway stock dropped two points Tuesday on the Exchange. It appears now that there was no decision in the Government's suits, but that the court merely refused to sustain the railway company's motion to dismiss the suits on the ground that no case had been made out on the face of the papers. The court refused, in other words, to sustain the demurrer of the Southern Pacific. The suits are still pending, and it is the railway company's intention to continue the fight. It may be a year before the cases actually come to trial.

***

J. P. Blair Makes Statement.

In some quarters blame was placed on officials of the Department of Justice for permitting an erroneous impression to be sent out. Some contended that the mistake must have been unavoidable. J. P

Winchester Repeating Arms
International Steam Pump
Lima Locomotive, Com.
Remington Typewriter
Aetna Explosives
Hercules Powder
DuPont Powder
Atlas Powder
E. W. Bliss

Inquiries Invited.

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

SECURITIES **SUNLISTED** SECURITIES
ST. JOE LEAD CO.
NATIONAL FUEL GAS
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM CO., LTD.
INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMMON STOCK
AMER. SUMATRA TOBAC. PREFERRED & COMMON
BURNS BROTHERS COMMON STOCK
CHILE COPPER CO. 7% BONDS & STOCK
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phone 4360-1-2-3-4 Broad 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

St. Joe Lead
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & McWilliam
Phone 4744 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
100 SHARES
E. W. Bliss Co.
Common Stock
Price on application.
J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder
C.C.Kerr & Co.
45 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 2622 Rector

Northern States Power 6s
Utah Light & Power 4s
Louisville Gas & Elect. 6% Notes
Kansas City Gas 5s
New Orleans Railway & Light 6s
Houston Ltg. & Power 5s
GEO. REITH & CO
50 BROAD ST. N.Y. 'PHONE BROAD 3665

United Light & Railways Co.
First Preferred Yields 8%
Common earning about 5%
H. F. McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St., Tel. 6064 John, New York

Specialists In
Powder Securities
Hallowell & Henry
Tel. John 3455 27 Pine St., N. Y.

St. Joseph Lead
GWYNNE BROTHERS
Private Telephone to Philadelphia.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3233 Broad.

Biograph Company
Gulf States Steel
Mutual Film Corp.
Middlesex & Som. Tr. 5s, 1950
Rumely 6% Notes
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 8140 Rector. Cable "Orientmont."

American Brass
Bliss (E. W.)
Bordens Condensed Milk
Phelps, Dodge & Co.
Royal Baking Powder Pfd.
St. Joseph Lead
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia

U. S. STEEL
Write for special letter
Morris & Wilmarth
Tel. Broad 2538. 32 Broadway.
Members Chicago Board of Trade.
Consolidated Stock Exch. of N. Y.,
N.Y. Coffee Exch. N. Y. Produce Exch.
Established over 19 years.

Metropolitan Trust Co
acts as agent in relieving customers of detail and trouble in compiling Federal Income Tax returns.
49 Wall Street

Established 1889
Franklin Trust Company
New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Brooklyn Office: 166 Montague Street / 569 Fulton Street

SAVINGS BANKS.
BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION
127th Semi-Annual Dividend
5 & 7 Park Place, N. Y.
The Trustees have directed that interest be credited to depositors entitled thereto at the rate of **4%** PER ANNUM, payable on and after July 12th, 1915.
M. F. Hutchinson, Pres't. W. H. Rose, Secty.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Many of the Curb Stocks Close Lower on a Larger Volume of Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 190,688 shares of stock and $59,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 20,280; railroads, 825; oils, 1,488, and mining, 177,145. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,570	Am. Zinc	54	54⅝	52¼	53
3,500	†Car, L. & P.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼
3,300	†Cramp. Ship.	50	51½	49	51½
125	†Electric Boat	78	79	78	79
500	Emerson Phon.	14½	14½	13	13⅜
350	†Int. Motors	15	15	14½	14½
10	†Int. M. pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½
300	Int. Rubber	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
125	Kelly Sp. Tire	134	135	134	135
200	N. Y. Transp.	14½	14½	14⅜	14½
1,500	Un. C. S., new	9½	9½	9⅛	9⅛
1,600	Un. Pr. Shar.	3½	3½	3	3½
1,000	†World Film.	4	4¼	4	4½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
5	Galena S. Oil	149	149	149	— 1
140	Illinois Pipe L.	139	137	139	..
900	Int. Petrol.	8¾	8¼	8⅝	— ¼
12	Nor. Pipe L.	103	102	103	+ 1
6	Ohio Oil	135	135	135	— 1
50	Pierce Oil	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ¼
140	P. Oil & Gas	302	300	302	+ 1
30	Prairie P. L.	135	134	134	+ 3
5	Solar Ref.	230	230	230	..
5	Sou. Pipe L.	207	207	207	..
15	So. Penn. O.	278	276	278	..
20	S. Oil of Cal.	282	280	280	— 4
4	S. Oil of Ky.	252	252	252	+ 4
10	S. Oil of N. J.	404	404	404	+ 2
45	S. Oil of N. Y.	186	184	184	+ 2
1	Union Tank	81	81	81	— ½
50	Vacuum Oil	206	203	204	— 2

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Wabash, w. i.	12¾	13	12¾	12¾
375	Wabash pf. (a)	46	46	45	46
800	Wabash pf. (b)	22	22	21¾	21¾

MINING STOCKS.

700	†Alaska Jun.	13¾	13⅝	13¼	13¼
2,000	†Al. Con. M. C.	68	72	68	72
8,700	†Atlanta	33	33	31	31½
1,000	†Big Cot'w'd.	6½	6½	6½	6½
12,500	†Booth	53	53	51	51
500	Braden Copper	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
2,000	Butte & N. Y.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4,500	*Caledonia M.	75	80	71	71
200	Canada Copper	1	1	1	1
3,320	*Cashboy	7	7	6	6¼
3,200	Chile Copper	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝
100	Con. Nev.-Ut.	2	2	2	2
300	Dome Mines	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
1,200	†Emma Copper	28	28	28	28
400	*Florence	54	54	54	54
50	First National	2½	2½	2½	2½
250	†Genesee Cop.	41	41	41	41
3,700	Goldf. Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½
6,600	†Gold. Merger	24½	24½	23	23
300	Greene-Can.	34	1234⅝	34	34
600	†Iron Blossom	69	69	68	68
9,000	Jumbo Ext.	1½	1½	1⅛	1½
3,700	†Kewanas	15	15	14	14
2,000	*McK.-Dar.	31	31	30	31
300	*Majestic M.	59	59	58	58
100	Mines of Am.	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
200	*Nevada Hills	22	22	22	22
1,920	N. U. Bingham	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
700	†N. B. Devel.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
58,000	*Oro	12	12	9¼	11
1,700	Porcup Vip.	49	49	49	49
500	†Sells	25	25	25	25
100	†S. Kendall.	7	7	7	7
5,500	†Silver Pick.	10½	10½	10	10
100	Std. Silver-L.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7,500	Stewart	2½	2½	2½	2½
6,200	*Success Min.	62	62	61	62
150	Tonopah Bel.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,000	*Tono. C. Boy.	7	7	7	7
3,700	Tonopah Ext.	3⅝	23½	3⅝	3¾
200	*Tono. Jim B.	81	81	81	81
4,500	*Tonopah Mer.	40	40	39	39
500	Tri-Bullion	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Tuolumne Cop.	½	½	½	½
250	United Verdi.	4½	4	4	4½
100	†Wasatch	1½	1½	1⅛	1½
6,100	*W. End Con.	88	393	86	87
1,400	*W. End Ext.	4½	4½	4	4
25	†W. K. Cop. pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

BONDS.

$20,000	†Chile C. 7s.	114	115	114	114½
39,000	†Kennecott Cop. per 6s.	120	120	114	114

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted. †Odd lot.

Note—Not reported Tuesday: 50 White Knob Copper pf. at 1⅜, and 1,000 Chile Copper 7s at 115.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	June 9. Bid.	Asked.	June 8. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper. pf.	½	1	½	1
B.-Am. T. Co., Ord.	15¾	16¼	15⅝	16¼
B.-Am. T. Co., O. B.	16	16⅝	16	16⅝
Burns Bros	68½	69¾	69	..
Electric Boat pf.	100	99	100	101
Houston Oil	13⅝	14½	13⅝	14½
Int. Mer. Mar.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Inter. Mer. M. pf.	4½	5	4½	5
Inter. Steam Pump.	6	6¾	6	6¼
K. S. T. n. 1st pf.	83	85	83	85
Kelly S. T., n., 2d pf.	133	135	..	..
McCrory S. Corp.	52	55	52	55
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	9¾	10½	9¾	10½
Riker & Hegs., new	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
Tobacco Prod., com.	52	57	52	57
Un. C. St., n., pf.	11½	11⅞	11½	11⅞
Un. C. S. Co. of Am.	98	99	98	99

RAILROADS.

Inter. Con., w. i.	22	25	22	25
Inter. Con. pf., w. i.	72	75	73	75

MINING STOCKS.

C. O. D. Con.	4	5	4	5
Con. Ariz. Smelt.	¾	1	¾	1
Halifax Tonopah	28	33	29	33
Lone Star	6	7	7	8
Nevada Hills	21	23	21	23
Nipissing Mines Co.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
Superstition Min Co.	22	24	22	24
Tonopah Mining	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Tularosa	⅜	½	⅜	½
Yukon Gold Mines	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	180	200	180	200
Western Pac. 5s, fist.	29	30	29	30

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16½	17	16¼	17
Atlantic Refining	563	575	565	575
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	104	103	105
Chesebrough Mfg.	700	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	115	125	115	125
Continental Oil	226	230	226	230
Crescent Pipe Line	41	43	41	43
Cumberland P. L.	45	48	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	225
Galena S. Oil pref.	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil com.	148	150	148	150
Illinois P. L.	133	138	136	137
Indiana P. L.	95	97	95	97
Intern'l Pt. Co., Ltd.	8¾	8⅞	8¾	9
National Transit	30	31	30	31
N. Y. Transit	208	213	207	210
Northern P. L.	100	102	101	103
Ohio Oil	133	136	135	137
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	57	62	57	62
Pierce Oil	12¾	13	12¾	13
Pierce O. Co. 6s 1924.	76	79	76	79
Prairie O. & G.	302	306	302	306
Prairie P. L.	132	134	133	135
Solar Refining	230	235	230	236
Southern P. Line	208	212	208	212
South Penn. Oil	275	278	274	277
So. W. Pa.	110	113	110	113
Stand. Oil of Cal.	278	281	281	284
Stand. Oil of Ind.	409	413	415	420
Stand. Oil of Kan.	350	360	350	360
Stand. Oil of Ky.	250	253	250	255
Stand. Oil of Neb.	315	325	315	325
Stand. Oil of N. J.	400	402	402	404
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	184	186	183	187
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	420	430	423	428
Swan & Finch	110	120	105	115
Union Tank	79	81	79	81
Vacuum Oil	206	206	205	208
Washington Oil	33	36	33	36

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s, Sept., 1915	100⅛	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝
6s, Sept., 1916	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
6s, Sept., 1917	104	104⅝	104	104⅝
4½s, March, 1963	103⅝	104	103⅝	104
4½s, Nov., 1957	103⅝	104	103⅝	104
4½s, May, 1957	103⅝	104	103⅝	104
4½s, Nov., 1917	100⅛	101	100⅛	101
4½s, May, 1917	100⅛	100⅞	100⅛	100⅞
4½s, March, 1964	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝
4½s, March, 1963	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝
4½s, Sept., 1960	99½	99⅝	99⅝	99⅞
4½s, March, 1930-60	99⅝	99⅞	99⅛	99⅝
4s, May, 1959	94⅞	95¼	95	95¼
4s, Nov., 1958	94⅞	95¼	95	95¼
4s, May, 1957	94⅞	95¼	95	95¼
4s, Nov., 1956	94⅞	95¼	94⅝	95¼
4s, Nov., 1955	94⅝	95¼	94⅝	95¼
4s, Nov., 1930	95⅝	..	95⅝	..
4s, May, 1917	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
4s, Nov., 1913	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
4s, May, 1910	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
3½s, Nov., 1955	85¼	..	85¼	..
3½s, Nov., 1954	85⅝	86	85⅝	86
3½s, May, 1954	85⅝	86	85⅝	86

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street:

All right, title, and interest of said trustee of, in, and to a certificate of membership New York Produce Exchange, $900.

4 shares Homestead Bank of Brooklyn, $100 each, 70.

$10,000 Springfield, L. I., Cemetery Society certificates of indebtedness, $500 lot.

10 shares the M. Dewing Company preferred, $25 lot.

100 shares American Surety Company, $50 each, 125.

126 shares Stamford Manufacturing Company, $25 each, 85 per share.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	Con. Power	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
10	Con. Power pf.	112	112	112	112
8	Fairmont Gas.	28	28	28	28
2	Merch.-M. B.	29	29	29	29
534	United R. & E.	23	23	22¾	22¾

BONDS.

$1,000	B. E. 5s, st'd.	99½	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	Chi. R. 1st 5s.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
4,000	Elkhorn F. 5s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000	G., C. & N. 5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	N. R. & L. 6s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
6,000	U. R. & E. 1st 4s.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
12,000	U. R. & E. inc. 4s.	58½	58¾	58½	58½
2,000	U. R. & E. ctfs. 5s.	82	82	82	82
800	U. R. & E. ctfs. 5s.	82½	82½	82½	82¾
3,000	W., B. & A. 4s.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
250	Adventure	3	3	3	3
8,700	Alaska	35⅛	35⅝	34½	34¼
100	Algomah	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
370	Aluoes	56⅝	57	56	56
50	Amalgamated	73	73⅝	71⅞	71¾
9,730	Am. Zinc	54	54⅝	52¼	52⅜
50	Anaconda	35⅝	35⅞	34¾	34¾
1,470	Ariz. Com.	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
560	Butte & Bal.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
9,482	Butte & Sup.	75¼	76⅜	73⅛	74⅛
381	Cal. & Ariz.	68⅛	69⅛	68	68
90	Cal. & Hecla	590	590	585	586
120	Centennial	20	20	19	19
215	Chino	46⅝	46	45¼	45½
2,144	Cop. Range	54	55	53¼	54½
882	Daly West	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
25	Franklin	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
550	Granby	83	84½	82	82
451	Greene Can.	35	35	33	33½
370	Hancock	20¼	20¼	19	19
160	Island Creek	45	45	45	45
30	Island Co. pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½
310	Isle Royale	29½	30	29½	29⅝
200	Keweenaw	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
140	Lake	14	14	12¾	13⅞
40	La Salle	7	7	7	7
620	Mass. Consol.	13⅜	14¼	13½	13⅝
120	Mayflower	4⅛	5	4⅜	4⅜
12	Miami	25⅝	25⅝	22¾	22¾
370	Mohawk	75	75½	74	74½
660	Nevada Consol.	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝
1,725	New Arcadian	11¼	12	11¼	11¾
10	Nipissing	6	6	6	6
1,790	North Butte	32½	33	31	31½
70	North Lake	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
80	Old Colony	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
75	Old Dominion	56	56	55	55
25	Osceola	86	86	84	85½
200	Pond Creek	15½	15½	15½	15⅝
110	Ray Consolid.	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅝
200	Santa Fe	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
430	Shannon	9	9	8⅝	8⅝
160	Shattuck	28	28	27	27
290	St. Mary's L.	58	60	58	60
120	Sup. & Bost.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
260	Superior Cop.	29⅞	29⅞	28¾	28¾
230	Tamarack	37	37	36	36
10	Trinity	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½
2,080	U. S. Smelting	41¼	42¼	40	40¼
110	U. S. Smel. pf.	46	46	45	45
3,200	Utah Apex	4¼	4¾	4¼	4⅝
160	Utah Consolid.	15	15	14½	14½
70	Utah Copper	67¼	68⅝	67¼	67¼
20	Victoria	3	3	3	3
100	Winona	1½	1½	1½	1½
130	Wolverine	61	61½	59	59

RAILROADS.

3	Bost. & Alb.	177	177	177	177
2	Boston Elev.	76	76	76	76
20	Boston & Low.	130	130	130	130
20	Boston & Me.	35	35	35	35
30	Fitchburg pf.	70	70	70	70
10	Maine Central	98	98	97	97
60	N. Y., N. H. & H.	68¾	68½	68¾	68¾
2	Nor. & Worc.	140	140	140	140
10	Rutland pf.	22	22	22	22
9	Union Pacific.	126½	126½	126½	126½

MISCELLANEOUS.

179	Am. Ag. C. pf.	93½	94	93½	93½
8	Amoskeag	63	63	63	63
20	Amoskeag pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½
80	Am. Pneu. S.	2½	2½	2½	2½
70	Am. P. S. pf.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
90	Am. Sugar	107	107	106	106
65	Am. Sug. pf.	114½	115	114½	114½
116	Am. T. & T.	122	122⅜	121	121
60	Am. Wool. pf.	85½	86	85½	86
10	A., G. & W. I. pf.	23	23	23	23
5	Edison	285½	285½	285½	285½
1,500	East Boat, L.	12	12¾	12	12⅜
30	General Elec.	165½	165¾	165½	165¾
220	Mass. Gas	79	79	79	79
20	Mass. Gas pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½
1	Mex. Tel. pf.	1½	1½	1½	1½
6	Pullman	156	156	155	155
27	Swift & Co.	109¾	110	109¾	110
612	United Fruit.	137	138	137	137¼
7,788	Un. Shoe M.	60¼	63	59½	60¾
5	Un. S. M. pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
630	U. S. Steel	57⅝	58⅝	56⅞	57
2	U. S. Steel pf.	109½	109½	109½	109¼

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. A. C. 5s, 1928	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	88	88	88	88
1,500	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	102	102	102	102
2,000	Cent. Vt. 4s.	68	68	68	68
5,000	C., B. & Q. J. 4s.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
500	Dom. Coal 6s.	93	93	93	93
1,000	Rock Is. d. 5s.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
3,000	West. Tel. 5s.	95¾	96	95¾	96

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.80	First N. C.	2⅜	2⅝
Bay St. G.	.18	.15	Houghton.	4¼	4⅜
Begole	1	1¼	Iron Blos.	.65	.68
Bingham	5¼	5¾	La Rose	.52	.53
Bohemia	2⅜	3	Majestic	.50	.55
Boston Ely	.20	.32	McK.-Dar.	.30	.31
Butte & L.	.24	.25	Mex. Met.	.17	.19
Calaveras	2	3	M. of Am.	2¼	2½
Champ.	.11	.14	Baltic	3½	3¾
Chief Con.	.82	.85	Nevada D.	.60	.70
Cortes	.30	.50	Ohio Cop.	.20	.23
N. Cornelia	8½	9	Oneco	1¾	2
Con. Aris.	.75	.90	S. Lake	6¼	7
Con. Cop.	2¼	2¼	Stewart M.	2	2⅛
Crown Res.	.72	.73	Utah Met.	3¼	4
Davis-Daly	1¼	1⅜	U. V. Ext.	4½	4⅝
Eagle & B.	1⅝	1⅞	Yukon G.	2½	2¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Rad. pf.	136	136	136	136
5	Chi. Ry. 1	86	86	86	86
100	Chi. Ry. 2	23	23	23	23
110	Chi. Ry. 4	1½	1½	1½	1½
15	Dia. Match	94½	94½	94½	94½
20	H. S. & M. pf.	110	110	110	110
100	Mont. W. pf.	112¾	113	112¾	113
8	Public Serv.	81	81	81	81
22	Pub. Serv. pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½
69	People's Gas.	115	115	115	115
10	Quaker Oats.	260	260	260	260
25	Quaker O. pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½
63	Sears-Roeb'k.	185½	186	185	185½
50	Studebaker	73½	73½	73½	73½
631	Stew. Warner.	67½	67½	66¾	67
60	Swift & Co.	109¾	110	109¾	110
60	Un. S. & Sig.	110	110	110	110
26	Un. Carbide.	154	154	153	153
285	Un. Carb. rts.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¾

BONDS.

$15,000	Chi. Tel. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
5,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Milling	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10	Am. Smelting	75½	75½	75½	75½
100	Anaconda	35¼	35¾	35¼	35¾
200	Bald. Loco.	53	53½	53	53⅛
100	Buf. & S. ctfs.	13	13	13	13
9	Cambria Iron	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
470	Cambria Steel	47½	47½	47½	47½
57	Elec. Storage	51½	52¼	51½	52¼
30	Em. Co. N. A.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½
15	Key. Tel. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½
8,900	Lake Superior	9	9⅜	8¾	9⅛
25	L. V. Tran. pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
194	Penn. R. R.	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¼
10	Penn. Steel pf.	50	50	50	50
228	Phila. Elec. pf.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝
150	Ph. R. T. ctfs.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
200	Ray Con.	24½	24½	24½	24½
124	Reading	71½	71¾	71½	71⅝
4	Sc. Ry. pf.	49½	49½	49½	49¾
250	Ton. Belmont.	4½	4½	4⅜	4½
215	Ton. Mining	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
175	*Union Trac.	33	33	32½	32½
100	Un. Gas Imp.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
9,040	U. S. Steel	57⅝	58¼	56⅝	57⅞
5	War. I. & S.	9½	9½	9½	9½
50	W. J. & Sea.	48½	48½	48½	48½
3,085	Cramp & Sons.	49	51⅜	48⅝	51⅜
60	Westing. Elec.	47⅜	47⅞	47⅜	47⅞

BONDS.

$100	A. G. & E. 5s.	85½	85½	85½	85½
63	Cam. Steel scr. 1916	98½	98½	98½	98½
18	Cam. Steel scr. May, 1917	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Key. Tel. 1st 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½
4,000	L. N. con. 4½s.	90	90	90	90
3,000	Leh. V. gen. 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½
8,000	Penna. R. R. gen. 4½s	98½	98½	98½	98½
10,000	Penna. R. R. con. 4½s. '60	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜	108⅛
1,000	Penna. R. R. 3½s, 1916	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
87	P. Co. scr. '18	93	93	93	93
200	Phil. Elec. 4s	80½	80½	80½	80½
100	Phil. Elec. 5s.	101	101	101	101
2,000	Phil. Elec. 5s.	101

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar. Case on—Robinson<Van Riper. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Sirause Gas Iron Co< W M Crane Co.
Bach Cabinet<Globe-Wernicke Co.
Keys<Meyer.
Sammons<Caplin & Hyman.
Parker<Boo Francais des Films.
Knorpp Candy Co< Kashner.
Waber Elec Co<Nat Gas. &c. Co.
Pines<Rothenberg.
Lavers<Richard.
Rockroth<Gorman.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 327, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty:
Higgins<Anglo-Algerian SS Co.
McLain<SS Drainsk.
Am Rattan Co<SS St Patrick.
Lahiri Coal Co< Staples Trans Co.
Penn RR<Tug Doroalx No 9.
Dalley<NY, NH & H RR.
White Star Towing Co<L I RR.
Burns<Tug Niedia.
Shamrock Towing Co<Parryboat Union.
Morrow<Tug Catherine T.
Staten Island S B Co<Leninsky.
Leninsky<Ship Bldg.
Siger & Co<Clyde SS. Rockland-Rockport Line<Pendleton.
L V RR<Bkl E D Ter

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 328, P. O. Building—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Case on—Kitner<Atlantic Com Co. No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Naturalizations at 9:30 A. M.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar at 2 P. M.
Barnell<Ward.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Admiralty calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Knowlan<Bklyn Union Gas Co.
Morrow<Wyomingsing.

STATE.
Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Hamilton Trust Co< Atlas Imp Co.
Plymton<Liebler.
Penn RR Co<Titus.
China & Japan Trad Co<Turner Co.
People<Dunbar Con Co
People<Toland.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, C. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—Enumerated motions.—At 2 P. M.

Blair<Turbo & Elec Const Co.
Kahn<Mahler Co.
Ernstthal<Proctor.
Andrews<Gardner.
Met Life Ins Co<Read.
Schleich<Schleich.
Grant<Greene Cons Copper Co.
People, &c<Burchard.
Gibbs<Conroy Bros.
Gurland<C W L Rty.
Andrews<Morgan.
Triangle Waist Co< Todd.
Holmes<St Joseph Land Co, (2.)
Uvalde Asp Pav Co< Seaman.
Young<US Mtg. &c, Co.
Hendrickson<O'Brien Con Co.
Colety<Columbia Bk.
I Ginsburg<Triangle Waist Co.
H Ginsburg<same.
Ryan<Int R T Co.
Valentine<Schmidt.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Us Chemical Co<Harrington.
Manges<Purcell, Re Lask, (Schneides.)
Berg<Hyman.
Re Heckman, (2.)
Re Wallace Av. (2.)
Corbin<Corbin, Re Scheuerman<Carab Rty Co.
Neher<Neher.
Re CNY, E 177th St.)
Guermandi<Cavagnaro
Root<Brainard.
Canty<Kelly.
Phillipson<S H & M E
Merchants' Nat Bk< Bernheim Co.
Colton, (3.)
Re Murphy, (281 W 61st St.)
Re same, (235 W 61st St.)
Harmon<Sher.
Re Brogan, (De Costazzo.)
Kessler<Wilmer.
Lefer<Lefer.
Stupel<O'Brien.
Zalka<Kessler.
Frankel<Greenberg Con Co.
Albaum<CNY.
Hickey<Mahon.
Krupneck<Echo Inv Corp.
Bamberger<Cantor.
Kissell<Cathcart.
Keane<Wyler.
Pillori<Baer.
Rector<Pollock.
Puglisi<Krumenaker.
Rothschild<Morgan.
Schafer<Schafer.
Stevens<Meredith.
New Netherland Bk< Shoemaker.
Lawyers Mtg Co< Granby Corp.
Dc Wolfe<Neuhauser, (3.)
Rosenstein<Levinson.
Hand<Von Claussen.
Dockendorf<Schubert.
MacClinton<MacClinton.
Hand<Von Claussen.
Pittel<Pittel.
King<Dudley.
Wood<Dudley.
Parsons<Parsons.
Re Rosenstein.
Re Fawcett, (Wittkind.)
Openhym<Cohen.
Re Glenn.
Re Sterling & Gossett.
Colonial M Pict Corp< Chester.
Goldmuntz<Baumgold.
Wallach<Children's Shop.

PART II.—Greenbaum, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Man Ry<Foster.
Am Wet Wash Laundry<Cooperman.
Gewitz<Gewitz.
Eltingon<Williamsburg City F I Co.
Kaiser<Kaiser.
Gewitz<Gewitz.
Pickerill<Pickerill.
Kilgore<Kilgore.
Scipione<Scipione.
Kane Co<Wright & Co.
Walseley<Walseley.
Harris<Tribune Assn. Preferred cause:
Perschmann<Hayes. Undefended divorces:
Pickett, Williams, Stark, Townsend, Zeteiny, Talbert, Simpson, Hitchly, Scheer, Schneider, Hacker, Adler, Kiernan, Johnson, Beekin, Cohen, Jesselsohn, Eibert, Shattuck, Neuhof, Gerbert, Ryan, Fuller.
General calendar: Aginsky<Aginsky.
Schoenfeld<Rhode Isl Worsted Co.
Moodlin<McEwen.
Clacher<NY Co Bank.
Delzio<Palese.
Crandall<Du Vivice & Co.
Johnson<Bache.
Scherbner Ir Wks< Rossell
Cohen<Alvord.
Akron Bldg Co<
Chatham Phenix Bank of US<Goldstein NY Rys<Met St Ry.
Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
Bascom<Bascom.
Treutle<Treutle.
Coghlan<Corn Ex Bk.
O'Beirne<Nixon.
Sullivan<Lewis.
Beattie, Jr<Hooper.
Dammann<New Eng Casualty Co.
Wolf<Tannebaum.
Electra Toy & Novelty Co<Simon.
Land & Lien Co< Appels.
United Women's Apparel Co<Salomon.
Rickelhaupt<Cracow.
Carucci<Raynolds.
O'Connor<O'Connor.
Jara<Jara.
Cohen<Batchker.
Sussman<Int R T.
Eastline<Mable.
Frank<Frank.
Gross<Feser.
Donald<Travelers Ins Co of Hartford.
Harris<Harris.
U S Cas Co<Anderson Elec Car Co.
Dentzmann<Multigraphing Typewr Co.
Weening<Pullman.
Henry<King.
Weinzweig<Weinzweig.
Aiken<Aiken.
Sexauer & Lemke< Allerton-88th St Co.
Atwater<Merchants Motor Sales Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Goldmutz<Baumgold.
Murphy<O'Rourke.
Cohen<Mountjoy.
Paynter<Ireland.
Blitzen<Vechsler.
Robinson<Robinson.
Blankfort<Fechter.
Blumel<Rothacker.
Wolf<Flock.
Irving Nat Bk< Carnegie Trust Co.
Harvey<Babcock.
Sire<James.
Mutual Alliance Trust Co<Wilner.
Siegel<Kollarchyk. Case on.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Dunn<CNY.
Smith<Flint.
Levy<Standard Utility Co
Armstrong<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Shea<same.
Persian<Bonn, (2.)
D'Alesandro<same, (2.)
Persian<same.
McGonigle<Senior & Stout
Levin<Harris.
Elson<Bowen.
Ryan<same.
Herrmann<Hess. Case on.

PART IV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART V.—Delany, J.—Adjourned until Monday, June 14.

PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Donohue<Standonio C Co, (3 acts.)
Dezell<Helmers.
Van Saun<Cons Gas.
Kubre<Atlas, &c, Co
Slavitz<Battista.
Sponsiello<B H RR.
Liebowitz<L I RR.
Levin<Aronson.
Pergrum<CNY.
Clark<Mason & Seaman Transp Co.
Murray<J J McGrath Plumbing Co.
Pizzente<Underpg & Foundation Co.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Measter<Cathcart.
Contanzo<Sitzer.
O'Connor<P T Nesbit & Co.
Bonner<Van Smyth.
Oliver<Oliver.
Conley<NY & Q El L & P Co.
M Garlick<NY Rys.
H Garlick<same.
Devonish<Imperial Inv Corp.
Murrey<B H RR.

PART IX.—Adjourned for the term.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on: Middleton<Whitridge. No day calendar.

PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on: Cohen<Smyth. No day calendar.

PART XII.—Recess.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Model F T Co<Fields.
Rosenberg<Kreeger
Wood<Fiske.
Kirschbaum<A M F.
Troy<Held.
Federal T C Co< Potterton Bros.
Guarantor Rty Corp< Schiff.
Gen Accident, &c, Co< Kelly.
Kelly<Gen Accident, &c, Co.
Horgel<Southern Surety Co.
McFarland<No Am Accl Ins Co.
Shedd Elec Co<Bally.
Weinschenker<Ocean Accl, &c, Co.
Title Guar, &c, Co< CNY.
Fischer<Schram.
Pankin<Von Blatz.
Parsons<Blatch (2.)
Peoples Surety Co< Mack Pay, &c, Co.
Strysower<Block.
Knick Ind, &c, Film Co<Ward Baking Co.
Cramp & Co<Mass B & I Co.
Ingraham Adv Co< Nat 5 & 25 Cent Mag.
Damers<Barker.
Stein<Price.
Horowitz<State Bank. Case on.

PART XV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Catalog Print Co< Auto Supply Mfg Co.
Van der Heyde<Gallagher Trucking Co.
The Jas McKittrick Co<Montague Mailing Mach Co.
Ziegler<Isotta Fraschini Motor Co. Case on.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—May Term Continued—Recess.

PART XVI.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Barrett<Hall.
Millimery Outlet Co< Wise & Co.
Van Houten<Pulsifer. Case on.

PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sheldon<Mitchell.
Reitfeld<Harris.
Evans<Rubber Goods Mfg Co.
Amer Water Supply Co<Public Cup Vendor Co.
Rauman<Borst.
Parrial]<Seeber.
Bonney<Boland Aeroplane, &c, Co.
Pease & Elliman< Term W'house Co.
Cohen<Brown-Weiss Realties.
Konig<U S Cas Co.
Voska, Foelsch & Sidlo<Ruland.
Wells<Berry.
Judson<Hatch.
Watterson<Cohen.
Solar Light Co<Steel Prod Enam Co.
Oper Program, &c, Co< Century Opera Co.
Whitman Co<Michaels Case on.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on—Kirk<Paul Armstrong. No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, Room 304, 5th floor, Wills for probate; Mary Mele, Herman F. Cassebeer, Charlotte A. Smith, Clara Schraum, Agnes C. Butler, Lena Ziegell,—at 10:30 A. M., Hall of Records. T. B. Brown, Helen L. Mackay, Mary E. Ford, Matilda L. Patterson, Mary J. McCoy, Caroline Foreman,—at 10:15 A. M. Estate of Karl Bitter.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I. Bannon, J. At 10 A. M. Motions.
Jacobs<Kanefsky.
Siegelone<Western Ins Co.
Keiser<Schrier.
Murphy<Powers.
Katzman & Ciechanow M Co<Bettinson.
Gimbel Bros<Young, Dutton & Co<Cushman.
Cohen<Cohen.
Duckworth<Neumayer
Spader<Baldwin.
Carey<Morris.
Terracciano<Lotos Garage Co.
Fonseca & Co<Schulz.
Lukas<Emerson-Norris Co.
Tischler<Kalish.
Walther<Farquhar.
Echelman<Koch.
Coufal<Burke.
Dubois<Epstein.
A Walker & Co< Kreeger.
Lind<Roth.
Grape<Post Bros & Co.
Katz<Levy.
Grieff<Jacobs.
Schenker<Black.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Gubner<Armento.
Colen<Palermo Bros.
Jonas<N Y Rys, (2.)
Sorkin<N Y Rys.
Mulstay<Michaelson.
Schreiber<Lass.
Kassoff<N Y Rys.
Austin, Baldwin & Co< Kohler.
Horn<Miller.
Held<Linch.
McCabe<N Y Rys.
Greenwald<N Y C & H R R Rs.
U S Fid, &c, Co< Williams.
Lowry<Berkshire Apartment Assn.
Vincequerre<Pitts Cont Co.
Clgna<same.
Pauling<Blum.
Sterrer<Lass.
Solomon<Waters.
Firth<Grand-Delancy Co.
Dora<Imp Auto Renting Co.
Collins<Bonavista Stable Co.
Hausman<Consol Gas.
Motor Car Equipt Co< Boucher Mfg Co.
Mohr<Ebling Brew.
Lamp<Beach
Ryan<Uni Taximeter Cab Co.
Cohen<Nusbaum.
Senft<Langner.
Schwall<Kansas Flour Mills.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Dickinson<Buxbaum.
Leibowitz<Leibowitz W S Co.
Gotham Nat Bk< Wiessberger.
Ginsberg<Mitchell.
Farrell<Hedley.
Friedlander<Sincere. Case on.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—Lynch, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Am Exch Cigar Co< Harburger.
P Munter Co<Toillette Prod Co.
Titon<Martin Dyeing, &c, Co.

The following cases will be passed for the day on consent of counsel:
Waechter<Reiss.
Wratschko<Segal.
Bovio Bros<Goldstein.
Hannis Dist Co< McEvoy.
Brewer Bag Co< Dorfman.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite. J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.
Central Tube Co< Eagle Pipe Supply.
Osborne<M, K & T Ry.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Lacroix< City N Y.—Richard P Lydon.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Re Great Northern Trading Co—Geo W Clune. Townsend<Magonigle—Hugo S Mack. Emigrant Ind Say Bk<Solomon—Bruno Lewinson. City N Y<581-583 Water St—Chas Putzel.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Ament< Schubert Piano Co—Abraham B Keve.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Freeger<Minzesheimer—Jacob Klein.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Bondy<Robinson—Maurice J McCarthy.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Jonas Weil<Elizabeth A Hechler—Jacob Klein.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Yanofsky<Yanofsky.
Guja<Branning.
Brenneman<Geller, (2.)
Fink Bread Co<Machanski.
Re Moses.
Ebling Brew Co<Buttner.
Samuels<Purdy.
Townley<Siegel.
Nani<Knoble.
Egart<London Feather Nov Co.
Chesebrough<R Carvel Co.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned until Monday, June 14.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
H Glantz<Joel Rty Co.
E Glantz<same.
Barnett<Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Waldstein<Herzog.
McCarthy<Middleton Rty Co.
Newman<Sheffield Farms.
Connolly<Kimball.
Weatherby<Vermilyea Rty Co.
Lemanko<Sollinger.
Schneider<Int R T Co.
Pallidino<Potts Con.
Halberstadt<Int R T.
Schiff<Heris.
Williston<Pt. Morris Casting Co.
Tetzlaff<Sheffield Farms Co.
Gilhljamsen<Empire Sub Co.
Epstein<Epstein.
Rothbart<2d Av M E Church.
Siegel<NY Con RR.
Walt<Testa.
Rogoff<Kamentzky.
McGregor<Int R T Co.
Morre<CNY.
Palansky<NY, S & W RR.
O'Brien<Bronx Gas & El Co.
Burke<Callan.
Levine<Siegler.
Turk<Defender Con Co
Stange<G Roberts Co.
Bernstein<Int RT Co.
Lipmann<Couch Rty & Imp Co, (2.)
Ginzberg<Ginzberg.
Cohen<Flim Motor Dispatch Co, (2.)
Slaughter<Mulcahy & Gibson.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Wood<Freed. —Matthew F. Breen.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Union Trust Co. of New York<Thomas B. Watson.—John W. Stocker.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department. Recommended for admission to the bar by the Committee on Character:
Thomas F Twyford, John E. McIntyre, Michael Gold, Francis D M McGarey,
William S Overend, Salvatore Teronico, David Greenbaum.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR—Jenks, P. J.; Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, JJ.—At 2 P. M.
People<Suffolk Co Cont Co.
Hutchings<McCadden.
Carey<East Dist Term
O Banks<Town of Philipstown.
Levin<Harbor View Co
Norman<Atl Ir Wks.
Gordon<Wyness.
McKevitt<Sherwin.
Dunn<Stand Gas Co.
Walling<Com Adv Co.
Halpern<Langrock Co.
Browdy<McDermott.
Mutual Rty<Nelson.
Enkler<Sisson.
Szemko<Weiner.
Wackesman<B U E RR
Marcsinak<King.
Dubsch<Geis & Co.
Mayo<US Rty Corp.(2)
Martin<Kraus.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions.
Nelson<Thompson.
Mackin<Mackin.
Re W 19th & W 20th Sts.
Smith<Smith.
Along<Lloyd.
Pullman<Grant Brick.
Kane<Clyde & Co.
Capadanno<Barrett.
Rosenberg<Fleco Co.
Re Elkema, (Buskirk.)
Fairchilds Sons<Mullholland Co, (2.)
Nicias<Cousins Co.
Dyas<Normal Land Co
Anastasia<Anastasia.
Bennett Co<Heaslip.
Re 20th Av-52d St.
Winchester<McDonough.
Cheney<Wolfe.
Bonnard<Bonnard.
Butterly<Deering, (adj'd.)
Brown<Horton Ice Cream Co.
Magilligan<Skilton.
Baldwin<Jackson.
Seinfel<Jonas.
Kessler<Newman Con.
Re Davies, (Andrews.)
Re Blitzer, assignee.
Kessler<Kessler.
Re Rosenthal, (Schiller<Schiller.)
Troescher<Herzog.
Johnson<Pellegrino.
Cuoco<Classon Bldg Co
Kaseler<Manasil-Hunt, Catty & Co.

PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Van Siclen, J.
Siliberman<Sachs.
Scanlon<Scanlon.
Isaacson<Isaacson.
People's Coal, T & A Co<Light.
Dickman<Diekman.
Pines<Hoyle.
Harren<Harrsen.
Haaga<Haaga.
Grogan<Grogan.
Powers<Lawyers Title Ins & T Co.
Gruber<Gruber.
Meigs<Sealy.
Seebeck<Seebeck.
Zulenski<Zulenski.
McLean<McLean.
Magee<Rang.
Freedman<Blackman.
Danziger<Glickman.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2229.

TRIAL TERM—Part I. Benedict, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Kelly, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Scudder, J.; Part VI., Maddox, J.; Part VII., Manning, J.
Page<Nowak.
Kisel<Kisel.
Donohue<Peppard.
Bueraman<Axis Benov Socy.
Golpert<Zerwick.
Hanbury<Cuming.
Segal<Welch.
Rogan<Rogan.
Farrington<Farrington
Gilman<Somerville.
Weiss<Weiss.
Hoecker<Hoecker.
Hurwitz<Chabot.
Atwater<Merchants' Motor Sales Co.
Himmelmann<Corn Ex Bank.
Lahn<Lahn.
Smith<Smith.
Arens<Danzer.
Rogel<Goldschlag.
Penn<Nas Ferr Co.
Kirby<Dellamore.
Mitchell<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Beck<CNY et al.
Haskins<Evenson.
Rattner<Ruppert.
Seagren<McCartney.
McCormick<No East Counts et al.
Kaplan<C I & B RR.
McElravey & Hauck Co<Rhodes.
Anderson<Volpe.
Davey<Ehrlich.
Shea<Nas RR.
Feco<Candiloro et al.
Williams<B H RR.
Lyons<CNY.
Goldstein<B H RR.
Perlman<Goldmeyer.
Krall<Anns Parlor Frame Co.
Saltus<B H RR.
Hurley<Madsen.
McFadzan<Hamilton Storage & Term Co.
Wilson<Crowell.
Adams<Byrnes et al.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Seymour<Brown, Cosby<Smith.
Daeil<Fed Sug Ref Co.
Harrison<Chester Hill Auto Service Co.
Abendroth Bros<Purdy Cons Co.
Same<Manius Craig Real Estate Co.
Becker<Chester Hill Auto Serv Co, (2.)

The following causes must be answered ready or marked off the term:
Abrams<D & L Bldg.
Batten<Clause.
Carpenter<Wagner.
Keith<Teetsel.
Imundi<Wright.
Pennington<Mason & Hanger Co.
White Plains Rty Co< Henderson.
Pace<West Elev R R.
Galleto<same.
Naughton<Gordon.
Johnson<Whelan.
Klein<Delaplaine.
Guglielmo<Pizarnick.
Riddick<Jackson Inc.
Garry<Page & Co (2.)
Pfohl<West El R R Co
Hogan<Red Rock Lit & Power Co.
Young<Port Chester Pub Co.
Same<Pelham Sun Pub Co.
Same<Sutherland (3.)
Dause<West Elec R R
Boyle<Town of East Chester.
Ehrlich<Sofield.
Katz<Solfield.
Suetendeal<Geo Ringler & Co.
Botroscziakas<Flannery.
Yacewicz<Gollick & Smith.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day, upon the application of counsel:
Itzkowitz<Star Wood Turning Co.
Davis<Streep.
Lellow<Hamilton.
Browning<C I & B RR
Anderson<Frank et al.
Parfet<Chabot et al.
Gillespie<Caldwell.
Thompson<Kreilwitz.
Rooney<Nassau RR.
Yakubowska<Sestna.
Swain, Nelson & Sons Co<CNY.
McCarthy<So B'klyn Rty Co.
Distasio<Smith Co.
O'Brien<Agar & Co.
Scarperia<Margulles.
Leman<Westminster Hat Co.
Chaucer<Niven Co.
Cooke<Stack.
Lauterbach<Fallert Bew.
Moscato<Prince Line.
Piazza<Sharkey.
Guinan<CNY.
Rohde<B H RR.
Garahan<Geer.
Beatty<B H RR.
Margolis<Oliver et al.
Nick<Obermeyer & Liebman.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6097.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Cecelia C. Molinari,
Stewart B. Close,
Henry P. Mount,
John Mahoney,
Dennis Ford,
Accounting of:
Vincenzo Cinocotti,
Annie M. Brown,
Matilda Webb,
F. Gottsberger, (2.)
Martha McLaughlin,
Hannah Harper,
Louis J. Cuddy,
John Hunter,
John W. Buckley,
Elliott Gibbons,
Catharine E. Hopper,
Emily J. Black,
Samuel Meyerson,
John D. Rippe,
John Wille,
Adolph Powel,
Nels Nelson,
Patrick Kiely,
Kate McGinly,
Estates of:
E. Fitzgerald,
Lena Brown,
Winifred Knight,
Anthony Savage,
J. De Purcell,
Ruth Kerr,
Temporary admn.: August Kreamer.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—Will of Rebecca Lyle.

County Court.

PART IV.—Hylan, J.—Part V.—Fawcett, J.—Calendar called in Part V., Room 10.
Early<Nassau E RR.
Newman<Tompkins.
Reynolds<Mahland.
Bellafiore<Crow C Co.
Singer<Bklyn H RR.
Gordon<C I & B RR.
Weinbaum<B H RR.
Hennessy et al<Cream.
Lebowitz<Nas E RR.
Beach<same.
Ebert<B H RR.
Feder<Edgar Imp Co.
Alterson<B, Q Co & S RR.
Byrne Co<Lauckhardt.
Costello<B H RR.
Nappo<B H RR.
Basilio<Nassau E RR.
Hewett<Hewlett Co.
Friedberg<Benigsohn.
Levy<Block.
Arens<Danzer.
Rogel<Goldschlag.
Penn<Nas Ferr Co.
Kirby<Dellamore.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Aspinall, J.; Part II., Kelby, J.—Calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M.
Connor<CNY.
Daniel, an inf<Fargo.
Whalen<L I RR Co.
Broderick<Kessel et al
Smith<Kahnweiler.
Mitchell<Salant.
Fetz<Jaffe et al.
Fell<Brown et al.
Stewart<Milloy.
Rogan<So Pac Co.
Wolchlick, as admx< L I RR.
O'Brien<S H RR.
Bradley<same.
Hyatt<same.
Elkan<Hall Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day for a day on this call:
Barnsley<N Y Cons RR et al.
Egan, as admx<CNY.
Cantanno, an inf< Stevenson.
Gordon<Gorham.
Schramski<Janicki.
Greenberg, as admx< Rhyn, Q Co & Sub RR.
Faist<Mulcahy & Gibson, Inc.
Schmidt<CNY & Gibson, Inc.
Lusch, as admx<L I RR.
Walling<Schwab et al.
Vollmer, an infant< Brodbeck.
Socoloski, an inf<Lott Knam<Kleinert.
Furey<Erwin.
First Presby Church of Far Rock<Touch.
Ketzler, as admx<L I RR.
Carney<NY & Q Co RR.
Foster<Bank.
Di Carlo<Westch'r E RR.

Cases will be added to the calendar each day. Not more than two cases in which the same counsel appears will be placed on the day calendar.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1283.

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Albeitz<S I Mid Ry.
Fulton<Lingalls, (2.)
Mdelck<Sinski.
Remus, an inf<S I Ry & S I R T Ry.
Smiles, as admx< Schenk et al.
Boylan<CNY.
Grossman, an inf< Fisher et al.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

AUMANN, LOUIS, (May 31:) personalty, $3,300; realty, over $10,000; $500 each to Julia, Lillian, Louise, and Helen Jonas; residue to daughter, Clara Aumann.

BONAR, RONALD E., (May 21:) personalty about $10,000; realty about $10,000; widow, Suzie D., gets all, including interest in Bonar-Phedps Co., and 173 Taylor St. and 152 So. 8th St., B'klyn.

CARROLL, CATHERINE, (June 1:) personalty, $790; $25 and ¼ residue each to Rev. John P. Hines and Rev. Charles J. Finnegan; other bequests.

GREGORY, CHARLES J., (May 20:) personalty over $400,000; realty over $10,000; Helen Gregory, daughter, gets life estate in railroad and industrial stocks, value not given; Elizabeth G. Callaway, sister, $20,000 and 1-10 of residue; sisters-in-law, Ann E. Gregory and Jennie King Gregory, and Carrie E. Kirby, each gets $10,000; residue to nephews and nieces.

HENDRICKS, BLANCHE, (June 5:) personalty, $25,000; realty, $25,000; all to children, Fannie, Ernest, Guy, Ethel, and Helen R.

HUGHES, BRIDGET, (Feb. 28:) personalty, $1,080; all to sister, Mary Reilly.

HUMPHREY, VIRGINIA L., (June 4:) personalty, $1,000; all to widower, Henry J.

IPPICH, RUDOLPH R., (Feb. 28:) personalty, $350; all to widow, Elizabeth.

KEUTGEN, GEORGE K., (May 29:) personalty, $400; all to sister, Emma J. Schering.

KEYES, JOHN D., (March 24:) personalty, $5,000; realty, $3,000; $5,000 conditionally to granddaughter, Angelina Kellner Tyne; $1,000 to son, George; same amounts to five grandchildren.

KIRCHWEY, MARY A., (March 2, 1909:) personalty, $5,000; realty, $800; all equally to daughters, Mary F. and Clara B.

KIRSCH, NATHAN, (May 14:) personalty over $10,000; realty over $10,000; $10,000 each to children, Julia, Louis, Alexander, and Benjamin, who get ¼ each of residue after death of mother, Celia, who enjoys the income for life, from residue.

MACDONA, CORNELIA, (details elsewhere.)

MARSHALL, MARY JANE, of Philadelphia, (no petition;) $5 each to sons, Warren and Joseph, and widower, Josephus; rest to son, James T.

MITCHELL, BENJAMIN F., (May 13:) personalty, $500; realty, $2,000; all to sister, Florence Besthoff.

PFANDER, CHARLES F., (Nov. 1, 1914;) personalty over $10,000; all to widow, Lizzie.

RATTHKE, FRANTISKA, (Feb. 26;) personalty, $1,000; $500 to undertaker, K. Stolba; $200 for a headstone, and rest to relatives and friends.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

COHEN, BARNETT, (Nov. 8, 1911;) net estate, $16,974. Mrs. Fannie Cohen, widow, and five children beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $2,940; business of manufacturing ladies' undergarments and negligees, 48 West 22d St. and good will, appraised at $15,900.

EISLER, HENRY S. (Oct. 9, 1911;) net estate $23,507. Mrs. Sarah Eisler, widow, beneficiary. Assets: an equity, $14,140, in 259-261 Stanton St.; appraised at $63,000; equity, $15,777, in 173 Norfolk St., appraised at $36,000; realty subject to deduction of $4,-000 for dower; deposits, $1,448; insurance, $4,000; stocks, $8,461.

GUITERMAN, Mrs. CARRIE L., (Dec. 10, 1914;) net estate, $49,814; Edith L. Rigner and Henry B. Guiterman, daughter and son, each receive $23,879; Henry M. Goldfogle gives specific bequest of turquoise ring, appraised at $100; bequests of jewelry to Dr. John A. Irwin, Dr. Henry C. Coe, Dr. Alexander Haddon, and Dr. Philip LaRoche. Assets were: deposits, $6,863; jewelry, $5,488; mortgages, $39,725.

SCHLESINGER, SOL H., (Jan. 17, 1913;) net estate, $148,538. Mrs. Esther S. Blake, mother, given annuity of $1,089; Rachel Hunt receives surviving life annuity of $360 after death of Mrs. Blake; rest of estate in trust, income to Mrs. Tillie Schlesinger, widow, and Mrs. Irma Gouraud, daughter. Assets, one-quarter interest in three parcels of unimproved realty in Bronx, $12,587; deposits, $1,297; insurance, $5,063; interest, firm of Light & Schlesinger, 18-24 Washington Place, manufacturers of clothing, appraised at $136,043; interests in sub-leases on 1204-1206-1208-1210 Broadway, $6,000.

SMITH, ADOLPH T., (Jan. 21, 1907;) total estate, personalty and cash, $1,200; net, $900.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., June 10: Sergt. L. Hyams, D. B., to 26, designation as Act. Det. Sergt. revoked; Patrol. W. F. Sullivan, 42, to B. B. H. Sq.; M. J. Kelly, 149, to 8 L. D.; J. F. McDonald, B. B. H. Sq., to 275. From D. B. to prects. indicated, designation as Act. Det. Sergts. revoked: T. J. Weber, 26; H. M. Van Cott, 143; T. F. Phelan, 29; J. McMahon, 144. Mutual, 4 P. M., June 10: Patrol. J. H. Bailey, 62, to 69; J. E. Monahan, 69, to 62.

Temporary assignments: Sergt. J. W. England, Jr., 61, to 5 D., 9 A. M., June 8; D. Lehane, Bridge Prect., to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Bur. of Inf., 3 days, 12 P. M., June 9; Patrol. L. P. Marschall, 2, to C. O., duty in maproom, office of Chief Inspector, 30 days, 8 A. M., June 11; C. J. Terhune, 40, to D. B., 20 days, 4 P. M., June 8.

Assignment discontinued: Patrol. D. F. Cashman, 21, to D. B., noon, June 8.

Leaves without pay: Patrol. P. von Ger Schmidt, Jr., 37, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., June 13; W. H. Cannon, 69, 5 days, 4 P. M., June 18; D. Lana, 152, 2 days, 12 P. M., July 4; A. G. Lloyd, 163, 1 day, 8 A. M., June 6; A. G. Herter, 283, 1 day, 4 P. M., June 6.

Full pay while sick: Patrol. L. Rafaky, 36, 4 P. M., May 23, to 12 P. M., May 26; F. J. Hughes, Traf. Div., Sub. E, 7:30 A. M., April 5, to noon, May 19; T. P. Garrigan, Traf. Div., Sub. E, 6:08 P. M., Mar. 25, to 12 P. M., May 18.

Restored to Duty.—Patrol. J. Devlin, 18, 11:35 A. M., June 8.

Resignation Accepted.—Prob. Patrol. W. Miller, T. S., to take effect as of 12:01 A. M., June 5.

Dismissed:, (5:15 P. M., June 8.)—Patrol. L. Gambardella, 26, (charges made while attached to D. B.,) conduct unbecoming an officer; violation of the rules.

Amendment.—So much of Paragraph 5, S. O. No. 188, c. s., as approves the application for full pay while on sick report of Patrol. G. A. Green, 18, is amended to read: George A. Stern.

Revocation.—So much of Paragraph 3, S. O. No. 180, c. s., as transfers Patrol. J. B. Prince from 157 to B. B. H. Squad, with assignment to Motorcycle Duty as Messenger, is revoked.

Fire Department.

Special leave without pay, five days, 8 A. M., June 6, to Fire. 4th Gr. J. J. McLaughlin, H. & L. 24, prior to his resignation from the department.

Resignations accepted: Fire. 4th Gr. J. J. McLaughlin, H. & L. 24, 8 A. M., June 11; Fire. 1st Gr. J. R. Vaughan, H. & L. 11, 8 A. M., June 11.

Penalties imposed: Fire. 1st Gr. E. R. Flanagan, H. & L. 48, absence without leave, being under the influence of liquor, three leaves withheld; Stoker J. Doyle, Eng. 67, absence without leave, reprimanded.

Special leave without pay: Fire. 4th Gr. E. J. O'Brien, Eng. 34, 24 hours, 8 A. M., June 14.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle) —Shinyo

MAKE MORE RULES FOR RESERVE BANKS

Board Announces Regulations to Govern Membership of State Banks and Trust Companies.

MUST HAVE HIGH STANDARDS

Will Use Discretionary Power Against Any Institution Which Might Weaken the System.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Rules and regulations to govern the membership of State banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system were made public today by the Federal Reserve Board. In announcing the regulations, under which the right is reserved to exercise judgment and discretion in considering each individual application, the board said:

"Appreciating fully that the strength of the Federal Reserve system is to be measured by the quality and character of its members rather than by their number, the Federal Reserve Board is prepared to use the broad discretionary power vested in it by the Federal Reserve act to bring about the co-ordination of the different types of banking institutions on a basis of equity and practicability.

"The board has sought, in the regulations governing the admission of State banks and trust companies, to establish only such reasonable standards of admission as will be generally recognized as necessary to protect the Federal Reserve system and the national banks, whose membership in the system is obligatory, against the admission of any bank which would be a source of weakness rather than of strength, and to prescribe such regulations governing their conduct as will insure a reasonable conformity to fundamental principles deemed essential to the success of the new banking system."

The regulations make eligible banks and trust companies, incorporated under States laws, having paid-up capital of $25,000 in towns of 3,000 or less; $50,000 in towns of from 3,000 to 6,000, $100,000 in towns of from 6,000 to 50,000, and $200,000 in cities of more than 50,000. Such banks would be allowed to ask for Reserve Bank stock to the amount of 5 per cent. of the capital and surplus of the applying bank. Then the application would be investigated by a committee consisting of the District Federal Reserve agent, the Governor of the Reserve Bank, and a Director of the Reserve Bank, whose recommendations would be submitted to the Federal Reserve Board.

In passing on the application the following points will be especially considered:

"The financial condition of the applying bank or trust company and the general character of its management.

"Whether the nature of the powers exercised by the bank and its charter provisions are consistent with the proper conduct of the business of banking as a membership in the Federal Reserve Bank.

"Whether the laws of the State in which the applying bank is located contain provisions likely to interfere with the proper regulation and supervision of member banks."

State banks entering the system will be allowed to invest "only in loans on real estate and mortgages of a character and to an extent which, considering the nature of its liabilities will not impair its liquid condition," and "shall maintain such improvements and changes in its banking practice as may have been specifically required of it by the Federal Reserve Board as a condition of its admission." Loans by a bank on its own stock, or to a single borrower would be limited to 10 per cent. of its capital and surplus of 30 per cent. of its unimpaired capital.

A method is provided for State banks withdrawing from the system on twelve months' notice. The board announces its intention of accepting examinations of State banks by the State authorities when conditions are satisfactory.

FIRST SEA BEACH EXPRESS.

Will Carry Sunday School Children to Coney Island Today.

The first express train over the Sea Beach division of the Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, subway, will be run today, more than a week in advance of the formal opening of the system.

The train, which will consist of ten cars of the new type, will carry 1,100 children of the Sunday school of the Church of Our Lord of Angels, Bay Ridge, from Third Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street to Coney Island. The Rector of the church, Rev. Matthew J. Flynn, arranged with President Williams, of the B. R. T., for the train to give the children of his Sunday school an anniversary day outing.

$26,000 FOR CAR VICTIM.

Miss McGee Was Made Deaf, Dumb, Blind, and Was Paralyzed.

Miss Helen McGee of 155 Douglass Street, Brooklyn, who was made deaf, dumb and blind, and was paralyzed on the right side, arm and shoulder by a surface car accident at the Brooklyn end of the Manhattan Bridge on last Dec. 23, got a verdict of $26,000 yesterday in her suit for $75,000 against the Manhattan Bridge Three Cent Line. Miss McGee's head was bumped when a car of the company left the tracks, ran up an embankment, and toppled over it.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—1st Lt. J. F. Feely, from Philippines, about Sept. 15, to U. S., for further orders.

Chaplain John Kangley, C. A. C., from Coast Defenses of Manila, about Oct. 4, to U. S., reporting on arrival to Commanding General, Western Dep.

Capt. J. Mygatt, Inf., is assigned to 7th Inf. He is relieved from duty with organized militia of Vermont, July 1.

1st Lt. S. W. Anding, Inf., to 26th Inf., July 26.

Capt. W. K. Wilson, C. A. C., now at Vancouver, Wash., on leave, proceed about July 5 to Fort Worden, Wash., to witness service target practice, then to Vancouver and resume status of absence with leave.

Major E. T. Cole, retired, is relieved from duty at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., Aug. 4.

Major W. J. Glasgow, 5th Cav., from Fort Riley, to Alcatraz station on July 3.

Leaves—Capt. E. T. Winston, retired, recruiting officer, 7 days; 1st Lt. H. H. Acheson, C. A. C., recruiting officer, 7 days; Capt. and Q.M. Ordnance Dept., assigned to 5th F. A., June 20,) 2 months and 10 days; Major E. W. Rich, Medical Corps, 2 months; Major D. E. Aultman, 6th Field Art., 2 months; Capt. Wm. Weigel, C. A. C., 2 months; 2d Lt. B. R. Peyton, 1st F. A., 2 months; Major W. J. Glasgow, 5th Cav., to and including July 3.

Navy.

Capt. J. J. Knapp, Naval Examining Board, Washington, D. C., June 17, to Commandant, Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Lt. M. Milne, from command of the Prairie, to Washington Naval Hospital for treatment.

Chief Gunner G. D. Stillson, to New York Yard, July 15.

Chief Carpenter F. W. Witte, the Rhode Island, to the Kentucky; W. P. Harding, Philadelphia Yard, July 1, to the Georgia; F. Smith, Portsmouth, N. H., Yard, to the Rhode Island; W. H. Sampson, the Georgia, to Philadelphia Yard; and C. Thompson, to Portsmouth, N. H., Yard.

Marine Corps.

Capts. S. Williams, Guam Barracks, to the U. S.; F. Halford, Headquarters Marine Corps, to Phila. Barracks; and C. B. Sanderson, Phila. Barracks, to Headquarters Marine Corps.

1st Lts. H. G. Bartlett, 10th Co., to 23d Co., 1st Brigade, Phila., and E. H. Brainard, 23d Co., to 10th Co., 1st Brigade, Phila.

The following midshipmen detached Naval Academy to report to Major General Commandant next June, then to ships as: J. J. Mitchell, L. R. de Roode, R. O. B. Burwell, J. A. Minnis, P. A. Del Valle, Dewitt Peck, A. F. Howard, R. R. Wright, O. E. O'Neill, and R. M. Burstan.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Sylph at Washington; Delaware and Neptune at Norfolk Yard; Chauncey at Jolo, P. I.; Iroquois at Mare Island; Jason at Guantanamo; later than 9th; Dolphin at Jaffa; Eagle at Cape Haitien; and the Prairie at New York Yard.

Sailed—Wheeling, "era Cruz, for Tuxpan; Denver, San Diego for Manzanillo; Patapsco, Norfolk, to sea; Hull, Hopkins, and Lawrence, San Pedro for San Diego; Leonidas, survey grounds for Cristobal; Rocket, Norfolk for Indian Head; and the Chattanooga, San Francisco for San Diego.

The North Dakota, now at Hampton Roads, ordered to the Philadelphia Yard to be placed in reserve.

The Kanawha was placed in service at Mare Island Yard June 5.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The first hour was marked by considerable irregularity in the wheat markets of the country. In contrast to an opening decline of ¾c per bushel at Chicago, the Northwestern markets were strong and higher, particularly Winnipeg, in response to damage reports following cool weather over the Canadian Northwest. Covering orders at Chicago and elsewhere eventually brought the markets back toward the former parity, and on subsequent denials that Spring wheat had been injured by cold weather, there was a general selling movement, which forced prices off 4@5c a bushel, with July at a new low level for the movement. Final prices were practically at bottom of the day, and 3¼@5¼c under the previous night. Cash markets were weak everywhere on the increased pressure of new grain, the New York spot quotations being as follows: No. 2 red, $1.28½, and No. 2 hard, Winter, $1.34½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, export billed; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.30, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.27½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
July	1.12⅝	1.07½	1.07⅝	1.11⅝	.85⅝
September	1.09¼	1.05½	1.05⅝	1.08⅝	.88⅝

CORN.

In contrast to the opening weakness in wheat, the corn market opened firm and about a cent higher, and throughout the entire day was relatively firmer than wheat, although it suffered a sympathetic drop in the last hour, with final prices ⅝ to ⅞c under the previous night. The late drop in prices was due almost entirely to the wheat break. Cash corn shared the weakness elsewhere, No. 2 yellow in the local market being quoted at 81½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
July	72⅛	70½	70¼	70⅞	71⅝
September	72⅛	70⅞	70⅞	71⅛	69⅛

OATS.

An accumulation of over-night selling orders, due to the Government report of Tuesday, weakened early prices somewhat, and after a sharp rally, in which shorts were quite conspicuous buyers, the market again weakened, and at the close was ⅛ to 1c under the previous night. It was reported that new Texas oats were being offered, to arrive here early in July, at 5 to 6 cents a bushel under the price of Western oats laid down in New York. The cash market was accordingly easier, as follows: Standard, 54½c; No. 2 white, 55c; No. 3 white, 54c; No. 4 white, 53½c; fancy clipped white, 55½@56c; ordinary clipped white, 54½@56c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
July	45¼	43⅝	43⅝	44⅝	40⅝
September	40⅝	39⅜	39⅝	40½	39⅛

PROVISIONS.

Except in the late afternoon, when the market was affected by the break in grain, provisions acted quite firm, influenced by covering of shorts, the early strength in corn, and moderate commission house buying. A new rule, effective on new January contracts, makes the unit of trading in lard 50,000 pounds instead of 80,000 pounds. Receipts at Chicago were 50,000 hogs for the day, with 22,000 expected on Thursday. Kansas City had 9,000 and Omaha 9,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
Lard—					
July	9.07	9.02	9.02	9.05	10.12
September	9.05	9.87	9.87	9.90	10.27
Ribs—					
July	10.52	10.47	10.47	10.50	11.40
September	10.85	10.80	10.80	10.80	11.47
Pork—					
July	17.95	17.82	17.82	17.80	20.80
September	18.32	18.20	18.20	18.20	20.10

COFFEE.

The unsettled feeling with reference to political conditions seemed responsible for some liquidation in the coffee market during yesterday's early trading, and after opening at a decline of 2 to 3 points, active months sold about 5 to 7 points net lower. The local spot market was steady and unchanged at 7¾c for Rio 7s and 9¾c for Santos 4s. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	5.85@5.90	5.85
July	6.96	6.88	6.95@6.96	6.93
August	..	..	6.90@6.91	6.92
September	6.91	6.86	6.90@6.91	6.92
October	..	..	6.93@6.94	6.93
November	..	..	6.93@6.94	6.94
December	6.95	6.87	6.94@6.95	6.94
January	..	..	6.97@6.98	6.98
February	..	..	7.01@7.02	7.01
March	7.03	7.00	7.05@7.07	7.05
April	..	..	7.10@7.11	7.10
May	..	..	7.15@7.17	7.15

COTTONSEED OIL.

Further liquidation of July on a considerable scale was in evidence yesterday, and switching from that month to September and October was also quite a feature, the result being moderate depression, with final prices 1 to 2 points net lower.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Spot	..	..	6.17@6.28	6.18
June	..	..	6.17@6.25	6.20
July	6.29	6.27	6.27@6.28	6.29
August	6.47	6.46	6.46@6.47	6.48
September	6.58	6.58	6.58@6.59	6.59
October	6.63	6.62	6.61@6.63	6.63
November	..	..	6.53@6.58	6.53
December	6.55	6.55	6.58@6.56	6.55
January	6.58	6.58	6.54@6.58	6.55

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was inactive, with small price changes. The disturbed political conditions discouraged buying, but there was little pressure to sell, and the undertone was steady owing to a rather firmer tone to the spot market. Closing prices were 2 points net lower to 2 higher. Total sales for the day were 1,650 tons.

The range of prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	3.90@3.92	3.89
July	3.97	3.96	3.97@3.98	3.97
August	..	..	4.07@4.08	4.07
September	4.16	4.15	4.16@4.17	4.16
October	4.17	4.17	4.18@4.20	4.19
November	..	..	4.07@4.09	4.09
December	3.93	3.93	3.92@3.94	3.92
January	..	..	3.68@3.70	3.66
February	..	..	3.57@3.60	3.55
March	..	..	3.50@3.52	3.48
April	..	..	3.50@3.52	3.48
May	..	..	3.50@3.52	3.48

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 28,792 packages. General trade fair. Most buyers are operating conservatively, but a moderate quantity of stock is being taken for storage. Supplies very heavy, and receivers are meeting the demand promptly. Sales on 'Change included 125 tubs creamery extras at 28c and 25 tubs, by score, at 28½c. Creamery, extras, 93 score, 28c; higher scoring, 28¼@29c; firsts, 27@27¼c; seconds, 25½@26¼c; thirds, 24@24½c; State dairy, finest, 27½@28c; good to prime, 26@27c; common to fair, 23@25½c; renovated, extras, 24½@26c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 21¼@22½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@23½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21½c; lower grades, 20@21c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 21c; No. 2, 20½c; lower grades, 19@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 32,077 cases. Trading is unsatisfactory, and with heavier arrivals the market is weak and lower on all grades, with the situation still very unsettled. The average run of current receipts is selling chiefly from 18@18½c, and much of the graded stock freely offered at 19@19½c, some very fancy goods being available at the latter price. Trading at any higher figures in Western stock is more exceptional. Dirties weaker. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22@23c; extra firsts, 20½@21c; firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 17½@18½c; thirds and poorer, 16½@17c; dirties, No. 1, 17½@17½c; No. 2 and poorer, 15@17c; checks, good to choice, dry, 16@16½c; culls and inferior, 12@15½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 24½@25c; ordinary to good, 22@24c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 22@24c; Western, gathered whites, 21@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 22½@23½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21½c; duck eggs, State and near-by Indian Runner, 22@25c.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Only a single area of low pressure appears on the weather map of Wednesday night, and that one extends from north of Montana southward to Colorado, with secondary depressions along the southwest border.

Highs cover the upper lake region and the North Pacific Coast States. Except for widely scattered thunder showers in the Rocky Mountain region and local rains in Oregon, Western New York, and along the New England Coast, the weather has been fair, with seasonal temperatures.

Showers are probable Thursday in the Missouri Valley and the Northern Plains States, extending Friday into the Upper and Middle Mississippi Valley.

Temperature changes will be unimportant, but the tendency will be toward higher.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be mostly gentle north to west; Middle Atlantic Coast, gentle northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate and variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday and Friday.

Western New York—Fair Thursday and Friday; warmer Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	59	59	4 P. M.	83	76
6 A. M.	57	59	6 P. M.	88	77
9 A. M.	63	66	9 P. M.	56	72
12 M.	63	75	11 P. M.	56	69

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 62; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 67.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 63; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 79 degrees at 2:10 P. M.; minimum, 58 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 62 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 41 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.89 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.87 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss
8:40	757 Jackson Av.; Morris Nagle.	Slight
4:10	1459 Madison Av.; T. Rathenbone Canning Co.	Slight
5:30	424-438 E 19 St.; Am. Carbonic Gas Co.	$300
9:45	627 E 78 St.; Mrs. Friedman.	Slight
10:00	274 W 47 St.; Sam Cohen.	$25
11:50	576 E 138 St.; Harry Klein.	$100
11:07	110 E 73 St.; Samuel Isaacs.	Slight
11:34	659 Hudson St. (wagon); Empire Canning Co.	None
11:50	612 Cauldwell Av.; Abraham Weinberg	Slight
P.M.		
12:25	1380 Wash. Av.; Samuel Rocoff.	Slight
1:10	817 Cauldwell Av.; Joseph Cellar	Slight
2:20	985 Prospect Av.; not given	None
3:40	211 E 99 St.; Charles Liebman.	Slight
4:00	961 Simpson St.; Peter Axelrod	Slight
5:50	Brooklyn end of Brooklyn Bridge	Slight
6:00	147 E 4 St.; John Dinner.	Slight
6:20	196 St. & Jerome Av.; not given.	Slight
6:50	622-624 B'way; Frankenthaler & Frank.	$2,000
7:00	2735 3 Av.; Charles Coleman.	Slight
7:25	723 E 6th St.; Aaron Sailer.	Slight
8:35	Elevated structure; opposite Bowery	150
9:05	530 W. 33d; Am. Exp. Co.	Not given
9:35	48 E. 101st; Sandy Buccan.	Slight
10:00	34 Park Row; Stationery Co.	Slight
10:10	Front of 487 Hudson St.; John Doyle.	Slight
10:26	Front 142 W. 126th, (auto truck); Adams Express Co.	Slight
10:35	1,132 2d Av.; Hudson Hat Co.	Slight

Through a police error a fire was reported in the premises of Joseph Stemple, 2 East 125th Street, in yesterday's Fire Record. The fire was in the rooms of another occupant of the building.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

NAETHING BROTHERS, a corporation, with a restaurant at 118 Fulton Street, has assigned to Harry W. Mack. The liabilities are about $43,000 and assets $1,500.

J. E. MANIX COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the J. E. Manix Company, wholesale dry goods dealers at 320 Church Street and buyers for many department stores throughout the country. Liabilities are about $300,000 and assets are about the same.

THE HANNIS JORDAN COMPANY, publishers of the Writers' Bulletin at 32 Union Square, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $15,122.

FRANZEL BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham and Davis Franzel, who compose the firm of Franzel Brothers, wholesale and retail dealers in chickens and poultry at 87 Tompkins St. Assets are estimated at $3,500.

LEWIS KAPLAN, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 480 Grand Street, has assigned to Henry H. Silver.

ROSE PROVISION COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Rose Provision Company, Inc., of 170 Suffolk Street.

L. KAHNER & SON.—Lazarus and Milton L. Kahner, who composed the firm of L. Kahner & Son, formerly manufacturers of cigars at 173 and 175 East Eighty-seventh Street, to December last, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,808 and assets of $5,680.

HERMAN L. STERN, hatter, at 250 East Houston Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,226 and assets of $312.

SAM BRANES, a butcher, of 117 East 109th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,070 and assets of $1,925.

JACOB W. BINDER of 70 Fifth Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,661 and nominal assets of $600.

CUMBERLAND SILK COMPANY of 432 Fourth Avenue and at Lebanon, Penn., has filed schedules showing liabilities of $21,811 and assets of $26,340.

THORNTON, ATMORE & CO., INC., manufacturers of umbrellas at 42 Lispenard Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,715 and assets of $2,064.

CHARLES G. REIDER, wholesale dealer in woolen and cotton goods at 103 Eldridge Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $45,370 and assets of $16,468.

PANESH BROTHERS, dealers in live poultry at 620 Washington Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $9,154 and assets of $1,062.

HIGHLAND MILLS.—Samuel Friedman, trading as the Highland Mills, wholesale dealer in woolens and dress goods, at 257 Fourth Avenue, has assigned to Holmes J. Corbett.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO.—Conrad Ernest Hechinger, sales agent; voluntary petition; liabilities, $16,300; assets, $116. Of the liabilities, $15,000 is listed as due to the the indorsement of notes of the Union Show Case Co.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Anagnosti, William—Commission Merchants Association, $777.81.

Anderson, James L.—Gimble Brothers, New York, $178.33.

Anderson, Alice N.—R. E. Nouse et al., $152.21.

Auerbach, Isaac—Etagloc Holding Co., $196.69.

Brennan, James J.—H. C. Wisseman, $244.21.

Blumenkrohn, Adolph—J. E. Walworth et al., $222.53.

Brown, John E.—L. W. Wehle, $333.46.

Coleman, John M.—T. S. Marshall, $797.66.

Same—Same, $420.94.

Same—Same, $278.16.

City of New York—S. M. Dorland, $1,151.12.

Cohen, Frances A., and Lillian B. Vogel—Guaranty Trust Co., $26,960.78.

Dietrich, Sophie—W. Chinander, $596.24.

Dirigo Manufacturing Co., Inc.—L. Reiter, $131.59.

Deickman, John F.—Francis H. Leggett & Co., $107.73.

Emmons, Newton—M. McC. Ferguson, $205.04.

Frost, the Baker, Inc.—K. J. Schmidt, $288.19.

Fort, William B.—A. D. Smith, $158.38.

Frederick Cranford, Inc.—Benjamin Moore & Co., $242.24.

Friedman, Samuel, and Nathan Brody—D. Perlman, $384.03.

Fritschy Bros., Inc.—S. Cooper et al., $405.86.

Galland, Justin S.—West Side Construction Co., $214.41.

Genser, Joseph—B. Ellenbogen, $121.51.

Gottwald, Charles—G. W. Linch, costs, $108.13.

Harries & Benedict Co., Inc.—W. Jungi, $206.75.

Jurick, Louis, and Herman Feinman—L. Cohen, $935.46.

Kazin, Abraham—H. Kalodny, $294.65.

Kerr, John—Obermeyer & Liebmann, $448.53.

Klagsbrunn, Hugo—H. H. Graff, $573.10.

Krawitz, Otto—E. R. Gertz, $1,131.78.

Kaplan, Sam by gdn.—N. Y. Telephone Co., costs, $115.86.

Lobs, John H.—Representative Securities Corp., $147.05.

Lindau, Simon—M. Tuck, $107.65.

Langley, Slevin Co.—Charles Meads & Co., costs, $120.21.

Lardy, Barthilde—G. F. Gregory, $229.71.

Loeb-venkorf, Isaac—B. Phillips, $233.73.

Loeb, Lawrence M.—American Hardware Co., $116.91.

Mead, Clarence S.—J. Pratt Carroll, Inc., $50.56.

Matthews, Eleanor J.—W. J. Salomon, 152.15.

Meredith, Adelaide E.—M. A. Keena, et al, $142.15.

Marshall, Lucien W.—G. A. Wheeler, $390.71.

Murray, Marie—J. H. R. Fiege, $102.32.

Mayne, Charles W.—R. Levy, $159.32.

Moloney, Charles F.—Canfield Supply Co., $106.05.

Neumann, Valerie—A. Haas, et al, $133.28.

Nassau Electric R. Co.—J. Miller, $109.15.

Pheon, Cont. Co.—I. Mendelson, $2,060.96.

Progressive Cons. Co.—A. Teichen, $1,188.93.

Pugh, Joseph and John A. Fellows—H. Dinson, $108.41.

Quaw, William H.—P. Livingston, $202.45.

Raesner, George—Max Fortgang, et al, $186.59.

Rose, Fanny and Harry Schwartz—N. Y. Telephone Co., $247.42.

Siegel, Abraham J.—C. F. Bassett, et al, $182.16.

Simon, Martha—B. I. Moskowitz, $485.72.

Shaw, James F.—J. Donnan, $848.05.

Valentine Schi Co.—M. B. Kasson, $774.39.

Topford Detachable Limousine Co., Inc.—Shirley Auto Fabric Co., Inc., $267.14.

Tell, Spencer E.—J. Freedgood, et al, $149.41.

Tonner, George W.—A. Goldman, $144.15.

Weintraub, Simon—A. Cohen, et al, $106.05.

Webb, Frank E.—Rome Knitting Co., $523.27.

Yabroudi, Joseph—A. Gabriel, $208.16.

In Bronx County.

Aronowsky, Abraham—P. Seigler, $70.90.

Elkay Realty Co., Inc.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., $68.41.

Frank, Herman—Assets Liquidation Co., $22.65.

Fink, Harry J.—Cosmopolitan Bank, $59.91.

Herman, Samuel—Lay & Way Co., $40.42.

Harden, William H.—Universal Savings Bank, $1,198.81.

Hesslip, John W.—Charles H. Finch & Co., $29.23.

Koslovsky, Marie—Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., $109.07.

Milleg, Max—City of N. Y., $59.72.

Margoles, Max—Cosmopolitan Bank, $211.80.

M. & P. Realty Co.—T. Eskilsson, $27.22.

Robertson, Louise and Walter A.—E. I. Meyer et al., $797.25.

Richmond, Henry—N. Y. Telephone Co., $24.27

S. I. Sterman, Inc., Mabel Mendel, and Samuel I. Sterman—Cosmopolitan Bank, $114.55.

Schwarts, Adolph—L. Richard, $194.72.

Sroka, Louis—N. Y. Telephone Co., $53.31.

Sirken, Julius and Louis—Same, $22.03.

Schmalzbach, William—I. Finkelstein, $54.45.

Wolk, Carrie—Cosmopolitan Bank, $323.34.

Weiss, Robert S.—Cosmopolitan Bank, $219.47.

White, George—Astoria Taxicab Corporation, $52.72.

Wagner, Bernard—G. T. Scheuerman, $510.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Rosenthal, Philip and Benjamin—I. Bernstein, July 26, 1900, $354.82.

Steeplechase Park Co.—M. Holdstein, March 3, 1915, $103.12.

Same—J. Holstein, March 3, 1915, $103.12.

Twentieth Avenue Co.—R. Chonarues, May 13, 1915, $1,057.

Douglass, Robert E.—Masbach Co., Oct. 28, 1909, $155.34.

Lacy, Thomas S.—Interstate Note and Holding Co., Inc., Feb. 16, 1915, $1,114.14.

Meitzer, Abraham—P. Bogachick, May 24, 1915, $587.15.

Moore, John W., Charles E. Ring, and Anna E. Ring—Schuylkill Haven Rolling Mill, March 3, 1915, $280.21.

In Bronx County.

Jad Construction Co., Inc., and Joseph A. Ransey—Columbia Knickerbocker Trust Co., May 2, 1914, $684.50.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.

—JENNIE SCHMIDT, Plaintiff, against JOHN J. SCHMIDT, Defendant.—Summons.—Action for an Absolute Divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated April 26th, 1915.

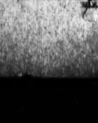
FRANCIS P. BURNS,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To John J. Schmidt, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Peter A. Hendrick, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated April 26th, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of April, 1915.

FRANCIS P. BURNS,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FOR SALE.



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EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education yesterday approved the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that fourteen substitute teachers be assigned during the Summer vacation to the Otisville Sanatorium and other institutions.

A bronze medal, offered by John W. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, through the School Art League of New York City, to be awarded for proficiency in art to the pupils of the city high schools, was accepted by the Board of Education yesterday. It will be known as the Alexander Medal. It was given by the late Mr. Alexander a short time before his death.

In the matter of gross misconduct preferred against Emanuel M. Wahl, a teacher in the Morris High School, it was decided yesterday to grant him a leave of absence from June 9 to September 30, 1915, with half pay. Wahl about two years ago was ill and has not been himself since. He was found to have used profane language in the class room.

The sum of $2,507 has been appropriated for the payment of a bill of the Superintendent of State Prisons for furniture for the addition to Public School 36, Brooklyn.

Public School 60 has been made an annex to Public School 23, Manhattan.

Three special classes on Ellis Island have been discontinued.

The sum of $9,000 has been appropriated for the purchase of property on Prospect Street and Park View Avenue, Hollis Park Gardens, Queens.

The sum of $58,436.11 has been appropriated for expenses incurred in connection with the acquisition of property included within the proposed school site on Wilson Street between Bedford and Lee Avenues, Brooklyn.

In view of the seal manifested in the Gary, Ind., system of education in New York, the following from The Industrial Arts Magazine for June, 1915, is of interest:

"A lack of funds with which to pay salaries has compelled the School Board at Gary, Ind., to reduce expenses. The regular schools closed on May 28 for the year, and the night schools on April 1. All Summer schools and art schools have been ordered discontinued for the present Summer."

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible lists for tabulating machine operator are announced. They are as follows:

Women—Charlotte L. Muller, 89.50; Ethel C. Well, 87.60; Syra A. Cavanagh, 85.80; Kathryn V. Meehan, 85; Caroline Eberlin, 82.80; Elizabeth L. Townsend, 82.20; Mary E. Rolfe, 80.30; Edith M. Bernbeim, 79.40; Bertha L. Hartmann, 79.20; Louise G. Keenan, 78.80; Helen C. Ekowski, 78.40; Irene Raiben, 75.60; Dorothy C. D. Knox, 75.60; Alice M. Buckney, 75.20; Anna V. McGowan, 72; Viola S. Murphy, 70.80.

Men—George F. Drescher, 91.40; Oscar W. Waldvogel, 91.20; Charles G. Schier, 88; Harry G. Corner, 85.60; John J. Grandon, 85.40; Oscar Ascher, 84.80; Ephraim K. Willoughby, 84.50; Vincent F. Allen, 82.60; Marion H. Baileyfi, 82.40; Clifford G. Tractor, 82.40; Charles S. Harding, 82; Hugh J. Jacobus, 82; William J. Fitzpatrick, 81.60; Robert L. Jones, 80.40; Harry Saldinger, 79.80; Robert E. Emery, 79.40; George A. Crawbrick, 78.40; Elbert J. Mulligan, 78.20; John J. McDonald, 77; Oscar E. Miner, 76; Syrus Meli, 76; John J. Feehan, 74.80; Charles Raddats, 73.40.

United States.

The commission announces for June 23 and 24 an examination for male electrical engineer and draughtsman to fill vacancies as they may occur in the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Applicants must have the equivalent of a high school education, and not less than three years' special experience as a draughtsman, principally in connection with steel and illuminating engineering, or be technical graduate with not less than six months' experience as electrical draughtsman or practical experience in the installation of electrical wiring or apparatus. The salary is $1,200 a year, age 22 or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained of the commission, Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHARLES ST, 39 and 41, n s, 125 ft w of Waverley Place, 50x95; Martha Building Corp'n to Samuel Lipman, 1,018 East 163d St. (mtg $70,000.) June 7; attorneys, Lushman G., 36 Nassau St. $1

COLUMBUS ST, 99, w s, 150.11 ft s of 81st, 50.7x100; Benj. Schwartz to Max Gross, 640 Saratoga Av, Brooklyn. (mtg $38,000.) June 8; attorney, Abr. Rockmore, 320 Court St., Brooklyn. $100

JACOBUS PLACE, s s, 246 ft n e of Terrace View Av, runs s e 100 x n 67.2 to s s of Van Cortlear Place x w 80 to place x s w 13.8 to beginning; William A. Knapp to Greenfield Automatic Fastner Co., 41 Park Row, Sept. 25, 1912; attorney, Warren C. French, 71 Park Row. $1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 65.4 ft e of 31st St, 21.6x84; Irregular; Samuel Stern to 173d Street Improvement Co., 146 West 142d St. (mtg $36,000.) April 27; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 209 Broadway. $1

2d Av, 2,071, w s, 75.11 ft s of 107th St, 20x75; Max Marx to Vito Cardella, 2,071 2d Av. (mtg $13,000.) June 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

15TH ST, 412 East, s s, 144 ft w of Avenue A, 25x106.8; Nathan Kohn to Lena Luftig, 500 West 180th St. (mtg $34,000.) June 8; attorneys, Fischer & R., 115 Broadway. $1

25TH ST, 218 East, s s, 338.7 ft w of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Jeanne Rochette to Michael Ferraini, 118 Delaware St., Flushing. (mtg $9,000.) all title, June 8; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway. $1

37TH ST, 160 East, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.9; the Alwell Realty Co. to Maude E. Hall, 350 Far

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Builders and Apartment Investors Buy in the Bronx—West Twelfth Street Resale—Harlem Dwellings Sold —Old Bayside Estate Purchase—Forty-second Street Bank Lease.

Manhattan furnished little of interest to the realty market yesterday. In the Bronx there were several good deals which gave an active tone to the market in that borough.

One deal involved the purchase by builders, the Charles T. Streeter Construction Company, of a plot of seven lots on the northeast corner of Sheridan Avenue and 165th Street, 175 on the avenue by 100 on the street. The property was purchased from Mrs. Isabella M. Meeks. The new owners plan to erect four six-story apartment houses, the entire operation representing about $250,000. The deal was closed through the Lauter-Lodes, Inc., as brokers.

A good deal of recently completed flats was the resale by Joseph Shenk of four five-story new-law apartments on the northeast corner of Home Avenue and Hoe Streets, being 1,200 Home Avenue and 975 to 985 Hoe Street, a plot 175 by 109 and irregular. The buyer was an investor, who gave in part payment Brooklyn property. The Bronx houses were held at a valuation of $200,000.

On Jerome Avenue a plot 75 by 100, on the west side, 100 feet north of 176th Street, was sold by Frederick V. V. Shaw for the estate of Thomas L. Watt, to an investor, a client of Carl Levis. A station of the new subway line will be at that corner.

The two old houses at 1,620 and 1,622 Bathgate Avenue have been purchased by Cahn & Pittman from Dennis Duggan and Charlotte Weise, respectively. The combined plot is 40 by 115. The structures will be remodelled for business.

Third Resale of Butterfield Houses.

Another resale of the former Butterfield estate dwellings, at 41 and 43 West Twelfth Street, was reported yesterday by Pepe & Brother, who sold them for Alice Loughran to Allan Dawson and L. M. Pepe.

The structures occupy a plot 32 by 52, located between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. Yesterday's transaction marked the third transfer of the property since the property was sold at public auction last January by Joseph P. Day.

Watt Corner on Madison Avenue Sold.

The long-vacant Madison Avenue plot, on the northeast corner of 108th Street, passed out of the Watt family ownership yesterday, when the half interest held by the Thomas L. Watt estate was sold by Frederick V. V. Shaw. The half held by Miss Curtiss, another heir, was sold by Mr. Shaw to the same buyer about a year ago. The plot fronts 50.11 on Madison Avenue by 20 on the street, and has been held by the Watt family in its unimproved condition from the early '30's.

Negotiations for Old Cafe Boulevard Site.

Negotiations are reported pending for the resale of the old Café Boulevard property at 156 to 160 Second Avenue and 138 to 204 East Tenth Street to builders as an apartment house site.

The property was recently taken over in foreclosure proceedings by the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank and has been held at $150,000.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Gilbert S. Forte has purchased from the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company 137 West 136th Street, a four-story American basement dwelling on a lot 20 by 100. Charles A. Knowles negotiated the sale.

Porter & Co. have sold for the Lawmor Realty Company to John Bergeson the three-story dwelling at 135 West 120th Street on plot 16.8 by 99.11.

Tenement Property Sales.

Charles A. Knowles Company sold for Lawrence Davis of Newark, N. J., the five-story tenement house at 70 West Ninety-ninth Street, to an investor who gave in part payment 107 West 131st Street.

B. Schnidacher purchased from Joseph Liebling 10 East 118th Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.11, located 160 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

Recent Buyers.

Arnstein & Levy are the buyers of the old Havemeyer mansion at the southwest corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue. No plans have been announced by the buyers for the improvement of the plot which has a frontage of 100 feet on the avenue by 110 feet on the street.

A syndicate headed by William Zeigler, Jr., and composed of neighboring owners, are the buyers of the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-first Street. The purchase was made to prevent the erection of a tall building. It will be offered for resale under restriction.

Brooklyn.

B. J. Sforza has sold for the Equitable Co-Operative Building and Loan Association the one-family frame house on lot 20 by 100, known as 1,041 Sixty-first Street.

The Rockmore Realty Company, Henry Rockmore, President, has sold the following two-story brick dwellings: 86 Forbell Avenue to Susan E. Connelly, 563 Eldert Lane to J. F. Hirsch, 571 Eldert Lane, to Margaret Kracke, and 581 Eldert Lane to George and Susie Fanning. The plots are 18 by 100 feet.

Gilbert Elliot has sold for a client to Charles Saenger, 1,184 to 1,194 Pacific Street, six family tenements.

Buys an Old Bayside Estate.

Matthew Rock of Manhattan has purchased from the heirs of Dr. Oliver Livingston Jones, through the Hessel-Dashiell Company, the Woodbury estate at Bayside, L. I. The property is situated on Little Neck Bay, near Long Island Sound, and for a number of years was owned by Dr. John McGaw Woodbury, formerly Street Cleaning Commissioner. It has a frontage on Bell Avenue. The estate comprises about nine acres. The old mansion on the property will be torn down, and Mr. Rock, who has a residence on Lawrence Boulevard, Bayside, will build a large house on his newly acquired property.

Long Island.

J. W. Doolittle sold for the Douglaston Realty Company to Ernest Cuthbert Kearton of the Thomas & Betts Company, a nine-room house on a plot 60 by 100 feet, on Douglaston Avenue, Douglaston Park, L. I. The property was held at $9,500.

Buys 92-Acre Farm.

Seaman Lowerre & Co. and George M. Grier have sold for the estate of Mary Jane Howell, ninety-two acres with buildings at Goshen, N. Y., to Henry James Mullins of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bank Leases New Quarters.

The Bryant Park Bank has leased a store in the Candler Building, 220 West Forty-second Street, and as soon as extensive alterations are made will occupy it for their business. The bank has long occupied its own building on Forty-second Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. The lease for their new location was negotiated by O. D. & H. V. Dike.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for the Columbus Circle Realty Company a store in the building at Nos. 3, 5 and 7 West Sixty-first Street to the Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Company. This lease concludes the rental of the entire building, containing 120,000 square feet.

The Mirror Candies have closed a lease for large Broadway store space in the new Astor market being erected by Vincent Astor at Broadway, Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Streets. It is expected to be ready for occupancy by October 1.

Burton Thompson & Co. have leased to W. W. Ramer a store in the Standard Arcade for the sale of typewriters and adding machines. The lessee is the President of the Wholesale Typewriter Company, located at 314 Broadway.

The Herman Knepper Company has leased for five years to a client for Jacob A. Wolf the five-story tenements 4058, 4060, 4062 and 4064 Third Avenue.

Frederick Burke of the Queens Boulevard Garage has leased from the Mills-Beebe Corporation the building in Long Island City, on the corner of Hunter Avenue and the Bridge Plaza, South. John Greer was the broker.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for a term of years for the estate of E. H. Lowerre the four-story 25-foot dwelling, 17 West Seventy-sixth Street, near Central Park West, to A. C. Castello.

The Payson McL. Merrill Company, Inc., has leased for Charles S. Bird to Gerrish H. Milliken 101 East Seventieth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling at the northeast corner of Park Avenue; also, furnished, for Frank N. Dowling the four-story dwelling 113 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Porter & Co. have leased for Catherine C. Carroll of Colorado Springs, Col., to Charles Bloch the four-story dwelling at 355 Central Park West.

New Italian Church.

The work of demolishing the four old private dwellings at 309, 311, 313, and 315 East Thirty-third Street to make way for the new Italian church was begun yesterday The new structure, which will cover the entire plot, 64 by 100, will be ready for occupancy in the Fall, and start its career with a congregation of 800.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the House and Real Estate Owners' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards has been called for Friday evening at Turn Hall, Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue.

There will be a meeting of the West Side Taxpayers' Association this evening at 267 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. were associated with Hughes & Hammond in the following loans reported yesterday: $400,000 for the State Construction Company on 103-109 East Eighty-sixth Street, and $250,000 for the Surrey Realty Company on 114 East Eighty-fourth Street.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Trustee under the first mortgage of Belle Terre Estates, Inc., securing an issue of $300,000 of bonds, has started proceedings to foreclose the mortgage. There are outstanding about $280,000 of the first mortgage bonds. Belle Terre Estates was organized by Dean Alvord about 1907, and about 1,300 acres at Port Jefferson, L. I., were extensively developed.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

34th St, 325 West, n s, 321 ft w of 8th Av, 21x98.9, four-story flat; executors' sale estate of Ann Wiley, deceased; to Walter P. Pfeiffer for $24,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

84th St, 128 East, n s, 113.3 ft w of Lexington Av, 22.9x102, four-story flat and store; S. B. Dewsnap against G. G. Dewsnap et al.; Hirsh & B., attorneys; Harry Bijur, referee; partition; to Louise G. Bergh, a party in interest, for $38,000.

103d St, 159 East, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 30x100.11, four-story tenement and stores; City Real Estate Co. against Samuel Cohen et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; C. M. Russell, referee; due, $15,288.40; taxes, &c., $1,050.50; to the plaintiff for $14,500.

55th St, 534 West, s s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5, five-story brick tenement; F. H. Kinnicutt et al. against R. F. Weilhart; Hunt, H. & B., attorneys; T. W. Churchill, referee; due, $14,550.92; to the plaintiff for $11,500.

By Henry Brady.

104th St, 109 and 111 East, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; Esther Seymour et al. against Hyman Romm et al.; W. M. Powell, Jr., attorney; J. D. Kelly, referee; due, $36,426.41; taxes, &c., $1,545.39; to Louis Spielmann for $37,000.

By Samuel Marx.

21st St, 218 and 220 West, s s, 235 ft w of 7th Av, 46.10x105.5, seven-story flat; Joseph Schanz against Brookmire Realty Co. et al.; Herman Goldman, attorney; William Klein, referee; due, $18,562.88; taxes, &c., $1,835.50; subject to a prior mortgage of $85,000; to the plaintiff for $85,150.

138th St, 507 West, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x99.11, five-story flat; Benjamin Mordecai et al. against H. N. Braude et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; Benn Barber, referee; due, $38,727.57; taxes, &c., $788.15; to the plaintiff for $28,000.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e cor of Allen St, 50x54.6, two 5-story brick tenements and stores; also

65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; adjourned to June 16.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

Fox St, 665, n s, 272.6 ft e of Av. St. John, 40.7x125, 5-story flat; A. S. Blumenthal et al. against Gussie Friedman et al.; Ottenbourg, S. & H., attorneys; Bly Naumann, referee; due, $6,894.46; subject to a prior mortgage of $28,000; to the plaintiff for $32,500.

238th St, 133 East, n s, 125 ft w of Keppler Av, 25x100, 2-story dwelling; North New York Savings and Loan Association against Ridgefield Construction Co. et al.; J. H. Hildreth, attorney; H. K. Davis, referee; due, $5,206.03; taxes, &c., $109.89; to the plaintiff for $4,500.

By Henry Brady.

Decatur Av, 2,969, n s, 341.5 ft e of Bedford Park Boulevard, 37.6x110, 2-story dwelling; R. B. Gourlie et al. against C. B. Augustine et al.; Dean, T. & M., attorneys; F. S. McAvoy, referee; due, $7,747.80; taxes, &c., $1,227; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Franklin Av, 1,390, e s, 88.1 ft n of Jefferson Place, 37.6x100, 5-story flat; E. S. Chase against C. F. Whitman & al.; J. F. Stier, attorney; A. N. Giesterich, referee; due, $31,424.73; taxes, &c., $668.60; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

By James L. Wells Company.

Washington Av, 1,071, w s, 200 ft s of 166th St, 25x200, five-story flat and stores; adjourned to June 23.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

22d St, 28 East, s s, 310 ft w of 4th Av, 25x98.9, 9-story loft building; Germania Life Insurance Co. against S. A. Ross et al.; Dulon & R., attorneys; E. J. Rudvigh, referee; due, $99,125.51; taxes, &c., $3,509.19.

55th St, 220-2 East, s s, 260 ft s of 3d Av, 100x100.5, 1-story shop; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Carolina Doelger et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; Mortimer Bishop, referee; due, $33,483.62; taxes, &c., $729.56.

By Samuel Marx.

124th St, 546 West, s s c Broadway, 100x100.11, 6-story apartment house and stores; Surety Realty Co. against Howell et al.; Elsman, L. C. & L., attorneys; William Allen, referee; due, $30,318.40; taxes, &c., $2,180.50.

189th St, 142 West, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 26x99.11, 5-story flat; Greenwich Savings Bank against W. W. Davidson et al.; B. A. Sands, attorney; Samson Friedlander, referee; due, $22,852.45; taxes, &c., $838.60.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

153d St, 277-85 East, n s, 70.3 ft e of Morris Av, 100x100, two, three and one and two-story frame dwellings; Peter Wynen against A. F. Krause et al.; Glatzmayer & K., attorneys; Edgar Hirschberg, referee; due, $4,705.19; taxes, &c., $1,464.03; subject to three mortgages aggregating $10,500.

By J. H. Mayers.

Washington Av, 1,475, w s, 127.6 ft s of 171st St., 37.6x140.2, five-story flat; Hannah Greenebaum against Anthony Deutsch et al.; Milton Greenbaum, attorney; C. A. Oberwager, referee; due, $4,109.59; taxes, &c., $650; subject to a prior mortgage of $27,000.

By Henry Brady.

Glebe Av, w s, 62 ft s of Starling Av, 50x100; J. G. Buckley et al. against Colorado Realty Co. et al.; Eugene Berry, attorney; F. J. Healy, referee; due, $4,254.04; taxes, &c., $2,288.62.

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By order of the Executors, Howard Carroll and Harriet M. Spraker, the famous group of islands known as Glen Island, on Long Island Sound, off New Rochelle, will be sold at auction under foreclosure on Thursday, June 17, 1915, at 11:00 o'clock A. M., in front of the City Hall at New Rochelle.

All the property, consisting of Glen Island proper, the Clubhouse Island, Glenwood or Menagerie Island, Island Wild, Goose Island, Little Germany, all the upland, woodland, lowland, bathing beaches, etc., etc., comprising about 135 acres in all, will be disposed of without restriction to the highest bidder.

Terms and conditions of sale may be obtained by inquiry at the New York City office of the principal executor, and also from the Auctioneer, Joseph P. Day, on the day of sale.

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Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at hotel, or New York office, MURIEL SPENCER STADLER, 485 Fifth Ave.

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"The Colorado of the East," 55 minutes out, Lackawanna Railroad. Building sites of quarter-acre or more, fruit, shade, plenty of garden room; close to station. $275 upward; $5 monthly. Ideal for bungalow, year round home, or little farm. Will build your home when ready. Write for photo booklet. W. H. Carlough, 1270 Broadway, New York.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
D., L. & W. R. R. 26-acre Poultry Farm, right in the city; excellent land; seven-room cottage; large chicken houses, barns and other outbuildings; running brook; spring water piped to buildings. Ask for full particulars. OWNER, Room 703, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEPONSIT
ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

Houses, immediate occupancy, for sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; within one hour from office to bathing suit. Frequent train service, Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations. For information write or phone NEPONSIT REALTY CO., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y., or REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

AN ESTATE

Has got to be closed. Will sell real estate business. Open accounts. 650 lots unsold. Owner leaves city. A bargain.
ROOM 715, 150 NASSAU.

WATER FRONT PROPERTY.

Are you interested in a water-front bungalow? If so write, call, or telephone. Little cash needed. No brokers. AUFFURTH, 348 West 34th St., N. Y. C. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

A CEDARHURST BARGAIN.

New stucco House, 10 rooms, three tiled baths, sun parlor; hardwood trim, parquet floors; on 100x100 corner; every city convenience; 32 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sacrifice.
H. G. KNOWLES, 23 Park Av., New York City.

LAKE VIEW BUNGALOW.

Large seven-room Bungalow; full cement cellar; large porch; shade trees and shrubbery; plenty room for garden and chickens; privilege of Boating, Bathing, Fishing; $2,975, $900 down, balance easy terms. Owner, THE SUNRISE, Ronkonkoma, Long Island.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Furnished Apartment to Sublet.

Immediate occupancy until September 1st; two bright, cheerful rooms and bath. Including maid and linen service; will show rooms by mail appointment. Miss Amsterdam, Ansonia Hotel, Broadway & 73d St.

HENDRIK HUDSON APTS.,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE & 116TH STREET.
One seven and one eight room fully furnished apartments. Southern exposure. Reasonable terms for Summer months. Inquire Manager, on premises.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
103 EAST 29TH ST.
Nicely furnished Apartment to sublet, 2 rooms and bath, all light, near subway.

San Jacinto,
18 EAST 80TH ST.
Sublet apartments two and three rooms and bath; half price Summer rates; complete service.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished

525 Park Avenue
Southeast Cor. 61st St.
New Apartments.
Now Open for Inspection.
9 & 12 Rooms, 3 & 4 Baths.
An Apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.
Rental $3,700 to $6,000
APPLY
PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Ave.
EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 5th Ave.

405 Park Avenue
NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.
3 apartments, 11 to 12 rooms, 4 baths, $4,000, $6,000.

118 East 54th St.
2 apartments, 8 and 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800, $3,100.

115 East 53rd St.
1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.

123 East 53rd St.
4 apartments, 5 to 7 rooms & 3 baths, $1,350, $2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant—546 Fifth Avenue —Cor. 45th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

150 West 79th St.
Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
High Class Apartments
One 9 Room Duplex.
One 10 Room Simplex.
Rental $2,600 to $2,900.
Manager on Premises, or
EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 5th Ave.
Telephone, 6960—Murray Hill.

CENTRAL PARK
APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office, 175 West 58th St.

315 Central Park West
Corner of 91st St.
One 10 Room Duplex Apartment, $2,750.
Apply on premises or
Edgar A. Levy,
505 5th Av. Tel., Murray Hill—6960.

225 West End Av.
Northwest Corner 70th Street.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS
One 11-Room Apartment, 2 Baths $1,500 Exceptional Value.
4-5 & 6 Room Apartments
$540, $600, $780 Per Annum.
Occupancy & Leases from Oct. 1st

DORILTON

MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE.
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. One each of 7 and 9 room vacancies at $3,000 and $3,500. See resident superintendent.
BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

261 Central Park West
N. W. CORNER 66TH ST.
9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class. Fireproof.
Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$20 to $30

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
$1,500 to $1,800 Rents: Parlors 18x23, Dining Rooms 19x19, Bedrooms 14x16
Immediate Possession if Desired.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

104 EAST 40th ST.
Choice Apartments
In the fashionable residential section of Murray Hill.
5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths
ALSO
A very desirable Bachelor Suite
AT PARK AVENUE

BROOKLYN.

Best Values—Southern Exposure
Concessions; decorated to suit; every improvement; fine service; 4 rooms, $25 to $26; 5 rooms, $30 to $33. 1066 President St., corner Bedford Ave. Phone 8477 Prospect.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—CHARLES GOODWIN EMERY, ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of Joseph Atwell, Surrogate of the County of Jefferson, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Charles Goodwin Emery, late of the Town of Clayton, in said County of Jefferson, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, &c., of said deceased, at their place of transacting business at the office of James T. Kilbreth and Henry G. Schacknо, No. 45 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.

Dated the 25th day of January, 1915.
FRANK WHITNEY EMERY,
LUCIEN OUDIN,
Executors.
JAMES T. KILBRETH, HENRY G. SCHACKNO, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

City Property
Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

HOPKINS & BOYD
Real Estate Management, 5 West 33th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Ideal all-year home; magnificent commanding view of L. I. Sound and bay, waterfront rights for motor boat, private pier and sandy bathing beach; artistically built house, all hardwood finish, hot water heat, electric light, gas, city water, sewerage, sidewalks, &c.; shady plot and beautiful lawn; will sacrifice for $40 a month; investigate this wonderful bargain. For further particulars address SOUND HOME, Box 156 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—A bargain in 75x127, with a two-family house, on 2d Av.; will sell cheap and on easy terms. John Grier, 130 Bridge Plaza South, L. I. City.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN.—$6,000 all-year, 7-room home, $4,600; will build to order on very easy terms; stucco on solid brick construction; right in Richmond Borough, N. Y. City; high ground; plot

Country Board

NEW YORKERS KNOW that through The New York Times Country Board column they consult the most dependable and up-to-date directory of first-class Country Homes.

They know that high-class people use the best advertising medium, and that the highest realization of their wants will be found through THE NEW YORK TIMES advertising columns.

Telephone or post-card your advertisement to The Times —Bryant 1000.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. 'Phone 6785-5786 Bryant.

SUBLEASE TWO CORNER LOFTS, 25x100, cheap rent; also fixtures for sale. International Dress and Skirt Co., 72 Grand St.

PART OF LOFT TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. HAUSER & CO., 34 WEST 32ND ST.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Loft, light 4 sides. 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Desk room to let, Singer Building; two large windows facing Broadway. Room 1,111.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Beautiful furnished 7-room cottage; electric lights, all improvements; garage; wide, cool verandas; private dock and bathing beach; inspection invited; near Watch Hill; rent $400 for season, or will rent by the month. Box 115, Stonington, Conn.

House in first-class section of Jamaica, convenient to station, which is 18 minutes from New York; high ground; breezes from ocean; 9 rooms, 2 baths; fully equipped; new and clean; $150 Summer season. X 237 Times Annex.

Beachurst, Whitestone, L. I.—Large 8-room furnished house, very desirable; high ground; fruit, 5 minutes to bathing beach, 30 minutes to Penn. Station; 3 months, $300. North 82d St., 15th Av., or telephone Chelsea 2591.

Three-room furnished bungalows on Oakwood Beach, S. I., $100 per season; commutation, $5.25; 45 minutes from Baiter; also lots for sale. Address Fox, 205 East 9th St. Phone Orchard 3767, or New Dorp 449W.

For rent for Summer, wooded land for tent; joys of a camp and a Summer resort combined; very low rent. R. Brickner, Furnald Hall, Columbia University, New York.

Two six-room cottages, furnished; all improvements, including electric lights and bath; boating and fishing; near station and Post Office. Brink Bros., Lake Katrine, N. Y.

BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—House 10 rooms, bath, completely furnished; linen, silver, ice, screened, piazza; boat; golf, bathing, famous fishing; rent $650. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

For rent for Summer, at unusually low figure, a most comfortable home, in beautiful grounds, at Riverdale-on-Hudson. Telephone HACKETT, Kingsbridge 123.

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES, Cape Cod; completely furnished; all comforts; $225 up; booklet. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

Furnished cottages, mile Atlantic Highlands; high ground; 7 and 8 rooms, bath; garage; $250 and $350. Buel, Leonardo, N. J.

Furnished and unfurnished houses for rent at Boonton and Mountain Lakes. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted, a home in the country for three months; 5 bedrooms, bath and light; inland preferred. W. F. S., Box Y, 270 Times Annex.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HINTS FOR HOME BUILDERS. "How to Buy Land," "Building a Home," "The Financing of a Home," "The Ready-Built Home," a little book containing information and suggestions of great value to those contemplating buying or building; sent on receipt of 6c. for postage. FIRST MORTGAGE AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 20 East 42d St.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Villa Alta.—12-room house; garage; all city improvements. Tasker, Tribune Building.

New Houses in Van Courtlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Homes at Scarsdale and White Plains. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Villa plots as low as $1,000 at Hastings. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, 15 FAIRVIEW PLACE. Fine suburban all-year home; garage; high plot, 108x150; garden, fruit; fine neighborhood; five minutes station, Sound, schools; open Sunday; $6,000 above first mortgage; terms. Owner, tel. 3844 So. B'klyn, or 4323 New Rochelle.

Scarsdale.

SCARSDALE. — Ten rooms, bath; electric light; heat; 3 acres; fruit; tennis court; garage; hennery; vegetable garden; rent $50, unfurnished, or $500, furnished, for the season. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

MODERN COTTAGE.

Beautiful all-year home, near the seashore; 8 rooms and bath; all modern improvements, hardwood trim, large plot; 42 minutes from city; a big bargain; will sell cheap to quick buyer. Very easy terms. Seashore, Box 145, Times Downtown.

Want to sell my fine little farm, consisting of 8-room house, barn, and 5 chicken houses, pig pen and rabbit house; fine large plot of good soil for farming and cultivation; complete for $1,475, $100 down, balance $10 monthly. Hour from city. Investigate at once. Call till 8 P. M., B. Treiss, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

NON-RESIDENT OWNER offers at sacrifice charming old-fashioned home; 30 miles out on North Shore, near harbor and country club; dwelling, 11 large rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, open fireplaces, also poultry plant and garage, fine old trees, shrubbery; nearly 2 acres of land; price $12,000; bargain. Theodore S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

$250—JAMAICA HOUSE BARGAINS—$250 Choice of 30 new houses. 6 to 9 rooms. Built by myself. Best neighborhood. All modern improvements. $250 cash. Balance as rent. F. L. Ferguson, 5 Union Hall St., Jamaica. Telephone 244.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

SAGE FOUNDATION.

For business reasons must sell plot, 50x120, on Shorthill Road; price cheap; terms easy. Address Wm. D. Stoots, 347 Chauncey St., Brooklyn.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Ideal all-year home overlooking Hudson River, State Road, two miles from station, ninety minutes from New York; 21 acres, well cultivated; fruits, berries, 80 apple trees; vegetable garden planted; nine outbuildings adapted to poultry and stock; three wells, cistern, and large spring; well-built 12-room house, lately painted; bath, hot water heat; large piazza; inspiring mountain views. Address Box 894, Beacon, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains. — Four-room furnished bungalow at Haines Falls, N. Y.; lot 100 by 150 feet. 20 President Place, Kingston, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain, $4,000 beautiful half acre, small bungalow, barn, improvements; trolley. Cascob, Greenwich. Address Harry Snead, Noroton, Conn.

NEAR-BY CONNECTICUT, inland and shore front acreage. Crawford, 7 East 42d, N. Y.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS, a handsomely furnished, cool apartment of bedroom and bath; best location and service in New York; price very reasonable. THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST.

To sublet from June 15th, 36 East Fortieth St. 3 rooms and bath, light housekeeping; maid service, elevator. Apply superintendent.

Park Av., No. 13.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor, private bath; $80.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. | 1, 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE,

with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. A few apartments to sublet by day, week, or month during the Summer. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 3970.

Furnished apartments for rent at 307 West 79th St; smart, without losing their hominess; near theatres and shops, yet quiet; the essentials of a good home not overlooked in making them elegant. And the rents most moderate; 6 rooms and 1 bath suites, $75 per month; 8 rooms and 2 baths suites, $125 per month. The George Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 51 East 42d St., will tell you more about them. Phone Murray Hill 1936.

A.—A.—THE WILSONIA, 225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 4 room and bath, $25 up. | By month 9 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up. | or year. 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up. Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near subway, "L," and surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St. Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway, Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

To Sublet for Summer Months, A handsomely furnished, cool apartment of 3 rooms and 3 baths. Best location and service in New York. Price very reasonable. Rockfal, Apartments, 545 West 111th Street. Office on premises.

Will sublet at a sacrifice after July first beautiful, six-room, front apartment, two blocks from Broadway subway; recently furnished for my personal use. Telephone Mr. Young, Mad. Sq. 9480, any morning this week; attractive proposition.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN, Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six and eight rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

To Rent.—Attractively furnished 4-room and bath apartment; 7th floor; outside rooms; electricity, elevator, telephone; immediate possession; $65 monthly. 165 West 83d, Apt. 7A.

Ansonia Hotel.—Sublet till Oct. 1 at reasonable rate beautiful two-room apartment, overlooking the river; delightfully cool; immediate possession. Telephone 835 Columbus, mornings.

Large, furnished "Studio" apartment; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, (one room 26x14;) now till Oct. 1; high-class; reasonable. 609 West 127th St. Cooley.

Exceptionally artistic livable four rooms, bath, high-class elevator building, overlooking river, low rental. Phone Audubon 5600. Corby.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED, for rent until September 1, at $80 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

A family leaving city sublets 5 rooms, 2 baths in high-class elevator apartment; all outside Broadway rooms; less than rent; furnished complete. 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

To sublet in W. 72d Street, a most desirable housekeeping apartment of 4 rooms and bath, completely furnished. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar Street. Phone 5700 John.

116th St., 610 West.—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette apartments, furnished or unfurnished; high-class house; immediate possession. Telephone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

Business lady wishes to sell five-room apartment, completely furnished; party leaving New York. M. Murray, 215 West 108th St. Tel. 6300 Riverside.

Sublet completely furnished five-room apartment; concessions; immediate possession. The Norman, 37 West 93d St., Mrs. Thompson. 7435 River.

Seven-room, completely furnished apartment to sublet for three months or less. Apply Apt. 107, The Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway.

Apartment furnished, housekeeping; three rooms, bath; $50 monthly. Cannon, 527 West 121st.

BIG CONCESSIONS. Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 80 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 8592.

86TH ST., 200 WEST.—Beautiful five-room, front elevator apartment, modest rental, now to Sept. 15. Apartment 52.

5 West 16th St.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments; service, phone, electricity; $40 to $60 monthly.

112th St., (adjoining Drive.)—Seven rooms, piano; very reasonable. Telephone River 1181.

Sublet.—Spacious 3 and 4-room apartment; completely furnished. 507 West 113th.

64th, 29 West.—6-8 rooms, bath; homelike; $11-48; phone; reference.

Artistically furnished four rooms, bath; all outside; 98th St., Broadway. Schuyler 8493.

Four rooms and bath; cool, airy; $55 month. Lewis, 115 West 71st.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS. (One with kitchenette.) 19 EAST 32D STREET. Rentals $45 to $75, with service. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

Apartments to let from Oct. 1. Ambassador, 97th St. and Madison Av.

West Side.

307 WEST 79TH ST.

Furnished apartments of 8 rooms and 2 baths for rent! Smart, without losing their hominess, near theatres and shops, yet quiet; the essentials of a good home not overlooked in making them elegant; moderate rental. Apply to Superintendent on premises, or THE GEORGE ROSENFELD CO., INC., 51 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 1936.

THE LANGHAM, 70d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 13-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; reference.

Westchester.

OWNER of spacious, luxurious home, large, shady grounds, adjacent New York, who has marked ability in cheering and uplifting the ailing, will care for any one desiring restful, beautiful surroundings; good, nourishing food; cheerful companionship; motor car; physician's references. Good Health, S 164 Times.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

PELHAM HEIGHTS, thirty minutes New Haven Railroad; private family offers unusual accommodations; no children; near golf. Comfort, W 96 Times.

WESTCHESTER ACADEMY, White Plains, N. Y.—Summer session begins June 15; children boarded without instruction; excellent references.

WESTCHESTER ACADEMY, White Plains, N. Y.—Summer session begins June 15; children boarded without instruction; excellent references.

Beautiful house on Chester Hill; large verandas; excellent table; every comfort; easy communication. 165 North Fulton Av., Mount Vernon.

Larchmont, Myrtle Av., Split Cottage.—Excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 37.

Long Island.

Elstone Park Hotel, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home; refined people; rates; booklets. Apply Gunther & Uedele, also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway, 401-402.

Rockville Centre, L. I. Refined private family can accommodate few adults. Commuters' handsome cottage, every comfort, excellent table, $10 to $12, references. Owner, 60 Maine Avenue.

New York State.

THE MARGARD, CONGERS, N. Y., overlooking Rockland Lake, mountain; comfortable rooms; modern improvements; verandas; boating, fishing; excellent table; commuting.

New Jersey.

American family can accommodate six people; three very large sleeping rooms, large piazza, extensive grounds; home products, fine table; $8. 437 Locust Av., Roselle Park, N. J.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Hollywood Lodge, Mrs. Younes, Manager.)—Delightfully located, marine and country view; cuisine and service a specialty.

Montclair.—Beautiful, convenient mountain town; desirable rooms; excellent location. Randall, 104 Valley Road.

A nurse in country will board elderly lady who is mentally weak. Y 210 Times Annex.

Maine.

"The Undercliffe," situated on Penobscot Bay; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; good place to rest; booklets sent upon application. Van Buren Black, Cape Rozier, Maine.

Connecticut.

NORWALK, CT.—Rhodonolia House, overlooking Sound; large, shady grounds; modern baths; cuisine unexcelled; 10 minutes to station and beaches; 1 hour New York; $8 up. H. A. Hull, Prop'r.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

WANTED for month of August, on the water, accommodations for family of five adults, two children, and nurse; could use cottage in connection with hotel. X 376 Times Annex.

Country board wanted, wife, husband, 3-year-old child, maid; commute city; weekly rates; entire Summer; full particulars. Poposkey, 840 East 182d, New York.

Two young men desire room and board within commuting distance of New York near water. Particulars, S 168 Times.

Couple want desirable board for Summer; bathing preferred; commute. D 262 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

BRENTMORE.

88 Central Park West, Cor. 69th St. 5-8-9 rooms—2-3 baths, $1,800 to $4,250. Immediate possession may be arranged. BING & BING, 111 W. 40th St.

Rent, $45-$50.

Seven large rooms and bath; modern improvements. 102-4 West 85th St. Owner, on premises.

A choice 10-room apartment, three baths; landing point of fleet. 67 Riverside Drive, 79th; 2 blocks from Subway.

92d St., 251 West.—Seven to nine rooms, two baths; $1,650 up. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms and bath; improvements; $45. Janitor.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS TO LET. MANCHESTER, 108TH ST. & BROADWAY.

Beautiful suites, furnished and unfurnished; three, four, and five rooms. 222 West 59th.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Desirable west side apartments, four to ten rooms. Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms, Write Z, Box T 25 Times.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th st. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

Apartments to lease from Oct. 1. L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. and Columbus Av.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments to let; Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St.

538-544 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

1,090 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath; $45 to $55.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Ponchetrain, 312 W. 109th St.—Beautiful apartments of 4 to 6 rooms.

Leases now being made for apartments from Oct. 1, 1,730 Broadway.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

158 West 95th St.—Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms to let.

Bronx.

169th St., 96 West, Bronx.—Two-family house, 8 large, light rooms, bath, all improvements; electricity, large sun parlor; $40.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

117TH, 26 EAST.—Beautiful double room for two, also alcove attachment, making suitable quarters for 3; select neighborhood, adjoining Fifth Av.; home cooking; moderate.

157TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

34TH ST., 56 EAST.—The Stokes house, excellent board and clean rooms, $9 up.

62D, 16 EAST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; parlor dining; reasonable.

Madison Ave., 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. Subway.

West Side.

53D, 57 WEST.—Double, single rooms; baths; excellent table; Southerners accommodated; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board; table guests; Summer rates.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; board optional; table guests.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Visitors, Summer students desiring large, cool rooms, near Central Park; beautiful suite, suit four gentlemen; electricity; convenient location; first-class cook.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable, homelike house; table guests; Summer rates; board optional.

72D, 261, 263, 265 WEST.—Superior double rooms, with or without private bath; entire floor for family or four gentlemen.

74TH ST., 131 WEST—20TH YEAR. Sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

74TH, 153 WEST.—High-class accommodations in refined Jewish home; table guests.

76TH, 127-129 WEST. Large, small rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select suite; bath; double, single rooms; excellent table; electricity.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, excellent board; refined home; table guests.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; Subway, L; references.

79TH, 113 AND 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounges; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 146, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 128 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 134 WEST.—(Orsacourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table guests.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished rooms; refined home; single, double; Summer rates.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms, near Park; electricity; homelike; telephone; references; moderate.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Single, double rooms; "L," Subway; delightful meals; $7 upward.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, cool, sunny room; also small; near Riverside; excellent cooking.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small front rooms, connecting or single; excellent table.

126TH, 162 WEST.—Single, en suite; nicely furnished; Subway, "L"; excellent cuisine. Morningside 4766.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

AN EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for gentlemen on West 94th St.; Summer rates, $8 and upward. Telephone 3871 Riverside.

Riverside Drive, 549.—Elegant rooms; superior board; bath, shower; homelike; 4960 Morningside. Payne.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

Several choice rooms may be had at moderate rates, with, without board; ideal locality; beautiful home; one suite with private bath. Call, phone Stein, 147 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Schuyler 9057.)

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming Summer hotel of highest order Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare. Lovely rooms, excellent cuisine, all comforts. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

111TH, 10 EAST.—Large 2d floor room; suitable 2, 3; running water; also small room.

117TH, 130 EAST.—Comfortable, well-furnished, cool rooms on bathroom floor.

85TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive room; all conveniences; choice location.

45TH, 22 EAST.—Three large rooms; bath; kitchenette; maid service if desired; rent of apartment reduced $175-$100; bachelors.

105TH, 105 EAST.—Overlooking Park; apartment 71; parlor suite; elevators, telephone, piano.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Large and small, nicely furnished rooms; running water; gentlemen only.

82D, 130 EAST.—Room, suitable two; French conversation; meals if desired. Mrs. Ackermann.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," FOR BACHELORS, 302 West 22d St., also 138 East 86th St. The comforts of home, the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new 12-story building, roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, lounge; no tipping; running water every room; single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $8 to $4 weekly each.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive suite, delightfully pleasant single rooms; all conveniences; board optional.

MADISON AV., 529.—Single or suite, with private baths and phone; Summer rates.

West Side.

87TH, 7 WEST.—Large, medium, small rooms; clean; telephone; select house; reasonable.

97TH, 39 WEST.—Large room, private bath, one flight; smaller room; reasonable.

117TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, spotless, clean rooms; hot water always; select house.

32D ST., (off Broadway,) New Hotel Strand. —Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

82D ST., Between Broadway and 5th Av.—Rooms, with private bath, $9 and $12 per week; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive room; all conveniences; choice location.

47TH, 11 WEST. — Apartment; front, back parlor; other rooms; telephone; electric lights; all conveniences.

47TH ST., 31 WEST.—Parlor floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; electricity; select.

52D, 54 WEST.—Connecting front rooms; running water, bath same floor; congenial location.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; hot and cold running water; private bath room; electricity; telephone; gentlemen only; references.

55TH, 49 WEST. — Large, well-furnished room, $6; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Attractive, large room; electricity; elevator; refined surroundings; references. Tappan.

57TH, 260 WEST, (near Columbus Circle.)—Large, light room; modern improvements. Hammond.

58TH, 329 WEST, (near Columbus Circle.)—Desirable large, small rooms; improvements; telephone.

59TH, 65 WEST.—Outside rooms; running water; all modern conveniences; reference. Nyhan.

65TH, 164 WEST, Near Broadway.—Private refined family; southern exposure; Summer rates.

68TH ST., 71 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms, (or floor;) single room; very moderate.

89TH, 105 WEST.—Room, with private bath; also small room; private house.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, $5, $6; hot and cold water, electricity; no rooming house.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Col. 1894; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, with private bath; board optional; best location near Riverside Drive; Summer rates; telephone; Subway express, "L."

75TH, 104 WEST.—Attractively furnished, pleasant rooms; select neighborhood; bath; phone; Summer rates.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractively furnished medium sized front room; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, (near Park.)—Entire second floor, handsomely appointed; private residence; newly decorated; together or singly; private bath; meals optional; Summer rates. Telephone 5469 Schuyler.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Attractive, nicely-furnished double single rooms; conveniences; summer rates.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Large front room, single beds; medium room; reasonable. References.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large room; quiet, cool; all conveniences; superior house.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private house, suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 212 WEST.—Attractive single room; all conveniences; also basement for business purposes.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; 3 windows; reasonable; references.

79TH, 169 WEST.—Two beautiful rooms, same floor; reduced Summer rates; Subway.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; $7-$8 weekly; telephone; breakfast optional.

805 WEST 80TH. (SCHUYLER 3917.) Attractive room in high-class apartment; bachelor.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptional, attractive, large, small rooms; all conveniences; special Summer rates.

82D, 250 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; gentleman; references; telephone. Dutton.

82D, 134 WEST.—Handsome large and single rooms, adjoining bath; $4, $5, $6; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large and small rooms, electric light, piano; private bath.

82D, 68 WEST.—Clean, cool double, single rooms, parlor floor; Summer rates.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family; rent large room; private bath; phone; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, outside, light room; overlooking Central Park; special rates.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

84TH ST., 31 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water, electricity; Summer prices; references.

84TH, 258 WEST.—Block Riverside; elevator; invitories; telephone; women; reasonable; sixth floor.

87TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; conveniences; gentlemen; private house; Summer prices; references.

87TH ST., 220 WEST.—Cool, light room and bath; every convenience; overlooking Belnord garden. Apartment D. Schuyler 10400.

92D, 214 WEST.—Large front, three windows; modern elevator; refined home. McNames.

93D, 69 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished sunny rooms; board optional; elevator. Apartment 30.

93D ST., 85 WEST.—Large rooms; $3.75; housekeeping; separate kitchenette, $4.50; small, $2.25; Phone.

93D, 148 WEST.—New house; beautiful, large double rooms; $6-$7; small rooms, $2.50.

94TH, 35 WEST.—Bachelor's apartment; bath with shower; quiet refined surroundings; near Park.

94TH, 152 WEST.—Attractive home, private house; high-class accommodations; bachelor; gentlemen; subway, L.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, sunny room, with lavatory; large closets; adjoining bath, shower; refined private family. Linn.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Attractive rooms; running water; board. Apt. 6A.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large room, newly decorated, adjoining bath; telephone; gentlemen. Owner.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Share elevator apartment; giving two large, front rooms; southern exposure; kitchen privileges; $30 monthly. 7 E.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Large and small rooms; bath; gentleman or couple; elegantly kept. Apartment 7.

100TH, (940 Amsterdam Av.)—Attractive rooms, reasonable; young lady desired; references; private. Samuels.

101TH ST., 226 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; gentlemen; conveniences; $5; references. Apt. 21.

112TH, 538 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool room; high-class elevator apt. Bridges.

113TH, 504 WEST.—For refined person bright, airy, clean, quiet room; elevator. Crawford.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Fine room with bath; private house; convenient transportation; telephone.

420 WEST 116TH ST.

Single, double rooms, with private bath; $25 monthly, upward, including excellent service; desirable for gentlemen. Phone 5800 Morningside.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Pleasant, light Summer rooms; single; elevator; shower; telephone; reasonable. Apartment 32.

120TH ST., 434 WEST.—Delightful room for young woman, opposite Columbia University campus; coolest part of city. Apartment 2F.

121ST ST., 501 and 519, (Morningside Heights.) —Delightful Summer location, near Riverside Drive, opposite Columbia University; beautiful view of campus; band concerts during July; attractively furnished sunny rooms, front, side, and rear; southern, eastern, and northern exposures; one to five windows; single and double; $2.50 to $12 week; meals entirely optional at cost in co-operative dining room, very reasonable; parlors for callers; elevator, steam, gas, electricity, hot water, shower; Broadway Subway. Telephones: Morningside 4007 and 5790. Chaperons: Mrs. Young and Miss Williams.

121ST, 503 WEST.—Pleasant, cool room, exceptionally large; elevator apartment; bath, electricity. Apt. 51.

128TH, 40 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; elevator; Subway; reasonable. Jordan.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room; scrupulously clean; adjoining bath. Apartment 27.

148TH, (3,604 Broadway.)—Bachelor quarters; large, airy room; all improvements; reasonable. Mayer.

APARTMENT HOTEL.—Room and bath; Hudson view; maid service; 86th St. Schuyler 8493.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Exceptional room; every convenience. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (68th.)—Couple, having charming apartment overlooking Park, will rent room; lavatory; adjoining bath. Columbus 7915.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, Apt. 37.—Large front room; lady or couple; kitchen privileges.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (141st, Convent Av.)—Two rooms, kitchenette, $6.50, including gas.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106. — Attractive outside front rooms, overlooking Hudson; Morningside Park. Apartment 92.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 260, (2D.) — Large, handsomely furnished room; suitable couple or gentleman; $8.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (136th.)—Beautiful, large room in private apartment, overlooking river. Apt. 2C.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full board and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful rooms; running water, electricity; private family; 91st St. Subway.

WEST END AV, 841, (entrance 101st.)—Large outside room. Bailey. River 495.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Woman wants room between 34th and 59th, with use of kitchen for cooking and laundering. T 5 Times.

Young couple desire living accommodations in restricted residential district, with private family; breakfast. T 7 Times.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED TO A MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER AND FINANCIAL STANDING TO MAKE A PERMANENT CONNECTION WITH A RAPID PROGRESSING COMPANY WHICH HAS ESTABLISHED RECORDS ABROAD AND IN CANADA. D 264 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Manufacturer of small firearms desires to purchase for spot cash manufacturing plant equipped for stamping, turning, and milling metal goods; must have up-to-date equipment; brokers or dealers will be ignored; will not consider real estate proposition; act quick. Automatic, Box D 248 Times Downtown.

N. Y. State corporation, established business in N. Y. City, $100,000 cash capital, paying 15 per cent. per annum, desires $25,000 additional capital; investment secured; strict investigation. D 205 Times Downtown.

Advertiser has invented four new games; sure to be huge sellers; will sell a half interest to live man as partner who will devote his energies to pushing them for $1,000. S 156 Times.

Partner wanted to connect with two young men, (with standing,) in hat and cap jobbing business; must have had salesman experience and come with trade; some capital required. Y 276 Times Annex.

Half interest in children's dress manufacturing business for sale; partner retiring; good opportunity for live wire; investment $5,000. Address P. K., 104 East 14th St.

Have $50,000 with services, to invest in a manufacturing business; no attention paid to replies unless particulars are stated. T 9 Times.

Moving-picture theatre, with airdrome attached; excellent location, Harlem; little money required. Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 Broadway, (42d.)

Party wanted with $15,000 to engage in the development of proposition of limitless possibilities; investment secured. A 42 Times Annex.

Wanted—Partner, with capital, in manufacturing ladies' neckwear line; confidential. Address Y 279 Times Annex.

Manufacturing business, prosperous, wants active partner; Bradstreet's references; investment required. Y 245 Times Annex.

An opportunity to acquire one-half interest in an auto-accessory business, established five years. L 22 Times.

Sporting goods exclusively; well established; $4,500; selling account sickness. Upstairs, 49 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

$2,000 to invest with services and possess financial and commercial experience. L 83 Times Downtown.

Associate wanted to finance article of splendid merit. Edwards, 41 Park Row.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Russian and French business letters called for and delivered, translated from or into, next day. S 168 Times.

Business Loans.

Loans on outstanding accounts, notes, and various securities; confidential. Y 225 Times Annex.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R

N. Y. U. RECORD CLASS OF 678 GOES FORTH

Dr. Abbott Tells Graduates World Peace Is the Great Work Before Them.

SIX HONORARY DEGREES

Day Saddened by Death of Student on Eve of Graduation—List of Prize Winners.

New York University held its eighty-third commencement yesterday and sent 678 students forth, the largest class in its history. In addition to degrees granted for academic work, Franklin Knight Lane, Secretary of the Interior, Chief Magistrate William McAdoo, Sidney E. Mezes, President of the City College; John Huston Finley, Commissioner of Education; Robert Ridgeway, Subway Engineer, and the Rev. James O. Boyd of Paterson, received honorary degrees.

More than 2,000 persons attended the morning's exercises, and more than 5,000 were present in the afternoon.

The commencement was touched with sorrow for the degree of Bachelor of Commercial Science conferred upon Leo J. Hayden came too late. He died on Monday and will be buried today. He was a night student and it is believed that the strain of the work was too great.

One degree bore with it the added honor of "cum laude." It went to Ichiro Naito of Hyogiken, Japan. The only degree carrying "summa cum laude" went to Abraham Kaplan, and his average of 94 per cent. tops all records for the School of Commerce.

Among the alumni who returned for the exercises were many who have been graduated more than fifty years, among them Dr. Lyman Abbott. The oldest was Lewis B. Reed, sole surviving member of the class of 1843.

World Peace the Great Work.

After the opening prayer and the salutatory oration by Ubaldo J. Marra of the College of Arts, the awards of prizes were made and the valedictory oration on "The Vitalization of College Training" was delivered by Albert P. Lewin of the College of Arts. It was followed by an address to the graduates by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott on "International Brotherhood." Dr. Abbott pointed out that the greatest service the graduates could give the world was to establish some means of international justice; something that would go further than international arbitration, something that would force peace upon warring nations. Dr. Abbott drew upon the history of the United States for his evidence.

"European, Slav and Teuton," said Dr. Abbott, "Italian, and Frenchman, and Englishman, and Belgian, are engaged in a terrible warfare; perhaps the greatest tragedy in human history. Here in America, Slav, Teuton, Italian, Frenchman and Englishman, Belgian, live peaceably and happily together. What is the reason? Why? Why not? Why is there war here? The same people, the same races, the same differences of religion, of nationality, war there, peace here.

"Gentlemen, the duty I want to lay upon you is this: We of the outgoing generation have found a way to establish on the American continent a human brotherhood. It is for you of the incoming generation to find a way to establish through all the world a human brotherhood.

"We have made a brotherhood in America, but it is not complete; it is not perfected. There are men still who will tell you that labor is against capital, and capital against labor, that Catholics are against Protestants and Protestants against Catholics. Gentlemen, those men are enemies of all the world, enemies of America, enemies of the countries of Europe.

"In Europe, the Germans say they are afraid the Slav will dominate Europe, and the Englishman fears the Germans will dominate Europe. Why should any race dominate Europe? For this word 'domination' we have submitted 'cooperation.' We have done it in America, and you are to do it for the world; by your voice of leadership you are to teach the world that not domination but cooperation will govern.

"Why should one race dominate another or one nation seek to dominate another? If we blot off the face of civilization the nation, would we get rid of Tolstoi's novels—I should not mind getting rid of his philosophy—would we get rid of Tschaikowski's music; would we get rid of Gladstone? Every nation has lent to us by great contributions to human history, and human progress is made not by domination of one race by another race, or one nation by another, or one religion by another, but by combination and co-operation with men seeking as an ultimate end the highest welfare and the best development of the whole race."

Supreme Court for a Model.

Dr. Abbott then told of what the Supreme Court has done for the United States and showed how the same plan might be applied to nations. It is not arbitration that we need, he said, but a court which will be impartial and will deal out justice. "If an individual refuses to obey the law," he said, "we call him a criminal. If a crowd gathers to resist law, we call them a mob. What shall we call a nation which wipes international laws off the books and refuses obedience? I call it a criminal nation. We need an International League, a combination of the civilized nations saying to one another, and saying to the world, 'He who refuses to do justice shall be compelled to do justice.'

"There was a labor war out in Colorado. Now there is peace. What brought this? Not ministers going out and preaching; not a good woman going out carrying flowers. It was because the United States Army went on the soil and said to them, 'You shall not fight.'

"Gentlemen, I believe I am a member of every peace society in the United States. I believe in peace, but we have very good authority for saying that peace will never come by crying 'Peace, peace, when there is no peace.' It will come when the nations of the earth join against war."

In his address to the graduates in the afternoon, Chancellor Elmer E. Brown also referred to the part which the university graduates must play in the efforts to obtain world peace and again reiterated his appeal made in his annual report for means with which to establish a Department of International Affairs.

The Honorary Degrees.

As the Chancellor handed their diplomas to the candidates for honorary degrees, he spoke a few words to each, as follows:

ROBERT RIDGWAY, distinguished for public service as an engineer, particularly in the construction of great aqueducts and rapid transit lines, honored and beloved by your professional associates and by a wide circle of our citizens, by virtue of the authority of this university, committed to me, I welcome you to the degree of Master of Science in Civil Engineering, with all of the rights and privileges appertaining to that degree, whereof this diploma shall be the evidence.

JAMES OSCAR BOYD, alumnus, whom this university delights to honor, adventurer into difficult fields of Biblical scholarship and the outlying ranges of comparative religion, preacher and teacher of righteousness, grace, and brotherhood, by authority of this university, vested in me, I welcome you to the degree of Doctor of Divinity, with all of the privileges appertaining to that degree, in token whereof you will receive this diploma.

FRANKLIN KNIGHT LANE, you have rendered service, national in its scope and conspicuous for its thoroughness, insight, fidelity, and vision. Called to the highest council table of the nation, the head of a great department of Government and adviser of our President in a time that is trying the spirit of our people, you are one of those whom we rely upon with an established confidence. By virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of this university, I welcome you to the degree of Doctor of Laws and confer upon you all of the privileges thereto appertaining, whereof this diploma shall be evidence.

WILLIAM McADOO, honored as a participant in municipal, State and national Governments, and in all of the great divisions of Government, legislative, executive, and judicial, an upright, able and fearless Judge, forceful and courteous, now rendering conspicuous public service as our Chief City Magistrate, by virtue of the authority of this university vested in me, I welcome you to the degree of Doctor of Laws, and confer upon you all of the privileges appertaining to that degree, in testimony whereof you will receive this diploma.

SIDNEY EDWARD MEZES, distinguished as philosophical writer, teacher, and administrator, called from the educational leadership of an imperial commonwealth in the great Southwest to the headship of the Municipal College of this imperial city, welcomed here by New York University as a new and valued neighbor, by virtue of the authority reposed in me as Chancellor, I welcome you to the degree of Doctor of Laws and confer upon you all of the rights and dignities appertaining to that degree, of which this diploma shall be the evidence.

JOHN HUSTON FINLEY, man of abundant service and abounding friendship, teacher, poet, orator, and mediator, honored abroad as well as by your American neighbors, sometime college President and now the inspiriting director and leader of all educational activities of all institutions of teaching in this great State, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of this university, under the Regents of the University of the State of New York, I welcome you to the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters and confer upon you all of the privileges of that degree, of which this diploma shall be evidence.

Those Who Received Degrees.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.—H. H. Brase, E. E. Gardner, E. Gasparitsen, A. P. Lewin, cum laude; F. S. Manson, U. J. Marra, Elizabeth S. Brown, W. L. Dunbar, Mary H. Riddle, cum laude; C. H. Noxon, Jr.; M. E. Pike, S. Rogoff, D. S. Schwartz, O. N. Smith, W. L. Wright, S. Ellenoff, W. G. H. Ryan.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.—F. J. Carlucci, W. E. Hager, S. Kopchovsky, Jr.; I. Levinson, J. M. Marshall, G. A. Barnewall, Jr.; Lena Buseck, C. H. Carroll, M. Rashbaum, E. W. Ripley, B. E. Saul, E. Zimmer, Jr.; R. B. Chappell, E. W. Daniel, R. H. Dobbin, H. S. Dunning, H. R. Epstein, Lorena E. Fry, Estelle Forchheimer, J. C. Franklin, J. S. Herron, R. C. Hilliard, R. G. Horn, Annie Kavetsky, Anna M. Keidel, P. F. King, E. G. H. Kraeling, P. J. Lipsett, Fannie P. Mathes, A. M. Nielsen, H. M. Normandeau, M. Padve, Josephine Potter, W. W. Reid, G. G. Schoenshen, H. K. Seaman, D. H. Strawbridge, E. A. Sweeney, R. F. Tolmach, H. H. Wahlert, J. Zuckerbram, A. F. Gerken, J. R. Palmer, G. E. Patrie, Grace A. Raynor, A. N. Smith, M. Steinberg, Genevieve N. Dougine, C. Hainfeld, R. A. G. Mertching, W. L. Shubert.

CIVIL ENGINEER—J. L. Bogart, B. S.; H. W. Reyonlds, B. S.; M. L. Wasserman, B. S.; J. J. White, B. S.; E. N. Peterson, B. S.; J. A. Fetherston, B. S.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER—J. S. Coldwell, B. S.; J. L. Hunt, B. S.; C. C. Valley, B. S.; O. A. Wallace, B. S.; A. B. Wilson, B. S.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING—E. Balaban, H. N. Bartlett, S. Breene, A. W. Harvey, Jr., W. Jaffe, H. Kennard, F. E. Kohl, Jr., J. Krakauer, J. R. McIntyre, K. J. McNally, W. G. Many, E. A. O'Donnell, F. J. Oleri, G. A. Ramirez de Arellano, N. L. Sanow, A. Schulman, E. A. Sears, N. W. Sultzer, T. A. von Glahn, Jr., E. L. Woolf, L. S. Youngling, F. Zayas, F. F. Baker, W. R. Roe, S. G. Rossell.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—H. E. Fuhr, P. C. Vogler, A. D. Wade, W. E. Woodcock.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN CHEMICAL ENGINEERING—A. M. Apmann, C. S. Treacy, H. A. Wiener.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY—J. H. Ballard, Kate L. Dickinson, M. K. W. Belcher, William I. Heller, J. F. Holstein, T. J. Lacey, R. I. MacBride; E. A. Rayner, Beatrice L. Stevenson, E. H. Alexander, J. A. Lesh, K. L. Thompson, L. A. Carley.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE—A. A. Adler, F. O. Amon.

MASTER OF ARTS—Y. Abe, H. D. Appenzeller, B. A.; S. T. Baker, B. S.; F. M. Barranco, B. A.; G. W. Blake, B. A.; J. Bloch, Ph. B.; Annette Y. Bonnard, B. S.; V. C. Bonnlander, B. A.; C. J. Carver, B. A.; B. M. Denniston, B. A., B. D.; Bertha K. Dietrich, B. S.; E. W. Garrison, B. S.; F. D. Gifford, B. A.; G. Goldenberg, H. Goldman, C. E.; H. Greenberg, B. A.; A. Grundy, B. S.; J. Holman, B. A.; S. H. Ingersoll, B. S.; J. H. Iskowitz, B. S.; J. M. Kerwin, B. S.; E. J. Kilduff, B. A.; M. Kurz, B. A.; H. L. Lamb-din, B. A., M. A., B. D.; O. H. Luken; H. E. Mehrtens, B. S.; C. F. Ogden, B. S.; R. R. Pawar, B. A., LL. B.; L. G. Reynolds, Ph. B.; H. W. Schenck, B. S.; M. M. Schilling, B. S.; C. A. Sheppard, B. S.; D. M. Shohet, B. S.; R. H. Stafford, B. A.; J. J. Steiner, B. S.; I. Z. Toub, B. A.; Elzie G. Van Tilburg, B. A., B. D.; A. L. Wilbert, B. A.; R. C. Young, B. A.; N. P. Benson, B. S.; H. Finkelstein, B. S.; F. M. Foster, B. A.

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The Prizes Awarded.

The A. Ogden Butler Classical Fellowship, Edward Gasparitsch.

The A. Ogden Butler Philosophical Fellowship, Morris Emanuel Pike, cum laude.

The A. Ogden Butler Euclean Prizes, Charles Henry Noxon, Jr.

The James Gordon Bennett Prize, Ubaldo Joseph Marra.

The Herman Ridder German Prize, Edward Gasparitsch.

The George Augustus Sandham Oration Prizes—1, Albert Parsons Lewin; 2, Daniel Stern Schwartz.

The Frederick Sewar Gibson Prize—Alfred P. Lewin.

The Class of 1907 Debating Medals—George Granger Brown, William H. Draper, Jr., Archibald Jamieson Nichol. The following three have previously won these medals and received a bar: Daniel Stern Schwartz, Abraham Morris Fabian, Ubaldo Joseph Marra.

The MacDonald Memorial Prizes in Public Speaking, 1, James H. Farrel; 2, L. T. Snyder.

Damerel Prize, Walter Granger Many.

Hoe Engineering Prize, Jacob Krakauer.

Duryea Fellow, Frank Edward Kohl, Jr.

Inman Fellow, Arthur Martens Apmann.

The Alumni Medal for Excellence in Scholarship in the Washington Square College, Alfred Marius Nielson.

The Philosophical Prize, John Stacey Roberts, M. A., Ed. M., B. S.

The Faculty Prize Scholarship, (Law School,) Claude L. Gonnet. First Honorable Mention, Vito Lanza. Second Honorable Mention, Filbert Rosenstein. Third Honorable Mention, Hyman Cohen.

The Glover C. Arnold Prize, John Marion Lore.

The Accounting Prize, Henry L. Seldman.

The Delta Sigma Pi Medal, Bernard J. Reis.

The Phi Sigma Delta Prize, Harold E. Johnson.

Dean's Prize in Practical Economics, J. P. Meyer.

19 WEDDINGS IN CITY CHAPEL

Magistrates and Aldermen to Perform Ceremonies There.

Prospective bridal couples had a weary time waiting in the City Clerk's office in the Municipal Building yesterday for an Alderman to appear and splice the matrimonial knot. City Clerk Scully, who ousted the "marriage trust" from the third floor of the building, following a report of the Commissioner of Accounts, spent several busy hours trying to get some one in authority to officiate in the marriage chapel.

When nineteen couples had accumulated in the Clerk's office and adjacent corridors, Mr. Scully bethought himself of a City Magistrate, and called up Chief Magistrate McAdoo. Mr. McAdoo assigned to the Municipal Building Magistrate Marsh, who disposed of the waiting nineteen at the rate of one every four minutes. No fees were charged, except $1 for the marriage certificate.

After consulting with Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein, City Clerk Scully arranged to have a Magistrate appear at the marriage chapel every morning. Then he got in touch with the Aldermen, and one will appear every afternoon. Tomorrow noon Magistrate Herbert will take care of the lovelorn, and in the afternoon Alderman Chorosh will tie all the necessary knots. Just how long this arrangement will be continued neither Commissioner Wallstein nor Clerk Scully could say.

While this was going on the former operators, James Weldon, William Long and Patrick J. Paul, were having a quiet time at the private chapel they had established at 42 Duane Street. Not a couple appeared there all day, in spite of the fact that Alderman "Happy Jack" Reardon was on hand for several hours, ready to perform all the splicing necessary. Mr. Weldon said he hoped for better luck today.

MAURICE DALY'S SON KILLED

Falls Out of Window Above Father's Broadway Billiard Room.

John J. Daly, 23 years old, who had been manager for six weeks of the billiard rooms of his father, Maurice Daly, the former billiard champion, at 1,615 Broadway, fell from a rear window of the place yesterday morning and was instantly killed. "Jack" Daly, as his friends called him, kept the rooms open until 4.30 yesterday morning to accomodate a party of players. When he closed up, leaving a porter in charge, he complained of weariness and hurried to the stairway which leads to a room in the rear of 211 West Forty-ninth Street, above the billiard hall, which had been fitted up for his use since his parents moved to Far Rockaway.

Benjamin Roberts, the porter, heard a noise on a rear extension on a level with the billiard floor and found Daly lying on the roof unconscious. Roberts called in Policeman Everson of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who called an ambulance from the Polyclinic Hospital. Dr. Katz responded, and found Daly dying.

The police concluded Daly had jumped from the window of his room to the roof, twelve feet below, and reported his death to be suicide. Maurice Daly and his son, Maurice, Jr., denied that the young man had any cause to take his life, and attributed his death to accident, due to falling through an open low-silled window in the hall while going to his room in the dark stairway. A stepladder which had been against the wall was across the open window and Daly had grasped it, apparently to save himself.

AUTO CRUSHES W. B. WALKER

New Yorker's Skull Fractured as Car Skids Near Providence.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 9.—William B. Walker of Ninety-fourth Street and Riverside Drive, New York City, President of the American Thermos Bottle Company, received a fracture of the skull and possible internal injuries when an automobile in which he was riding skidded and turned over on Potter Hill Road, two miles and a half outside of Westerly, this afternoon. Mr. Walker is in the Rhode Island Hospital here in a serious condition. C. R. Visscher, Superintendent of Thermos Bottle factory at Norwich, Conn., who was in the car with him, escaped with a few bruises.

The accident happened at a turn in the road near the bottom of a steep hill. The two men were bound for Norwich, where the company plant is situated, to Providence. The automobile, witnesses say, was traveling at a high rate of speed when it descended the hill and attempted to take the sharp curve at Holman Farm. The drive wheels slid in the soft dirt and before it could be straightened out it left the road, slid down an embankment and headed for a stone wall. As it struck Mr. Walker was thrown forward and struck on his head on the wall. He fell back and the automobile overturned upon him. His companion was thrown clear of the wreck.

GARRISON'S PLAN READY.

Will Not Disclose Army Recommendations Until Congress Meets.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Secretary Garrison said today that although he was in almost daily conference with army officers over the general plan for the reorganization of the army, he did not propose to make public his recommendations on the subject until Congress reconvened. Meanwhile careful study is being given to every proposal to increase the efficiency of the country's land forces.

In response to an inquiry, Mr. Garrison said that if an extraordinary session of Congress were called the plan had progressed to such a state that it could be rapidly filled in and put in shape for immediate presentation to that body.

Sons of Mrs. Beals Get $200,000.

Mrs. Julia A. Beals, daughter of the late John E. Lockwood, left an estate valued at $78,271, besides a trust fund of $200,000 from her father, which will go now to her two sons, John E. L. Beals and Granville Ames Beals, according to affidavits filed yesterday with Transfer Tax Appraiser Henry C. Johnson, Jr., of Queens. Mrs. Beals lived in Cryders Point, Whitestone, and died on Feb. 24. She left $1,000 to St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, and $2,000 to Grace Episcopal Church, Whitestone. The remainder of her estate goes to her husband, S. Granville Beals; her two sons, and several relatives.

Frederick Crane Left $200,000.

Frederick Crane, who owned a $10,000 interest in the Gainsborough Studios in West Fifty-ninth Street, Manhattan, left an estate valued at about $200,000, according to affidavits filed yesterday with Transfer Tax Appraiser Johnson of Queens. He owned 434 shares of Eastman Kodak stock, valued at $173,000, while the appraisers said his paintings were worth only $392. The entire estate was left to his widow, Mrs. Lydia H. Crane of 123 Alsop Street, Jamaica, where Mr. Crane died on Jan. 25, 1914.

Mrs. Van Vliet Left $153,000.

Mrs. Anna Van Vliet, who died in Douglaston, L. I., on Feb. 11, a few weeks after the death of her husband, Clinton Van Vliet, left an estate valued at $153,321, which is divided among relatives by her will, which was filed for probate in Long Island City yesterday.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

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STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. Pop. Prices. MATINEE TODAY 25 & 50c. Van Den Berg-Conger Opera Co. Presents "Chocolate Soldier" Next Week—Dramatic Stock—"FINE FEATHERS"

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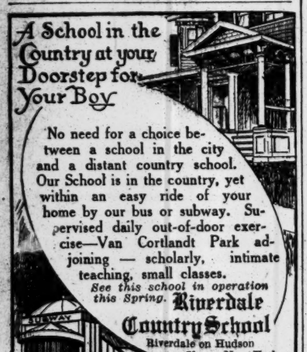
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